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DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Archives

VOLUME V.

V. 5, ser. 2

NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS RELATING TO NEW JERSEY,

OCTOBER, 1780—JULY, 1782.

1780-1782

EDITED BY

AUSTIN SCOTT.

TRENTON, N. J.
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ARCHIVES

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. V.

This volume was prepared and edited by authority of the State of New Jersey at the request of the New Jersey Historical Society and under the direction of its Committee on Colonial Documents. That committee at present is constituted as follows:

Austin Scott,
Ernest C. Richardson,
Joseph F. Folsom,
A. Van Doren Honeyman,
James J. Bergen,
Hiram E. Deats.

The editor hopes that the volume will serve the purpose of reviving for many a reader some part at least of the life the Jerseyman led in the final years of the War for Independence. We must, however, remember that the newspaper of that day was not the *omnium-gatherum* of ours. To many a matter which from other sources we know to have been of considerable interest, the reporter of 1780 gave not the cold respect of a passing glance. For example, in September of that year, the Supreme Court, sitting in Trenton, gave a momentous decision which excited interest and from various places in the State, protest, though receiving final and general acquiescence. This was the case of HOLMES v. WALTON, arising under the "seizure laws," which prohibited illicit trading with the enemy. The doctrine then, and for the first time laid down, has ever since been the law—namely, that an ordinary law violating the organic law is void, and it is a judicial function when the issue is presented, so to declare it. But the GAZETTE, published in Trenton, does not mention the case.

We do, however, gather from this paper a fairly good notion of what the people of the State were doing and thinking as they were passing from the old political and civic relations to the new order.

PREFACE.

The manuscript copies of newspaper extracts from October, 1780, to July, 1782, mostly from the New Jersey Gazette, had been made under the direction of Mr. William Nelson, the editor of former volumes, and 166 pages of the present volume had been put in type before his death, August 10, 1914. There remained in manuscript copy, 1,004 pages. In order to bring this matter within the compass of a moderate sized volume, the present editor, with the sanction of his colleagues in the Committee on Colonial Documents, changed the form of printing; the attempt to reproduce the display style of the newspaper was abandoned, smaller sized type was chosen, repetitions for the most part eliminated and acts of the Legislature indicated only by title and not re-printed at length. These changes mar somewhat symmetry of appearance, but they were necessary if the matter was to be contained in one not too bulky volume, and this seemed very desirable.

It is to be noted that on page 167 and subsequent pages the source of the extracts is made to precede, and not, as in previous pages and previous volumes, to follow the extracts.

The index was prepared by the present corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, Mr. A. V. D. Honeyman.

NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS

ONE GUINEA Reward.

MISSING since Sunday four o'clock in the afternoon the 10th inst. a yellow negro BOY, about 14 years of age, thick set, named BILL, lately belonging to Mr. Watson of Amboy, a few months ago lived with Dr. Bard; it is supposed he is lurking amongst some of the Amboy refugee negroes. This is to caution any person or persons to conceal him or carry him off, as they will be prosecuted as the law directs. The above reward will be given by MEDCEF EDEN,

Brewer, on Golden-Hill.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 5911, *October* 2, 1780.

Mr. Collins,

Please to give the enclosed a place in your useful paper.

TO think what we please and to speak what we think, is an essential right of a freeman; and as it is the privilege, so it is the duty of every honest man in this land of liberty to examine all questions of a public nature, touching the welfare and happiness of the government under which he lives. In this light we may view a late publication in your paper, signed with the name of the author, on the subject of manumitting slaves. The gentleman's design reaches farther, and appears to be more comprehensively beneficial to this class of men than the late law in Pennsylvania, but how far it may be consistent with *sound* policy, and the present situation of our affairs, will, in my poor opinion, bear some discussion. In this view I mean chiefly to take up the argument; in the course of which I shall ad-

dress my reasonings to him as an inhabitant of this state, and a citizen of the United States in general.

The knowledge of human nature is a science at once the most useful and difficult, as it is that which must help us to direct and adopt the spirit of the laws by which men are to be governed. A strict moralist may lay down rules for the conduct of human life, and flatter himself into a belief that because they are the most just they are practicable; but in most cases an attempt of this nature would only serve to convince him of his errors, and the futility of his opinion. The business of the closet is one thing, that of persuading or convincing mankind very different. Solon the Athenian lawgiver felt the force of this truth when he was asked if he had given his countrymen the best laws, his celebrated answer was, "I have not given them the best I could, but the best they were capable of receiving." Now it appears, if we were to judge of his understanding or his virtue from his laws alone, we should not probably do him justice. But there is sometimes the perfection of policy in measures which are not perfectly virtuous; and the reason is the same that Solon gave, to wit, "they are the best the people are capable of receiving," or in other words, that the nature and situation of things will admit.

Thus we see that even a general knowledge of human nature, and the best intentions, tho' they may *help* us to make wise and good institutions, yet is not all-sufficient without fully considering the peculiar state and condition of the people on which they are to operate. If Solon had not done this, his plan of government would in all probability have turned out a fanciful, ineffective, Utopian scheme.

It seems as if there was some weight, and that not inconsiderable, due to the customs of nations; even those which, when strictly examined, may not be very righteously founded. Our Saviour, consistently with this idea, did not hestitate to pay tribute to Cæsar, tho' he knew his power was ill gotten, and that he was a tyrant.

Arguments drawn from Scripture authorities when veiled in obscurity, as they are apt to weigh improperly with some men, ought to be cleared from the mists that surround them; and in persuance of this idea, it may not be an unacceptable task to explain what the *accursed thing* was which was among the Israelites, and prevented for a time their conquering their enemies.——When Joshua came to the land of the Amorites he sent three thousand men against Ai, who were defeated, and the men of Ai smote of them about thirty and six men, Josh. vii. 5.—Joshua hearing of this, applied to the Lord to know the cause of this misfortune, and the Lord said, "Israel hath sinned, and they have also transgressed my covenant which I commanded them; for they have taken of the *accursed thing*, and they have also stolen, and dissembled also, and have put it even amongst their own stuff." Josh. vii. 11.

Achan, the son of Charmi, being, among others, examined before Joshua, made the following confession—"When I saw among the spoils a goodly Babylonish garment, and two hundred shekels of silver, and a wedge of gold of fifty shekels weight, then I coveted them,

and behold they are hid in the earth in the midst of my tent, and the silver under it." Josh. vii. 21. This was directly in the face of the following commandment: "The graven image shalt thou burn with fire, thou shalt not desire the silver or gold that is in them, nor take it unto thee, lest thou be ensnared therein; for it is an abomination to the Lord thy God." Deut. vii. 25.——"Neither shalt thou bring an abomination into thy house, least thou be a *cursed thing* like it, but thou shalt utterly detest it, and thou shalt utterly abhor it, for it is a *cursed thing.*" Deut. vii. 26.

But the author in question has, with what boldness I leave the world to judge, in effect made a commandment for us, and *an accursed thing*, which he first pronounces us guilty of, and then roundly deals out a judgment of his own making, also against our endeavours to defend ourselves from the enemy, for having this *accursed thing* among us. This kind of reasoning seems to savour pretty much of the arts practiced by the church of Rome in the plentitude of her power, many of the offences and punishments being of her own invention.

For my own part, never having put on the yoke of implicit faith, with respect to any such authority, I disclaim the absurd jurisdiction; being of the opinion that the causes of our misfortunes are merely human, and very different from that which he ascribes them, for I believe truly we have many accursed things among us.

But the gentleman having chosen the ground of scripture, the following authority does not seem inapplicable to the point in question:

In that part of the Levitical law relating to the year of Jubilee, chap. xxv. 45, 46, are these words—45. "Moreover of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall you buy, and of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land, and they shall be your possession.—46. And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondsmen *forever:* but over your brethren, the children of Israel, ye shall rule one over another with rigour."

In these parts of the Levitical law *perpetual slavery* seems rather more than permitted under the Jewish nation, and of course it could not have been deemed an *accursed thing.*

Having just mentioned an authority of no small weight, drawn from the sacred writings, I shall now endeavour to shew from the reason of facts taken from profane history, that the practice of holding slaves among other nations has not been deemed more offensive than it was of old among the Jews. Plutarch tells us in his life of Solon, "that the slaves in Attica were absolutely the property of their masters, and as such were used as they thought fit; they were forbidden to wear clothes or to cut their hair like their masters; they were likewise debarred from anointing and perfuming themselves and from worshipping certain deities; they were not allowed to be called by honourable names, and in most other respects were used like dogs."

In Sparta the cruelties practiced upon their Helots or slaves, were still more barbarous. There was a certain custom among those people called *Cryptia*, that is, Ambuscade, such as had the care of educating the Spartan youth picked out the stoutest of them, and having armed them with daggers, sent them to destroy their unhappy slaves, which they did by falling upon them in the night or day when they were at work, without any crime being pretended against them; once a day they received a certain number of stripes, for fear they should forget they were slaves.

Among the Romans the method of treating slaves was arbitrary and cruel in the highest degree; they were subject to the will of their masters, who could do and really did with them as they pleased.

It has also been the policy of almost all the maritime nations of Europe to employ slaves in their colonies, particularly in the West-Indies, where they live miserably, and are used with great rigour.

Having thus stated the facts let us now consider what befel these people and nations in consequence of their having this pretended *accursed thing* among them.——Athens became the school of politeness, of the liberal arts and science, and after the full enjoyment of all earthly happiness, submitted in her turn to the inevitable fate of all human things.

Sparta, more rigid in her moral and political maxims, flourished for the space of seven hundred years, and maintained an enviable rank in the government of the world. Rome, Imperial Rome, the mistress of nations, the wonder and envy of mankind, for many hundred years ruled over the earth with despotical power.

The nations of Europe who have employed slaves in their West-Indies colonies have uniformly grown rich by their labour, and increased in strength, and the individuals among them immediately concerned in the business enjoy a great share of ease and happiness; and even these states, from Georgia to New-Hampshire, all of them have grown and flourished with the pretended *accursed thing* among them beyond the example of other times, or nations enjoying in reality for many years the fancied happiness of the golden age of the poets.

I hope no one will do me the injustice to think I am an advocate for slavery; my design in what I have as yet said is only to shew the fancifulness and enthusiastick turn of the argument made use of in the performance in question, which seems calculated rather to work on the imaginations than the good sense and sound judgment of the public, whilst other obvious reasons of irrefragable force with respect to the justice of the measure might have been substituted in their place.

I think, though it may be right and highly praiseworthy to set free the children of slaves to be born after a certain time, there are many weighty reasons of policy against freeing the present race of slaves at this crisis.

1. That at this time when many parts of the state in the neighbourhood of the enemy are laid waste and rendered desolate by the ravages of that army, and many families driven from their lands depend in a great measure on the labour of their slaves for a livelihood, it would be unreasonable to deprive them of their only support.

2. That as all slaves are in reality as much the property of their masters as the gold and silver for which they were bought, or may be sold, according to every idea of law and custom prevailing among us, they cannot be deprived of them without being paid the value, which will be a new and heavy tax upon the publick.

3. That there will be a considerable number of superannuated, diseased, and vagabond slaves, to be maintained at the publick cost, which will also be a heavy tax.

4. That the quantity of labour will be considerably lessened at a time when every nerve should be strained to furnish money and supplies for the maintenance of the army, on which our own liberty and property depends.

5. Because they are unfit for good commonwealth's men from their having all the habits of servitude deep rooted in their minds.

6. Because they are treated with a humanity unknown in other parts of the world, and are better off than the generality of white poor, who are obliged, those who have families, from their necessities to work harder than the slaves in general in this state.

But what shall we say when we consider the writer as a *citizen of the United States*, to the interest of all which some attention and duty are owing. What will an inhabitant of Georgia or the Carolinas think of these examples in the more northern parts of the American Republick at this distressing and critical time, when his very existence as a man, and that of his family and friends, depends on the obedience of the slaves, who are so much more numerous than the white inhabitants? The evils consequent upon so large a body of slaves, idle, ignorant, and helpless as they are in those countries, being liberated, or even possessed of the spirit of disobedience, would now be irremediable. Will the people of those states, deprived of the labour of their slaves, be able to furnish their respective quotas of the taxes towards sinking the present money, and the farther important purposes of carrying on the war? I cannot but imagine that if the writer were now in this predicament, struggling with losses and misfortunes, the actual suffering of which would add a poignancy and weight to reasons of policy, he would find them operate in such manner as to induce him to change his opinion, which, if it becomes a measure of government, will, in my opinion, be attended with consequences pernicious if not fatal to the common cause.

I have heard within these few days that there is a probability of the law in Pennsylvania, for freeing the children of the present generation of slaves, being altered, if not repealed, on the ground of inexpediency. A WHIG.

FISH-KILL, September 28.

On Monday last his Excellency Gen. Washington passed through this town, on his way from Hartford, and his arrival at West-Point was announced by the discharge of thirteen cannon, about eleven o'clock same day.

About the time of his Excellency's arrival at the fort, a most horrid plot was discovered, the infamous Gen. Arnold at the head of it; who, it is supposed, has been corrupted by the influence of British gold, having agreed to deliver up the fort at West-Point; for which purpose he drew a plan of all the works at the Point, and gave it to a spy, Major John Andre, Adjutant General of the British army, and first Aid of Sir Henry Clinton. Arnold, on Thursday last, early in the day, came to Mr. Joshua Smith's (brother to the honorable William Smith) at Haverstraw. Smith, who is now in custody, says, that Arnold told him that there was a person on board the Vulture, a British frigate then in the river, whom he greatly wanted to see; he mentioned Col. B. Robinson, who he said, was coming, under pretence of serving the British, to make interest to obtain his estate and return. Arnold proposed to Smith to go on board the frigate; Smith accordingly, in the night, went on board, where he saw Col. Robinson and Major Andre. Col. Robinson refused to come ashore, but Major Andre did; they found Arnold waiting for them on the shore, and they had a long private conference; after which Arnold went to Smith's house with the Major, and Smith secured the barge. Next day Arnold requested Smith to furnish the Major with a suit of clothes, lest he should be suspected, as his were British regimentals; which he did. They were prevented going on board the frigate the following day, our gun boats being in the river. On which they agreed to go by land, and Arnold supplied Andre and Smith with passes to conduct them below our lines. Having provided horses they set off on Saturday

morning; and Smith conducted him past our guards, and, as he thought, out of danger, and then left him; but a party of our militia soon after met and secured him, and notwithstanding his large offers of cash and goods, to let him pass, which they nobly disdained, brought him to Head-Quarters; and on Tuesday last he was removed to West-Point, in order to have his trial with Joshua Smith, his conductor, who was secured on Monday night.

Arnold hearing of General Washington's approach, seemed greatly confused, called for his horse, and rode immediately to the landing, where he ordered a barge to set off with him, who carried him on board the Vulture, where he now remains: 'Tis said he sent a letter to General Washington, to assure him, that neither his wife nor Aid were in the secret of his nefarious conduct.

This hasty narrative, contains all the particulars we have heard of this tragical affair. We expect in our next to give our readers a more correct account of it.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.

As the publick curiosity and anxiety must naturally be raised to a high pitch by the providential detection of the perfidy and treachery of a late distinguished general officer of the United States, we shall endeavour to give our readers such particulars as have come to our knowledge, and are well authenticated.

On Monday last Congress received a letter from General Greene inclosing one from Col. Hamilton, one of General Washington's aids, informing him that a scene of the blackest villainy had been just disclosed: that Arnold was gone off to the enemy: Col. Andrie, General Clinton's principal aid and confidant, was apprehended in disguise in our camp: that West-Point (where Arnold was commanded) was to be the sacrifice, and that all the dispositions were made for delivering it up last Monday night: that he

had pursued Arnold as far as Verplank's point, from which the letter was dated, but without success: that tho' it was not probable the post would now fall, yet it was possible, and especially as the wind was fair; therefore he recommended to Gen. Greene (who commands the army in General Washington's absence) to put it under marching orders, and detach a brigade immediately.

The letter from General Greene confirms the above account, but adds no material particulars.

As soon as these letters were read, the contents were communicated to the Vice-president and Council of this state, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, who directed an immediate seizure of all Arnold's papers, which was made, and tho' no direct proof of his treachery was found, the papers disclose such a scene of baseness and prostitution of office and character, as it is hoped this new world cannot parallel. His participation of the plunder of this city when he held the command after the evacuation of the enemy, is now found by the agreement, signed between him and his accomplices to share the profits of that shameful business. It appears that he and some others, whose names will probably in due time be made known, now have subsisting contracts with persons in New-York for merchandize.

In making an estimate of his estate he enumerates his share of the sloop Active, tho' he found witnesses to swear before the grand jury that he had no share in her. In short, his whole command appears to have been a scene of the basest traffick and publick plunder. In August last he directs his wife to draw all she can from the commissaries, and sell it or store it, tho' at that very time the army was destitute of provisions. In the private correspondence of his family and himself are contained the most sarcastic and contemptuous expressions of the French nation, and of an eminent personage of that country, whose hospitality and politeness they were at that time frequently experiencing. The illiberal abuse of every character op-

posed to his fraudulent and wicked transactions exceeds all description.

Prudence forbids our mentioning the names of those persons who appear by his letters to have supported and abetted him in his nefarious practices: nor is it necessary, as the journals of a great assembly and the countenance he received in this city from some persons, will easily direct the public judgment. The attempts to stigmatize the President and Council of this state, and to saddle it with the payment of the sloop Active, must now appear in their proper light and fill the authors with shame and remorse.

Our correspondent concludes with a remark on the fallacious and dangerous sentiments so frequently avowed in this city, that female opinions are of no consequence in public matters. The Romans thought far otherwise, or we should not have heard of the Clelias, the Cornelius and Anias of antiquity: and had we thought and acted like them we should have despised and banished from social intercourse every character, whether male or female, which could be so lost to virtue, decency and humanity, as to revel with the murderers and plunderers of their countrymen. Behold the consequence. Col. Andrie, under the mask of friendship and former acquaintance at Meschianzas and Balls, opens a correspondence in August, 1779, with Mrs. Arnold, which has doubtless been improved on his part to the dreadful and horrid issue we have described, and which but for the over-ruling care of a kind Providence, must have involved this country and our Allies in great distress, and perhaps utter ruin.

The following are the reports of the manner of discovery, but we can only give them as such, viz.

That Col. Andrie came up the river in a frigate, and then went on shore in disguise, supposed to meet Arnold, and finish their intended scheme; but it happened, that a British deserter crossed the river in the same boat, who

knew Andrie notwithstanding his disguise. The deserter took no notice of him in the boat, but hastened up to Arnold's quarters to give information; Colonel Hamilton fortunately was there on business, and was present when it was given: he, with some others, hastened immediately to the place, where Andrie was found, seized, and disowned himself; but in the meantime, Arnold fearing his plot had failed, and goaded by a guilty conscience, fled to a boat at the river side, which conveyed him on board the frigate, where, for the present, he is out of reach of the punishment due to his crimes, though doubtless brooding over them, and where he will soon feel the stings of contempt which ever follows successful Treachery, but whose keen sensations must be doubly quickened under shame and disappointment.

Andrie's fate is not yet known.

Extract of a letter from Camp Tapan, September 26.

"Lost to every sentiment of honor and disgraced by the inordinate thirst for gold, General Arnold has gone over to the enemy.—He was to have surrendered the important post of West-Point, and entrapped the Commander in Chief, who lodged at the post on the intended night of execution. The plot was providentially discovered, and the whole mystery unravelled; though as yet, I am unacquainted with the particulars.—The substantial facts are, that Major Andrie, the British Adjutant General, who had been with General Arnold, and had obtained a plan of the works, and an exact state of them from him, on his return to make his report, about Tarry-Town, was taken by three militiamen, and delivered to Col. Sheldon's regiment of horse: In the bottom of one of his boots were discovered letters and plans which unfolded the hellish scheme. It soon took wind, and was reported to General Arnold, and just before his Excellency arrived at the place, the General went on board of his barge, pushed down the river, and made his escape to the Vulture sloop

of war that lay opposite to Tallaral's Point.—Tom Smith's brother was an accomplice, and has gone off likewise. Mrs. Arnold is at West-Point, or Robinson's house, in a very distressed situation, and Major Parkes is with her. The enemy's whole force, except a small garrison, had embarked yesterday, and the plan was to have been executed last night."

Extract of another letter from the same place, Sept. 27.

"Since writing you yesterday, I am informed that it was Joe,[1] instead of Tom Smith, who acted as an accomplice in this horrid plot; he is taken, and with Major Andric, I suppose WILL GRACE A GALLOWS this day.—No other particulars have come to my knowledge.—The Commander in Chief is still at West-Point, providing for the security, and searching the treason to the bottom."

TRENTON, October 4.

By two Gentlemen who left Head-Quarters on Saturday last, we are informed that the spy, Major ANDRE, the person mentioned under the Fish-Kill and Philadelphia heads, was to be executed at camp on the same day, at five o'clock in the afternoon—and that Joe Smith had not then had his trial, but it was not doubted that he would meet a like reward.

It is ardently to be wished, says a correspondent, that General Arnold, that most abandoned and infamous traitor and intended betrayer of the just and glorious cause of America, should share a like fate, that he might become as a by-word among the virtuous sons of America.

We are desired to inform the electors of this county, that the election will be held on Tuesday next at Mershon's, late Ringo's tavern, in Amwell, where all persons entitled to vote are desired to give their attendance.

[1] Joshua Hett Smith is meant.

For the New-Jersey Gazette.

To the FREEMEN of the State of Jersey.

HUMAN wisdom perhaps cannot form a constitution of government *more perfect* than that which we are so happy as to enjoy. The *will* of the *governed* is the *will* of *themselves*, expressed by their representatives, annually and freely chosen. In this, consists the very *essence* of LIBERTY.

But it is in vain to hope for the enjoyment of this constitution *longer* than the pulse of freedom beats in the *commonalty* of the *people*. The moment *they* sink into luxury and sloth, venality and corruption, that moment the goodly fabrick of FREEDOM which they erected, falls; and perhaps buries every particle of *liberty* in its *ruins*.

The truth of this observation hath been verified in many ages, and in many nations. Ancient Rome, in particular, bears full testimony in its favour; nor is modern Britain less explicit in similar evidence.

The excellence of the British constitution hath been celebrated, not only by Britons, but by foreigners. And it must be confessed it hath much intrinsic value, and as a *monarchical* government, it is allowed to be equal, if not superior, to any in the world. We, however, feel *no* emotions of *envy* towards it; we wish *not a kingly* government, though in its most *perfect form*. Such an humiliating system may be well adapted to the genius, prejudices, and characters of *Englishmen*, but would be very opposite to that noble pride, and amiable simplicity, which distinguishes *Americans*.

But with the decline of publick virtue how does the spirit of liberty languish in Britain? Can it indeed be said, that *there* it hath even an *existence?*—The temple of freedom, it is true, remains, but such is its pollution, that its chaste goddess hath relinquished it, hath taken her flight, and fixed her abode in the fair regions of *America*.

This state, among others, she animates and blesses with her presence.—May we forever enjoy her smiles! May the rude hand of tyranny never offend her! May her sacred character ever be regarded! But I *fear* her displeasure—I *dread* her absence.

Say not, I possess an uncommon share of timidity; that my apprehensions are groundless: they are amply justified by the inconstancy and weakness of mankind. It is to be wished they could be justified by no other reason. I do not desire to clamour, much less to calumniate. A regard for FREEDOM *only* opens my lips.

Our constitution guards the life, liberty, and property of the subject, by the *trial* of a *jury* of his *peers*.

It is said that at the last session of the legislature an attempt was made to pass a bill, constituting a body of five members, to sit during the recess of the assembly; and this board was to be in-

vested with power, merely on the *suspicion* of disaffectation to government, to banish any, and by consequence, every freeman of the state to the enemy, with whom he was to continue, or not return without legal permission on pain of death.

It is scarce credible that any of the guardians of our liberty could so soon have mistaken or forgotten its principles, and been unmindful of their trust. And for their honour, as well as that of the state, I hope I am misinformed in this particular; but I am apprehensive there is too much reason to believe it is founded on fact. The minutes of the assembly, however, will testify in this case, and, if as it is represented, I am charitably inclined to attribute the conduct of the abettors of the bill rather to *inattention* than *evil design;* that they have been governed in this instance by ignorance, mistaken zeal, or influenced by the sophistical reasoning of some wicked individual. The plea of NECESSITY has in it a *quality* extremely *pleasing* to TYRANTS, and when uttered by the tongue of *apparent patriotism*, a sound which charms the ear of many men of integrity.

But no cry of *necessity* can justify an act of treason or guilt; no fear of danger can excuse the commission of evil; no exigency of a state can acquit a subversion of its LIBERTIES by those who have sworn to maintain them. Should the plea of necessity be admitted, there would be an end to freedom, and no potentate, however tyrannical or unconstitutional his acts, could be deposed, or arraigned at the bar of justice.

For the *preservation* of liberty, it is necessary that those delegated to protect it should not only be acquainted with its *principles*, and be possessed of *probity*, but also of *strength* to repel the attacks of its *foes*, of *wisdom* to discard and confute the arguments of *subtlety* or *error*, when employed for its destruction.

It would afford an unhappy patient, in the agonies of death, no consolation to inform him that the fatal potion which occasioned his dissolution was ministered by inattention or ignorance, and not by wickedness. The effect to him would be the same; and it must add to his unhappiness to reflect that he lost his life by *thoughtlessly* entrusting it with a person of negligence or unskilfulness in his profession.

That the *life* and *vigour* of our *body politick* may be *preserved*, it concerns us to be extremely *attentive* to *whose care* we *entrust* it.

The preceding observations will tend to assist us in our judgment, at the ensuing election, of the ability of those who shall offer themselves for this trust.

Yearly, at least, wisdom calls upon us to *advert* to the *original state* of *floridity* and *health* of *this body*, and to *compare* it with its *present appearance*, and if we perceive its constitution *impaired*, as its malady can only be attributed to a defect of conduct in those to whose management it was committed, we should *immediately* employ that most *sovereign remedy* within our power,—a change of our servants.

A FREEMAN.

To be SOLD at publick Vendue,

On Wednesday, the 25th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the subscriber's Potting-work in Trenton.

A TRACT of LAND containing two hundred and sixty acres, all woodland except fifty acres, which is mostly cleared. There is an incumbrance of a lease on said fifty acres of a female's life, who is now upwards of eighty years of age. It has an improvement on it of a small house, stable and orchard, and lays within two miles and a half of Trenton, situate on the road from the upper ferry to Allen-town. It will be set up in one or two lots, as may best suit the purchasers. A good and lawful title will be given, and any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale may apply to the subscriber, who will receive lawful or continental money in payment; and will likewise take in part New-Jersey Quartermasters certificates.

B. HANLON.

Trenton, October 4th, 1780.

TO BE SOLD

By publick Vendue,

On Saturday the 28th of October, inst. at the house of William and Robert Chambers, in the township of Windsor an[d] county

of Middlesex;

AN elegant black COVERING HORSE, 7-8ths blooded; milch Cows, one yoke of working Oxen, Sheep, a light pleasure waggon, Ploughs and Harrows, with a variety of other farming utensils too tedious to mention.

Oct. 2, 1780.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY, GLOUCESTER COUNTY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1780.

To be sold at publick Vendue,

On Saturday the 4th of November next, at three o'clock afternoon, at the house of Hugh Creighton, innkeeper, in Haddonfield,

A Certain House and Lot in said town, (where said Creighton lately kept tavern, and now in the tenure of the widow Bispham) with a piece of meadow thereunto belonging; being late the property of John Hinchman, during the natural life of said John and his wife Elizabeth Hinchman. Also about three acres of cedar swamp on Prosser's pond branch, in the township of Gloucester, being late the property of said Hinchman; confiscated, and to be sold for the use of the state, by

JOHN SPARKS, and } Commis-
SAMUEL KAIGHN, } sioners.

STRAYED,

On or about the 15th instant, from the plantation of Gen. Lewis Morris, near Rocky-Hill, Somerset county.

A DUN MARE, near fourteen hands high, a natural pacer, about five or six years old, and has a scar upon one of her flanks. Whoever returns the above mare at the said plantation, or gives information so that she may be recovered, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid at the above place.

September 28th, 1780.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 17th day of October instant, at the house of the Widow Marlatt, in the township of Mansfieldwoodhouse, Sussex county, near Squires-Point:

HORSES, colts, oxen, cattle, sheep, ploughs and harrows, one waggon, many farming utensils, late the property of John Marlatt, deceased.

All persons that have any demands on the said estate are requested to call on

GARRET RAPALJE, }
WM. CREVELING, } Executors.

To be sold at publick vendue,

On the 9th day of October instant, at the house of William Compton, deceased, Monmouth county, Upper-Freehold,

A PLANTATION of 200 acres of good land, containing very good buildings, a great quantity of meadow, an excellent orchard, and good water by the door.

Also, horses, cows, oxen, sheep, and all sorts of farming utensils too tedious to mention, by

John Compton, }
Ichabod Compton, } Executors.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of Trenton gaol last night, a certain Matthias Simcock, of a small stature, about 45 years of age; also one John Van Hise, a low Dutchman, near 6 feet high, and 48 years of age. Whoever takes up said persons, and delivers them to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for either, paid by

PETER HULICK, Gaoler.

Trenton, October 3, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

In TRENTON

A few very large and elegant

Looking-Glasses,

a Wilton Carpet,

And sundry other things.

Enquire of the Printer.

The NEW ERECTED

STAGE-WAGGON

From Philadelphia to Trenton.

WILL set out from the Cross-Keys, in Philadelphia, every Tuesday morning, and proceed to Trenton same day; and set out from Trenton, at the sign of the Thirteen Stars, next morning, and proceed back to Philadelphia that day. All passengers, &c., are desired to attend at each place early in the morning. Their favours will be gratefully acknowledged by the Publick's humble servant,

JONATHAN SKOFFIELD.

TO BE SOLD,

For Hard Money or Continental,

A TRACT of LAND containing about 1000 acres, lying in the Corporation of New-Brunswick, on South-River, joining the island belonging to John Lawrence, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia. The place is well situated, having a good house and excellent orchard on it, and fresh meadow that will cut yearly at least one hundred loads of hay, a shad-fishery within thirty yards of the house, where great quantities of them are taken in the season, with other fish. The land is well timbered and convenient for the New-York market, having commodious landing places for boats of ten cords, from which place a number were employed to the New-York market. For further particulars enquire of Levinus Clarkson, at New-Brunswick, Jacobus Van Zandt, at Morris-Town, or Joseph Milnor, at Trenton, who will agree for the same. An indisputable title will be given.

October 1, 1780.

STRAY COWS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, about the 10th of August last, two cows, one a brindle with a slit in the right ear, and a crop off the left, the other a red one without mark; they have since both calved, and I have taken them into pasture. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

SAMUEL HILL.

Amwell, September 28, 1780.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. III., No. 145, October 4, 1780.*

CHATHAM, Sept. 27.

We hear that General Phillips and General Lincoln, who met at Elizabeth Town last week, as commissioners from the two armies, for the purpose of effecting an exchange of prisoners, have done nothing towards bringing about so desirable an affair. They are to meet again at Long-Island.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 5912, *October* 9, 1780.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Made their escape from the goal of Cumberland, county, State of New-Jersey, this evening about nine o'clock, the following Refugees, who were driven on shore at Antuxet by Col. Pope, and committed to my custody on the 30th day of August last, viz. *Noah Morris,* striped vest without sleeves, no hat, wears his hair short, which is black. *William Dutton,* black hair, no vest, nor hat, midling stature. *John Burton,* no hat nor vest, light hair tied behind. *Samuel Taylor,* of a sandy complexion, striped red and white sailor's outside jacket. *Painter Stockley,* no vest, maccaroni hat, tall of stature, darkish complexion. *Benjamin Welding,* tall and slim, thin visage, black hair and beard: Had on a dirty dark coloured coatee, much patched. *Jesse Wilson,* light complexion, sometimes wears his hair tied behind. Had on a light coloured upper and under vest; wounded on the back of his right shoulder in the action with Col. Pope; of a very timorous disposition. *James Owen,* wears a green upper vest, black hair, thin visage, wounded in his right side. Whoever will apprehend any or either of the above-named gentry, and deliver them to my custody, shall receive FIFTY DOLLARS per man, together with all reasonable charges paid by

NATHAN JOHNSON, goaler.

October 2, 11 o'clock at night.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, October* 11, 1780.

The GLASS MANUFACTORY in Salem county, West Jersey, is for sale, with 1500 Acres of Land adjoining. It contains two Furnaces, with all the necessary Ovens for cooling the Glass, drying Wood, &c. Contiguous to the Manufactory are two flatting Ovens in separate Houses, a Store-House, Pot-House, a House fitted with Tables for the cutting of Glass, a stamping Mill, a rolling Mill for the preparing of Clay for making of Pots; and at a suitable distance are ten Dwelling houses for the Workmen; as likewise a large Mansion house, containing six rooms on a Floor, with Bake-house and Washhouse: Also a convenient Store-house, where a well assorted retail Shop has been kept above 30 years, is as good a stand for the sale of goods as any in the county, being situated one mile and half from a navigable creek where shallops load for Philadelphia, eight miles from the county town of Salem, and half a mile from a good mill. There are about 250 Acres of cleared Land within fence, 100 whereof is mowable meadow, which produces hay and pasturage sufficient for the large stock of cattle and horses employed by the Manufactory.

There is Stabling sufficient for 60 head of cattle, with a large Barn, Granery and Waggon-house. The unimproved Land is well wooded, and 200 Acres more of meadow may be made. The situation and conveniency for procuring materials, is equal if not superior to any place in Jersey.

For Terms of Sale apply to the Subscriber in Philadelphia.

RICHARD WISTAR.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, October* 11, 1780.

CHATHAM, October 11.

Last Monday sennight Major Andre received the reward of his demerit, being hung until he was dead. He behaved

with uncommon fortitude on the occasion. Previous to his execution, General Robertson came out with a flag, and endeavoured to shew the impropriety and illegality of taking his life, and the bad consequences it would be attended with, as some of our people to the Southward, he said were nearly in the same predicament.

The enemy, very much necessitated both for salt and fresh provisions, have collected a large number of boats, &c., at the Kills, and have also sent over a number of men to Staten-Island, from which circumstances, it is conjectured, they mean to make a descent into this state in the course of a few days; it is, therefore, hoped that the militia will be in such readiness as to give them a proper reception.

Last Saturday the light-infantry of our army made an incursion to Bergen Point, where they captured several prisoners, and killed some, the particulars of which we hope to give our readers in our next.

On Sunday evening last nine prisoners of war made their escape from the centries at Morristown. Two of whom, we hear, are since taken.

We are happy to inform our readers that an exchange of prisoners is at last settled, and is to take place immediately.

Died, on Sunday morning, at Elizabeth-Town, Mr. Joseph Periam.

ABOUT EIGHTY HORSES, and twenty old WAGONS, yet remains on hand, not fit for publick service; the whole of which will be sold at vendue, on Tuesday the seventeenth instant, at my office, either for cash or certificates.—The vendue to begin at ten o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH LEWIS, late Q. M.

Morristown, October 9, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN STEPHENSON,

At his store in Morristown, opposite the widow Dickenson's tavern, as low as the times will admit of,

WEST-INDIA rum,
Molasses,
Sugar,
Coffee,
Green Tea,
Good rock salt,
Pepper,
Brimstone,
Indigo and alum,
Tobacco and snuff,
Glass pint tumblers,
Half pint and gill ditto,
Ditto wine glasses,
Scarlet broad cloth,
Crimson ditto,
Cambrick and lawn,
Shalloons,
Calicoes and linen,
White gauze of different patterns,
Mode and sattin,
Black gauze,
Ditto sarge denim,
Bonnet papers,
Sewing silk,
Fine thread, black lace,
Ribands and shoe binding,
Testaments,
Spelling books,
Writing-paper,
Thimbles and hair pins,
Crooked combs,
Women's kid gloves,
Men's shoes,
Bedcords,
Wool cards best kind,
Fish hooks.

ALSO—A complete assortment of crockery ware, such as milk pans, basons, large and small dishes, large punch bowls, pint ditto, quart and pint mugs, cups and saucers, chamber pots, molasses jugs, porringers, &c., &c., &c.

N. B. All kind of country produce will be taken for the above articles, at the market price, and part cash will be paid, if it's required.

Tallow to be exchanged for butter, cheese, pork, or honey, at the old rate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the publick that there is a STAGE WAGGON established by the subscribers, in Morris-Town, to set off from Capt. Jacob Arnold's on Wednesdays and Saturdays to go to Princeton, and there meet the stage from Philadelphia; to commence driving the 18th of October. Any gentleman that will please to favour us with their custom, either in person, or any light goods, may expect the greatest punctuality and care, and good attendance given by the publick's humble servants,

SAMUEL FLEMING.
JABEZ BEACH.

October 10, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 7th instant, A BAY HORSE, 4 or 5 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the left shoulder S H, a star in his forehead, and marked with the saddle. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

ABEL FREEMAN.

Orange, October 10, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time since, a BAY HORSE, 4 or 5 years old, 14 hands high, his left hind foot white up to the fetterlock, and the right mixed with white hairs, hind part of his back sore, appears to be blooded, a natural trotter, and branded R on his left thigh. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANANIAS HALSEY.

Hanover, October 10, 1780.

WHEREAS RUTH, the wife of the subscriber, having destroyed my interest, and behaved herself in a very unbecoming manner. This is therefore to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

EBENEZER SEARLS.

October 10, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber at Connecticut Farms, about the 25th of September last, a red stear, with a white face, near three years old, with a crop out of the right ear, and a hole in the same. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

NATHANIEL BALL.

WE the Grand Jury for the body of the county of Morris, do certify that we have diligently enquired into the manner of escape of the prisoners from the gaol of this county, and are unanimously of opinion, that Richard Johnson, Esq., High Sheriff of the said county, is entirely exculpated from any charge on that account; and during the whole of the intricate and troublesome business before this court, the said Richard Johnson has behaved himself as a vigilant officer, and a faithful friend to his country.

By Order of the Grand Jury,

JOSEPH WOOD, Foreman.

We the subscribers do fully concur with the Grand Jury in the above representation relative to the conduct of Richard Johnson, Esq;

William Paterson, A. G.[1] *Benjamin Hallsey,*
Elisha Boudinot, C. C. *John Brookfield.*

[1] Attorney General.

LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES,

DUE *from the subscriber before the first of January last, are now ready to be delivered, for which purpose he will attend, God willing, at Mr. Woodruff's in Springfield, on Friday the 13th inst. at which time he will be obliged to those who have accounts against him, either public or private, to attend for settlement. The loss of so many of his papers makes this the more necessary while circumstances can be remembered; on which account he hopes that no one will be so ungenerous as to embarrass him or his family in a future day with claims they may be now entitled to make.*

JAMES CALDWELL.

N. B. A list of the fortunate numbers, in the third class of the United States Lottery, to be seen at Mr. Darling's, in Chatham; Mr. Woodruff's, Springfield; Mr. Aron Ogden's, Newark; and Mr. Wynans's, Elizabeth Town. Those who have drawn blanks are to preserve their tickets for renewal.

October 2, 1780.

RAN AWAY from Lucas Von Beverhoudt, at Beverwyk, near Morris Town, on the 26th of last month, a negro man named JACK, and is supposed will go to New-York; he is low of stature, very black, and limps a little in his walk, though not lame, speaks broken English and some negro Dutch; he took with him a short blue cloth coat, with red lining, cape, and cuffs; a scarlet jacket and breeches, a light coloured homespun coat, short cut, with red cape and cuffs; a darker homespun jacket and breeches, with black buttons; homespun shirts and trousers, also some fine shirts. Whoever apprehends said fellow, and secures him so that he can be delivered to said

Von Beverhoudt, or to Mr. Patrick Darcy, shall have One Thousand Continental Dollars reward.

Beverwyk, near Morris Town,
October 3, 1780.

To be sold at public vendue, on Thursday the 26th day of October, at the house where Capt. Joseph Riggs lately lived, all the real and personal estate of Jane Riggs, late of Newark, deceased;

ABOUT four acres of land, through which a living brook of water runs, which makes it very convenient for a tanner, with a good stone house thereon, a well, garden, and barn. It is pleasantly situated near the centre of the town of Newark, which makes it convenient for any business. The vendue to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon. All that are indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payments; and all those that have any demands against it are desired to apply soon to the Executors for payment.

ELIHU CRANE,
TIMOTHY ANDERSON,
JOHN OGDEN, Esquire. } Executors.

Newark, Sept. 29, 1780.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, the 29th of September last, a dark brown horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, three white feet, a star and snip, trots and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WESSELS TUCKER.

Springfield, October 3, 1780.

THE subscriber being desirous to have the accounts in the Quartermaster and forage departments settled with the greatest dispatch, proposes to attend in his office every day in the month of October (Sundays and days of election excepted:) All those who have any de-

mands must bring in their accounts within that time, or they will be debarred from a settlement until another order is received from Congress or the heads of those departments for that purpose.

JOSEPH LEWIS, late Q. M.

Morris-Town, 30th Sept., 1780.

Best Bohea Tea

To be exchanged at the Printing-Office for cheese, butter, or grain of any kind.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW riding chair with harness compleat. Also, Earthenware wholesale and retail, by

ROBERT HUNT.

Elizabeth Town, Sept. 26, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Cobb, late of Hanover, deceased, are hereby desired to come and discharge their accounts in a short time, which may prevent trouble.

JOHN SALTER, }
CLISBY COBB, } Administrators.

SAYRS CRANE,

IN NEWARK,

Has for sale the following articles, viz.

WEST-INDIA rum by the gallon, bohea tea, sugar, pepper, souchong tea, steel spurs, dry goods, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

By ANTHONY L. BLEECKER,

For cash or country produce, at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gerardus Duyckinck, in Hanover, two miles from Morris Town;

BOHEA tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Sugar,
Pepper,
Indigo,
Scotch snuff,
Port wine,
West-India rum,
Cotton wool,
Fine and coarse salt,
12d. and 20d. nails,
Lead,
Knives and forks,
Pins, &c., &c.

September 27, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing 40 acres, situate in New-Providence, near the Meeting-House. There is on said place a sufficiency of timber and meadow, with a comfortable dwelling-house, &c. For particulars enquire of the subscriber at Connecticut Farms.

WILLIAM HERD.

September 26, 1780.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II., Numb. LXXXVI., October* 11, 1780.

PRINCETON, September 29, 1780.

LAST Tuesday the grammar school in this place was examined in presence of the President and Faculty of the College, several of the Trustees, and other Gentlemen of learning in the neighbourhood, when the scholars gave very satisfying evidence of their proficiency in Latin and Greek, in the reading grammar and orthography of the English language, and in pronouncing English orations. Premiums were distributed after the examination, and adjudged as follows: For the first class, who are now admitted Freshmen in college, to Matthew Baldwin of Princeton: For the 2d class to Abel Johnson, of Somerset county, New-Jersey: For the 3d class to Ralph Hunt, junior, of Hunterdon county, New-Jersey: For the 4th, or English class, to George Pollock of Elizabeth-Town: For the competition, free to all the classes in extempore exercises in Latin, grammar and syntax, to Matthew Baldwin; and for pronouncing English orations, to John Morgan of Princeton. Next day, being Wednesday the 27th, was held the annual commencement of the college. The exercises of which were as follows:

1. Prayer by the President of the college.

2. Latin salutatory oration on the *character and qualities of an illustrious* GENERAL, by Samuel W. Venable.

3. An English oration on *the advantages of civil liberty to particular states,* by John Rhea.

4. A dialogue on *the present state of the college, the prospect of its restoration and of the revival of letters throughout America, along with the return of peace, and the establishment of our independence,* by Samuel and Abraham Venable and James Rosevelt.

5. An English oration on *the origin and advantages of civil society,* by Abraham Venable, which concluded the exercises of the forenoon.

6. The exercises of the afternoon were introduced with an oration on *the power of the people to constitute their*

own governments, and to alter and reform them for their own advantage, by John Wilkes Kittera.

7. Then the following gentlemen, Samuel W. Venable, and Abraham Venable, of Virginia; James Rosevelt, of New-York; John Rhea and Allen Russel, of Pennsylvania, and Ebenezer Stockton, of New-Jersey, were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and John Wilkes Kittera, Hugh Hodge and James Reid, of Pennsylvania, Joseph Lane of Virginia, and Theodorus Bayley, of New-York, all alumni of this college, were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts.

8. Charge by the President to the graduates.

9. Valedictory oration on the beauties and utility of poetry, by James Rosevelt.

10. The whole was concluded with prayer by the President.

The exercises were attended by a numerous and polite audience, who expressed great satisfaction with the performance of the scholars.

The Board of Trustees, at their sitting, conferred on his Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq. President of Congress, A. M. of Yale College, the honorary degree of L. L. D.

On the Rev. James Sproat, A. M. of Yale College, the degree of D. D.

On the Honourable Robert R. Livingston, Esq. Member of Congress, and Chancellor of the state of New-York, the degree of A. M.

On Charles Thompson, Esq. Secretary to the Congress, A. M. of Philadelphia, the same degree in this college.

N. B. The public is hereby informed that the vacancy of the grammar school will expire on Wednesday the 18th of October, and that of the college on the 8th of November, when it is requested that the scholars may attend punctually. Also reproduced in *The Pennsylvania Journal,* October 25, 1780, and in *The Pennsylvania Packet,* October 28, 1780.

Princeton, October 2, 1780.

Mr. Collins,

I SEND you a part of a dialogue delivered at the commencement in this place last week by three ingenious young gentlemen, Messrs. S. and A. Venable and J. Rosevelt, that it may be given to the publick through your useful Gazette. The whole dialogue was too long to be published at once, and the former part of it having a more particular reference to the present state of the college, and the general decline of letters since the beginning of the war, I have thought it better to send you only the conclusion of it, which offers a fairer prospect of the revival of learning through the continent, from the establishment of *independence* and a *free government*. I do not find fault with it because it is a kind of poetry written in prose. Some of the best writers, both in France and England, have given us examples of that species of writing; besides that, I think it cramps the ideas of such young writers less than rhyme, or a rigid attention to the measure of feet. If it will amuse the publick, or give any favourable presage to the friends of the college of its restoration, I have all that I desire. A. B.

S. Venable.

Cleander—But see, Eugenius! where my friend and brother advances. This is a theme that accords with his temper. Generous and noble in his nature, he equally cultivates *freedom* and *the muse*, and all the virtues that attend upon them.—But his warm spirit I could never bring to that cool philosophy by which I study to regulate my own.— — — —

A. Venable.

Enter Cleoron. I am glad, Cleoron, to embrace thee, and to make thee partner with us in a subject that I know is always welcome to thee.

Cleoron.—Cleander I rejoice in all occasions of repeating to you how much I am your friend. The name of brother is dear to me—but friendship formed on principles of virtue, on a long course of the same studies and pursuits, and on an equal love of liberty and science, is still more dear.—Welcome, my Eugenius! How do you support your spirit through the troubles of these times? I joy to meet thee, though it be within the walls of this dismantled college, that ever raise in my idea the execrable rage and tyranny of Britain, that have sometimes moved your tears, but always kindle my spirits into flame.—May I learn from you the subject of your discourse?

J. Rosevelt.

Eugenius. What can it be, Cleoron, on this day, and in this place, but the subject you have named? We have lamented the ruins of our *Alma Mater*—We have flattered ourselves with the expectation of her future rise, from the justice and friendship of the present gov-

ernment—And not of her rise alone, but of the growth of science, of the glory and improvement of human nature throughout America, from the independence we have just asserted, and the shackles of unworthy masters that we have gallantly broken and cast from us.

Cleoron.—May Heaven, in mercy to mankind, blast their dishonest ambition! Learning, genius, glory! How could they flourish in a state of slavery, and of abject dependence upon so many foreign masters? Let it not offend thee, O my country, that I would rather make thee a province to the Turk! For if he doth extinguish knowledge, he suffers his wretches to enjoy their ignorance in quiet—they have only the rapacity of one lord to gratify, not of nine millions. But how miserable is their state who are slaves, and are sensible of their slavery? Who are slaves and are insulted with the name and forms of liberty? Could wretches so dispirited have a genius to exercise? See the unhappy Africans, whom Britain, in spite of all our laws, hath compelled us to receive as slaves!—Every clown can call them stupid.—Is it because they want the faculties of human nature? No, but we have in them a picture of what cruel ravages oppression can make upon the human mind.—How much better should we have been, trampled on, insulted, and oppressed by foreigners? Britain would have raised our rulers and our generals, our judges and principal ministers of justice.—To her all men must have resorted for their honours and rewards. And with these, at the distance of three thousand miles, all learning and genius would have abandoned my country—America would have been *favoured* to raise some dirty provincials to be the butt of foreign soldiers, and to do the drudgery of war for them—some clerks and scriveners to record the orders of our *masters*—and perhaps a few of us might have arrived at the honour of being constables, or even hangmen to his *Majesty!* What worthy motives to inflame a scholar's ambition! How many years would it have been worth our while to have laboured in a college, to have mounted at last such a ladder of glory? Besides the want of reward, and of a great theatre in which to exercise the talents of the mind, our masters would have been jealous of our learning, lest we should be too sensible of our state, and too impatient of their yoke—their policy would have been equally to exhaust our purses, and to impoverish our minds. Americans would have been but poor labourers, rascals, and slaves to their most honourable, most knowing, and most wealthy lords.—When these walls should have fallen into heaps of ruin—when these tapers of science that glimmer among us should have been utterly extinguished, the children of those who are now the first characters in America, without knowledge and without freedom, would have been forced to cringe to the humors, and shake at the frown of their insulting tyrants—My heart boils up with indignation at the thought—Could I behold the haughty villain strut before the trembling herds, and my sword not hew him from the earth?—I would spurn his carcase, and throw myself upon my fate.

Cleander. Cleoron! let us contend against them with the dignity of reason. Passion is apt to mislead the mind and to betray it into

a littleness that our soberer hours will not approve. I detest their crimes, and wish to throw them out of my remembrance, except as they are necessary to guard my country against the designs of treachery, and to make her prize more highly her liberty and independence. But may we not congratulate ourselves, and animate our hopes with the future prospects of the literary glory of America, without diverting our view, or suffering our minds to be inflamed with their villainies?—As servitude cramps and degrades the soul, liberty no less enlarges and exalts her powers. That grandeur and magnificence of thought which the consciousness of freedom inspires, and of subjection to no master but the laws of reason, which the citizens have marked out for their own conduct, favours the cultivation and the progress of genius.—Where every citizen considers himself as a lord and master of a great republick, and as sharing in the government of a nation of men as noble as himself, he feels an independence and sublimity of soul, which is hardly known to the princes of other countries. Republicans are capable of industry and application; and the number of competitors in every art produce an emulation that fans the fires of the genius, and makes human nature susceptible of improvements, of which the little and contracted minds in arbitrary states, form no conception.—*Glory* and *honor* are the great rewards of noble minds—and to obtain these, what toils will they not endure? To what heights of improvement will they not ascend? In free nations they lie open to all who will aspire after them, and create an emulation and a generous ambition, that highly exalt and cultivate the powers of human nature.—Cleoron, not the false glory of commanding a tame and passive herd of slaves, but the real grandeur of governing by reason, a nation of freemen and of heroes—Honours that do not depend upon the caprice of one man, perhaps the most ignorant and vicious of his kingdom, but upon the suffrage of a free people, who are equally led by a sense of their own interest, and by the admiration of exalted talents. What a field of glory! What a school of perfection in every art? and especially in eloquence, the first of arts? On this theatre the mighty soul of Demosthenes took fire, and rivalled the force of whirlwinds, of lightenings, and of tempests. Here we allumined the milder flames of Tully's genius, which resembled the influence of the sun after a cloud in the fable, that made the traveller voluntarily resign what the storm attempted to tear from him in vain. And America will yet nurse in her free bosom, Orators, Legislators and Generals, that shall more than rival the Greek and Roman fame. The genius of our statesmen will gather strength in proportion to the vast extent of the empire they are to rule.—Then Nassau! thou shalt flourish in the glory of thy country. Then shalt thou give birth to the future Homers, and Platos and Xenophons; to the Aristides, the Cimons and the Epaminondas of America.—With such prospects before us, how much may we at ease contemn the pride of Britain, and triumph in our own felicity, without venting an indecent passion against them!

Eugenius.—Cleander, thou seemest to possess a soul calmed to

philosophy, by thoughts superior to the vulgar impulses of passion. And thou reasonest so as only to inflame my heart the more. When I look forward to what we are to be, O, cruel Britons! who attempt to rob us of such a glory! Cruel! to destroy that foretaste of it to which we have attained already!—Cleoron, "I could weep that we were born so soon, just in the dawning of these mighty scenes!" When the radiant sun of science and of glory is but beginning to lift his beams upon us, which hereafter shall light up splendors in America, such as the world hath never seen before.

Cleoron.—Nay, my Eugenius, rather rejoice that we *are* born so soon, and that we come upon the stage in time to lay the foundations of this mighty fabric—Our glory shall not perish!—What, though our sons be destined to a fame that shall eclipse whatever can be boasted of the Asian or European worlds? *We* lay its basis —we support *their* glory—We shall share half *their* praise, and hold our own *sole* and without a partner.—And, say what is our glory, I protest by all my hopes, and all the honours of this day, that I would not exchange with them, whatever theirs may be. To break the chains of tyranny—to plunge a dagger to a tyrant's heart—to save an infant world from ruin—to repel those formidable arms that have shaken terror over half the globe—to raise millions of mankind from the fears of abject servitude, to the prerogatives of human nature.—These are exploits worthy of the fathers of history to record—exploits that will not suffer our names, if with proper zeal we do our parts, to sink into oblivion.—When the Cæsars had carried the Roman eagle to the extremities of the earth, what names were more famous than the Brutuses, the Cincinnatuses, the Fabriciuses, or the Poplicolas of the first commonwealth? Nay, by the sacred flame of liberty! and by all those noble spirits that have fallen at her shrine, in this contest! I had rather be a woman—I had rather be Lucretia, that glorious woman, than all the Cæsars that ever wore the imperial purple.—Science! thou hast already demonstrated thy sacred and powerful influence in my loved country! Thou hast already inspired the most ardent love of liberty, into every class of men, by the examples of Greek and Roman! Did not the men of genius first detect the insidious claims of tyranny? Did not they first light up the flame that, like a conflagration, hath spread and involved the continent in its splendors?—Harvard! Yale! and Nassau, are not your sons the first upon the mighty stage, giving an example to future ages of virtue, of the love of liberty, and of the glorious fruits of science? And when history shall record the future grandeurs of this great republic, she shall seize our names, and marking them in characters of blood, set them the foremost in the lists of fame.

Cleander.—Thou hast a soul of fire, Cleoron! And every expression is ardent in the extreme—Yet I must confess much truth and reason lies beneath that fervor which virtue solely guides. – – – But, Eugenius, my hopes of the rise of science, and of this rifled and violated daughter of the muses, still rest upon a just foundation. – – – Cleoron admires, to enthusiasm, the assertors of

the freedom of their country. – – – Let us admire them with him – – – let us list ourselves of their number, and spare neither our toils nor our life, that we may set her in safety from her enemies, and establish her in eternal honours. I confess that our fame shall rival that of those who may live in the brightest period of our story. Not that we shall be equal in science and in arts, but because with our moderate improvements, we have fallen into circumstances the most fortunate to give them lustre. But should posterity advance no higher in arts, they must in fame and reputation be infinitely the inferiors of the present age. To rival our glory with all the advantages which we enjoy, from being the heroes of publick liberty, they must far transcend us in the glory of letters – – – and when genius shall have attained her finest polish, and the laurels of Parnassus shall fade, when compared with the boys of Nassau-Hall, the highest merit of her greatest scholars shall be to *write* well what we have *acted*.

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Eugenius. – – – 'Tis true, Cleander, and no mean merit shall accrue to him who shall justly celebrate the virtue of our *ladies*, or the sufferings of virgin and of matron innocence. Shall not their admiration of military virtue; shall not their generous contributions to relieve the wants of the defenders of their country, supply a column, to emulate the Roman ladies, stripped of their jewels, when the publick necessities demanded them? What honours shall be conferred on him who shall weep, in the most moving strains, over the violated innocence of the daughters of New-Jersey, and melt into tears the sympathetic theatre? – – – And when a writer shall burn with glory at the name of *Washington*, he shall be sensible that it will not be his smallest praise to erect an urn to the memory of the chaste, the amiable, and the virtuous *Caldwell.**

Cleoron. – – – 'Tis justly said, Eugenius! Most justly said, Cleander! Let the thoughts of our future glory, and of our present injuries, fire our minds. – – – Here let us plight our hands with our hearts to each other, and to our insulted country, that we will labour, and bleed, and if necessary, die in her defence. – – – My ensign shall be, "*an arm* surrounded with *a glory*, and stained with the blood of a prostrate Briton." – – – And whether we are called to deliberate in the senate, or to act in the field, let us remember, in order to add vigour to our genius, and force to our descending swords, that we are avenging the cause of virgin innocence – – – that we are erecting an eternal monument to fame, and laying the basis of the last greatest empire *of freedom, of science, and of religion in the world!*

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* *The Rev. Mr. Caldwell's lady, killed by the enemy in their excursion to Springfield, in June.*

[redacted]

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 2.

Andre was taken by three young men of the militia, of Westchester county, Messrs. Pawling, Deane and Van-Weert—he offered them for his liberty, his gold watch, one thousand guineas, and as large a quantity of goods as they would choose to bring from New-York, which with republican virtue, they refused, informing Andre that they were Americans, and were not to be purchased.

FISH-KILL, October 5.

We learn from Head-Quarters, that Major Andre, Adjutant-General of the British army, received the reward of his dear earned labours, the gallows, on last Monday. His unhappy fate was much regretted; though his life was justly forfeited by the law of nations. From his behavour, it cannot be said, but that, if he did not die a good Christian, he died like a brave soldier.—Thus died, in the bloom of life, Major Andre, the pride of the British army, the friend and confidant of Sir Henry Clinton.

We farther learn, that the truly infamous Arnold, through whom this unfortunate gentleman lost his life, has lodged information against sundry persons in New-York, supposed friendly to our cause; in consequence of which, upwards of fifty of them were imprisoned.

TRENTON, October 11.

Extract from the Mercury of France, April 22, 1778.

"Monsieur Gerard, late Secretary of the Council of State, and Minister Plenipotentiary at the United States of America, having been appointed Counsellor of State, has taken the usual oath the 18th instant, which was lodged in the hands of the Lord Keeper of the Seals."

*** The piece signed Z. having come to hand too late for this week's Gazette, will be inserted in our next.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD wholesale and retail, by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At the Printing-Office, in Trenton

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Printed on a good type, and good paper.

At the same place may be had

Dilworth's Spelling Books, Primers, &c.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Trenton, October 5, 1780.

FRAZER WILLIAM, Rev. Amwell.
Glissan James, near Trenton.
Hart Noah, Doctor, New-Jersey.
Keasby Anthony, Salem County.
Vanhorn Joseph, near Sherrard's-Ferry.

B. SMITH, Post-Master.

AN elegant, fashionable CHARIOT to be sold in New-Brunswick, very reasonable for Hard Money. Enquire of PHILIP FRENCH for the terms.

Raritan, October 6, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey, at the house of Isaac Wood in Mount-Holly, on Friday the tenth day of November next, to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Hymes, *qui tam,* &c., against the schooner Sally,———Williams, late master, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; and also against Negroes Jack and Rippin, taken on board the said schooner (who say they are the property of some inhabitant of the state of Virginia, and were taken by certain refugees, who were on board said schooner, lately drove on shore on the coast of New-Jersey, at Peck's-Beach, and since got off.) To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, cargo, and the said Negroes, or any other person interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

N. B.—At the same time and place will be tried the truth of the facts contained in the libel against sloop Revenge, adjourned over from the last Court of Admiralty.

October 5, 1780.

WILLIAM LAWSON,

In New-Brunswick, near the Market-House, has for Sale the following articles, viz.

RICH mode of the best kind, black gauze, sewing silk, black lace, white ditto, bonnet papers, blue and brown fagathy, callico, silk handkerchiefs, linen ditto, fine and coarse linens, white thread from No. 17 to 48, coarse and fine camblets, brown sugar, white ditto by

the quantity or single pound; a large assortment of earthenware, some large pots and pans. Also fine and coarse combs, mohair, buttons, twist and needles; coffee, chocolate, indigo, alspice, tobacco, snuff, salt, allum, brimstone, copperas, pins, hard soap, shoe buckles, shoes, writing paper, sleeve buttons, pins, several sorts of ribbons, primers, tea, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or country produce.

ROBERT SINGER,

Of Trenton has for Sale,

A NUMBER of good broadcloths of various colours, coatings, dowlas, Russia sheeting, chintzes, silk patterns for gowns, checks; a variety of handkerchiefs, rum, sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, alspice, black and white silk for bonnets, carpets for tables or floors, mens stockings, shoe buckles, and various other things to tedious to mention.

Also, a young NEGRO WOMAN, with her child ten months old.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the night of the 8th instant, by a person who had been at work at the house of the subscriber in Amwell, the following articles, viz. one light coloured watch-coat, buttons covered with the same coloured cloth, and under one of the sleeves may be seen the letters W. P. and is but little worn; one new homespun linen shirt, two pair of trowsers, one almost new; one pair thread stockings, one pillow case. His name supposed to be Edward Price, is an English deserter, about five feet ten inches high, black hair and eyes, brown complexion; had on an old light coloured jacket with red lining, tow trows-

ers, new shoes, felt hat, and says he is 35 years old. — — — Whoever takes up the said thief and secures him in any gaol on the continent, and returns me the goods, shall have the above reward by applying to

WILLIAM POST.

October 9, 1780.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 146, *October* 11, 1780.

NEW-YORK, October 11.

On Saturday morning last the Refugee Post at Bergen Point, under the command of Capt. THOMAS WARD, was attacked by a party of rebel infantry and horse, consisting of about 200 men. After receiving a smart fire from the artillery and musquetry of the Refugees, assisted by a cannonade from the gallies, they were forced to retreat. On the preceding night, as Capt. Frederick Hauser, in the Refugee gunboat was rowing guard, he met near Brown's Ferry, with a detachment of the rebels in five boats, which, it seems were intended for the purpose of making good a retreat for the above mentioned party in case they should happen to be prevented from retreating by the way of Bergen. Upon being hailed, and refusing to give an account of themselves, Captain Hauser immediately fired upon them, when two of the boats struck, in which were made prisoners four of the continental light infantry; the others on board had jump'd ashore, and made their escape. One other boat was sunk, having, it is said, one killed and two wounded left on board by the crew who deserted it, Mr. Charles Homfray with two others and a boy, belonging to the Refugee party, who had landed some time before the Rebels were discovered were taken by some rebel horse; they were immediately pinioned, and otherwise cruelly treated, according to the usual custom of the rebels, when American Loyalists are so unfortunate as to

fall in their hands, in which cruelties they are likely to persevere until a full and spirited retaliation shall take place. An inhabitant of Bergen, named Van Waggener, was taken by the Refugees on his return from the rebels. He had gone after reconnoitering the Refugee Post, to give intelligence of their situation. It is also said that the rebels have carried off Mr. John Philips, a quiet inhabitant on a suspicion of his having been friendly to our people.

On Saturday the 30th of last month, died much lamented, Mrs. GRACE BONNEL, the wife of Isaac Bonnel, Esq., of Amboy, formerly High Sheriff, of Middlesex in New Jersey, and on Sunday her remains were interred in Trinity church-yard, attended by a numerous and respectable company.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1513, *October* 16, 1780.

For the New-Jersey Gazette.

To Sir HENRY CLINTON.

WHEN I had the honor to address you on a former occasion, I did not suppose it would have fallen to my part, to have experienced a second time, so singular a distinction. You were then descending from the small degree of eminence you had so difficultly acquired, to mingle your fame with that of your forgotten predecessors. Even your friends beheld you like one of those comets whose faint appearance neither produces fear nor astonishment, and whose course, after a few hours idle curiosity, is only to be seen in the records of the astronomer. The hopes of your flatterers, and the expectations of your enemies, were equally averse from a revival of your reputation. Indolence at one time, parade at another, and a senseless variety of seeming enterprises, half-formed, or terminating without effect, had justly fixed your character, and marked it with that bewildered expression, which it was thought no experience could better. But you have lived to enjoy a triumph over public opinion, and to erect a new fame on the talents of another. With a submission that shews you at least possessed of a certain portion of prudence, you committed the management of your councils to a man of superior abilities. From this moment Mr. Andre became the first minister to his commander, and your affairs felt the influence of such a director. But, Sir Harry, thy sagacity foresaw no evil in his

attempts, nor could his penetration provide against his own shipwreck. Flattered with the baubles of favouriteism, he gave fresh life to your hopes, and drew you from the closet, where you were sadly anticipating the horrors of sinking authority. What others viewed as impossible, appeared to him as only difficult, and he embraced your interest from the same passion that made Cæsar a king, and perhaps Brutus an assassin. Such are the errors of ambition, or the madness of elevated minds.

The reduction of Charlestown produced the first change in your character. I will rather suppose that you assumed the command of this expedition from a principle peculiar to men of your spirit, than that the measure was the result of advice. You were sensible that you had not less to fear from the success of another, than from your own mismanagements. To you all victories but your own, brought with them the force of a punishment. And as your commission invested you with liberty to act where you pleased in America, you thought this experiment the only one that remained. Ministry feared this, but without limiting your power, they could not guard against your interference. Cornwallis felt the injury, and commenced your enemy, submitted to be a secondary actor, where he should have been the principal, and you succeeded with a force that made it impossible to fail. But the execution of the enterprise, clogged with the characteristics of your character, brought with it consequences you little apprehended. You sat down before a place which you should have carried by assault. With an army of ten thousand men and a competent naval superiority, you invested a town of a large extent, fortified only by sandy entrenchments, raised in two months, without covered way, destitute of outworks, open in several places on the water side, exposed everywhere to an open attack, and defended by a garrison insufficient by one half. To remain *forty-two days* before such a place, with *open trenches*, and display all the apparel of a regular siege, transfers the whole glory to the garrison. In all this, perhaps, you may have been governed by the rules of prudence, if not of enterprise. But when we contrast your conduct with that of the American troops, in supporting an incessant fire, subject all the while to the danger of a surprise, and to open attacks, the success of which was almost certain, had you taken proper measures; your very friends, Sir Harry, lose sight of your triumph, in contemplating their firmness and fortitude.

This is the result of your expedition, when stript of the pomp of a long laboured letter, which was to give you a new existence at St. James's, and your ministry a fresh motive for carrying on the war. Any other people but one devoted to punishment from the course of their crimes, knowing the circumstances of your success, would have employed the court to have conditioned for peace. But your nation in pursuing the meteor they have raised, though some new ground was passed over, found themselves no nearer their object. Still they were as children fooled by the amusive figures of a magic lanthorn, and continued vain dupes to the dexterity of their jugglers.

In all courts but that of Great Britain, the capture of Charles-

town will have ceased to operate in your favor. The first moment of its impression was yours. The succeeding one a panegyric on America. It was told and talked of by your court and its runners, as if the sudden subduction of at least the Southern States was a natural consequence. In the paroxism of success an elated Ministry, hurried out to the world a gazette extraordinary, to publish your letter where, you speak of Lord Cornwallis's expected presence on the frontier of North-Carolina, and a *small* expedition into Cape-Fear river, to favor the revolution you looked for higher up the country.* To have made these boastings efficient, they should have been followed by a second account of cities taken, and provinces subdued. But instead of this, they must read of *North-Carolina* passing a vote of thanks to Brigadier-General Smallwood, and of Congress promoting him to the rank of Major-General for his behaviour in the battle near Cambden, in the state of *South Carolina*. How will your employers colour their assertions and their own folly, when after such an elapse of time, *Cornwallis* is so remote from the *frontier* of North-Carolina. It will not be enough to tell the world. that he gained an advantage where it was led to believe, he had no enemies to oppose. Cornwallis will even lose the honor of a victory, when it is known, that although the American troops were inferior in numbers, they were superior in courage, and that they recovered by the latter what they had lost by the former: Nor after the defection of the militia, did they submit to a retreat, till their enemy were disgraced by their resistance.

But leaving these matters we find you in New-York, returned from your stolen expedition in all the pomp of an Eastern conqueror, swelled with the praises of your parasites, and flattered with the prospect of fresh marks of royal distinction. With such an army as you commanded, you looked forward to an active campaign in this quarter. But prevented from this by the exertions of the States, and confined to your garrison after the engagement at Springfield, you sat down gloomy and disappointed.—You saw the campaign spending itself in abortive perade, when the powers of corruption were called on to close it in eclat. West-Point was to be the object, and General Arnold its betrayer. From what medium of intelligence you gained a knowledge of his principles, whether you argued from your own heart to his, or received it from himself, we shall leave to the better explanation of time. Nor shall we enquire why one so high in military reputation as Arnold, acquired too under such a splendor of circumstances, as justly entitled him to that rank which he held in Europe, should thus dispose of his fame, and his moral character. For the sake of human nature, it were to be wished that a veil could be thrown over such examples of depravity.—But from time to time, society is disturbed with their appearance.—In Arnold's situation Cromwell would have acted as Arnold. And could Clive have changed places with Arnold, Clive would have sold America, and Arnold would have exhausted the East-Indies of its

*Sir Harry Clinton's letter, dated Charlestown, 4th June, 1780.

wealth, and bribed the British parliament to suffer him to spend a few years in wretchedness and infamy. In these we see the composition of certain spirits, which as conjunctures point, are considered as the ornament or the disgrace, the pride or the pestilence of mankind.

By the defection of Arnold America has one enemy less, and you are not sure of one new friend. He that submits to one sale, may be tempted to another. If your nation can be pleased with this purchase, it must lately have experienced a conversion in favor of traitors. And should your army submit to his company, it is no longer at enmity with dishonor, perfidiousness is become sacred, and you must fear for your own safety. Such is the man you have bought, and it were wrong did America envy you his possession. But the exultation you enjoyed on this occasion was not that of a moment. It was desultory and fugitive as the faint hopes of a dying sinner, whilst the capture of Major Andre, your Adjutant-General, under the circumstances of a spy, and the failure of your scheme, burst upon your head like the discovery of a plot on that of a traitor's.—It was a dagger ready to be plunged into the heart of your enemy, planted in your own.—Were the succeeding hours of your Excellency's life to be burnished with the smiles of your sovereign, they could not repay the distractions that followed.—But they were distractions for yourself, in which Andre had no share. But for this, and had you felt but one pang for his fate, there might have been those who would have even pitied your horrors.

It is not easy, Sir Harry, to estimate the loss you have suffered in Major Andre. Your enemies were not insensible to his worth. Men of genius sympathized with him, and lamented that misguided zeal in the service of his prince, which led to his punishment.—Those who have toiled heretofore to betray the liberties of America, could lye—but he could deceive. Others might display cunning—but he discovered wisdom. The utmost of your efforts was a bribe—but he possessed a power that was superior, that of seduction. His talents were beyond most mens virtue, and he had no enemy but in the field of action. But great abilities have their fluctuations and limits, nor are they at all times of the same temper, his failed him at that point which would have completed his fortune, and created you a fame to which you had no title. It is curious by what little incidents and unforeseen combinations great events are decided. But for three armed peasants of the state of New-York, West-Point and its dependencies would have been at this hour in your possession. For it is not probable with an enemy within, and your army without, that it could have been saved.—Let this instance of honesty rescue human nature from infamy, and serve as a lesson to mankind. And let the names of Pauling, Van Vert and Williams, who rejected an immense bribe with a grandeur of soul infinitely superior to the baseness with which Arnold received one, be remembered when the trophies of pride and the monuments of false glory are trampled on or neglected.

Mr. Andre's rank and talents, made his case peculiar. Your army I am told loved him. General Washington's admired him. The latter shed tears at his death, while you, Sir Harry, scarce condescended to shew the cold formalities of an affected condolence. There remained but this to complete your character, the torpor in which you heard the circumstances of his capture, and your unanimated efforts to save him. His faithful services surely claimed your utmost interposition; your own fame required it, and your supposed friendship demanded it from you as a right.—But a vain self-importance filled your heart, and you remained during the suspension of his fate, in all the imagined majesty of your native sullenness. If you were with-held by a punctilio from being more forward, I would not have possessed your place for a kingdom. But policy, (for who will serve you in future) what you owed to Major Andre, (for his abilities supported your character) and the general expectation of your army, dictated every possible expedient in his favor. The very army of your enemy wondered at your total privation of sensibility, and while they complied with the laws and usages of nations, did justice to his magnanimity.—*Be my witnesses, said he to them, while I acknowledge the propriety of my sentence, I die like a brave man.*

Had you aught of sentiment, Sir Harry, there would be no end to your afflictions. Had you a magnanimity like Andre's, you would at least have sacrified to your commission, could that have preserved his life.—If to be great is to be unfeeling, I ask not for greatness. If to see one's best friend suffer without a tear is characteristic of dignity, give me lowliness. If high stations teach men to believe that the abilities of others were only formed to forward their designs, and that friends should be no longer protected than they are thought to be useful, place me in a cottage and obscurity, and let me forever be secluded from such men.—But, alas! it is the nature of power to attract and deceive, and, perhaps, there is no country without its Clinton.

But I leave you, Sir Harry, to sullen reflection. Your fame is finished, and I wish not to renew my address.

October 4th, 1780. Z.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.

Extract of a letter from Camp, Tapan, October 2.

"You have had the particulars of Traitor Arnold's conduct, before his getting on board the Vulture sloop of war, which lay near Stoney-Point; but his conduct, since he went into New-York, is a still greater proof of his villainy, (if greater villainy was possible). At his arrival with the

British, he had upwards of fifty of our warmest friends in New-York taken up, and put into dungeons and other places of confinement. But there is a providence attending the unhappy friends to their country, that puts it out of his power to injure them, other than imprisonment.—Such was the precipitate flight he made, to save his neck from the halter, that he had no time to move off a single paper, or any other matter which can be a testimony against those he would otherwise ruin in person and estate. General Robertson came up yesterday to Dobb's Ferry, with a flag, which was soon dismissed, it being of so trite a nature, viz. to entreat his Excellency General Washington, at the request of Sir Harry Clinton, to use lenity to Major Andre—it had the effect to respite him for some hours, as the flag did not return till after five o'clock, which was the hour fixed in general orders for his execution. This day at 12 o'clock it took place, by hanging him by the neck. Perhaps no person (on like occasion) ever suffered the ignominious death, that was more regretted by officers and soldiers of every rank in our army; or did I ever see any person meet his fate with more fortitude and equal conduct. When he was ordered to mount the waggon under the gallows, he replied, "He was ready to die, but wished the mode to have been in some more eligible way, prefering to be shot."* After he opened his shirt collar, fixed the rope, and tied his handkerchief over his eyes, he was asked by the officer commanding the troops, if he wished to say anything? He replied, "I have said all I had to say before, and have only to request the gentlemen present, to bear testimony that I met death as a brave man."

"The flag mentioned to have come out with General Robertson, was received by General Greene and Colonel Hamilton; and what is curious, Arnold sent his resignation, by desire, that General Washington should forward it to Congress, with an insolent letter, intimating he *never* would

**He was dressed in full uniform; and after the execution his servant demanded his cloathing, which he received. His body was buried near the gallows.*

serve Congress any more, *nor need* they *expect it.* And moreover, that if Major Andre should be executed by order of General Washington, that he would strike a blow on some of his friends on the Continent, that should sufficiently retaliate for his loss to his Prince. General Greene, when he read the letter, treated it with contempt, and threw it on the ground, before General Robertson, which he might return to the Traitor, if he thought proper. The hanging of Major Andre, one of the most eminent officers and polite men in the British army, and the *second life* of Clinton, shews we are not detered by great menaces, but determined to extirpate our enemies one by one, until peace shall be restored to our country."

TRENTON, OCTOBER 18.

On the 7th instant the Honourable the Legislature of this State rose, having completed the 4th Session. During the sitting the following Acts were passed, viz.

1. A supplemental *Act* to the Act, intitled, An *Act* for establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States, assigned as the quota of this State.

2. An *Act* to enable the several township collectors to recover the monies from constables, by them received for taxes.

3. An *Act* to amend an Act, intitled, An *Act* to establish courts in the several counties in this colony for the trial of small causes, and to repeal the former Act for that purpose, and to confirm sundry proceedings of the Justices of the Peace in this State.

4. An *Act* to confirm a copy of the last will and testament of James Pew, late of the township of Middletown, in the county of Monmouth, and State of New-Jersey.

5. An *Act* to enable the owners and possessors of the tide, marsh, and meadows lying on Absecon creek, in the

county of Gloucester, to erect and maintain a bank, dam, and other water-works across the said creek, to prevent the tide from overflowing the said meadows and marsh.

6. An *Act* to repeal sundry Acts for augmenting the fines and fees of civil officers and others.

7. An *Act* to amend the Act, intitled, An *Act* to provide for the payment of the several officers of the government of the State of New-Jersey, to commence the thirteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and to end the second Tuesday in October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, inclusive, and to discharge the publick debts and other contingent charges thereof, and to augment and alter the salaries allowed by law to the Superintendant of Purchases, to the Auditor of Accounts, and to the Secretary of this State.

8. An *Act* to continue an Act, intitled, An *Act* to suspend the Act declaring the value of the continental currency, and also the Act making the same a legal tender, and the supplement thereto.

9. An *Act* for defraying sundry incidental charges.

Last Tuesday came on the general election in this State, for the choice of persons to represent the several counties in Council and General Assembly, during the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Hunterdon County. Council. John Stevens, Esq.

Assembly. { Benjamin Van Cleve, Jared Sexton, John Lambert, } Esquires.

Burlington. Council. Peter Tallman, Esq.

Assembly. { Thomas Fenimore, William Trent, William Hough, } Esquires.

Gloucester. Council. John Cooper, Esq.

Assembly. { John Sparks, Thomas Rennard, Isaac Kay, } Esquires.

Salem. Council. Whitten Cripps, Esq.

Assembly. { John Mayhew, Allen Congleton, William Smith, } Esquires.

Middlesex. Council. Benjamin Manning, Esq.

Assembly. { Jacob Schenck, Jacob Suydam, Melancthon Freeman, } Esquires.

Monmouth. Council. Elisha Lawrence, Esq.

Assembly. { Thomas Seabrook, Nathaniel Scudder, Thomas Henderson, } Esquires.

Somerset. Council. John Witherspoon, Esq.

Assembly. { Edward Bunn, David Kirkpatrick, Christopher Hogeland, } Esquires.

The returns for the other counties have not yet come to hand.

Tuesday next the Honourable the Legislature elect are to meet at this place, agreeably to the constitution.

The Saratoga sloop of war, belonging to Philadelphia, last week captured five British vessels, all of which are said to be arrived in the Delaware.

Monday last the American army moved from Tapan to Totaway, near Passaick Falls in Bergen county, previous to which Major-General Greene marched four brigades to reinforce West-Point.

A New-York paper of the 11th instant, says, that "On

Saturday morning last the Refugee Post at Bergen Point, under the command of Captain Thomas Ward, was attacked by a party of rebel infantry and horse, consisting of about 200 men. After receiving a smart fire from the artillery and musquetry of the Refugees, assisted by a cannonade from the gallies, they were forced to retreat." Mr. Rivington neglected to add to the above, that the assailants took off about 30 of the *loyal Refugees.*

We hear that an Exchange of prisoners has lately been negotiated, in which all the American troops, now with the enemy, are to be included.

WILLIAM THOMAS,

GOLD *and* SILVER-SMITH,

TAKES this method to acquaint his Friends and the Publick, that he has removed from Elizabeth-Town to Trenton, where he carries on his business in its various branches. He also carries on the

PLATING BUSINESS

extensively; and engages that all his work shall be equal in goodness and neatness to any ever imported from England.

Gentlemen who may oblige him with their custom, by giving timely notice, shall be furnished with any quantity of work in either of those branches, and particularly with bridle-bits, stirrup-irons, spurs, buckles, &c., &c.

Trenton, October 17, 1780.

CAME to the house of Joseph Herbert, at the sign of the white horse, a BLACK MARE, about fourteen hands high, four years old, a natural trotter, and has a blaze in her face. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

October 12, 1780.

To be sold at publick vendue,

On Tuesday the 31st day of this instant, October,

A Valuable plantation, situate in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, 12 miles from Trenton, whereon Augustine Stevenson now dwells, containing 200 acres, with a sufficient quantity of meadow and wood-land, orchards, &c. Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may view the premises before, or at the time of sale, which will begin at 12 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

ROBERT STEVENSON, }
THOMAS STEVENSON, } Executors.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 147, *October* 18, 1780.

The following paragraph is copied from the New Jersey Journal, dated October 11.

"We are happy to inform our readers, that an exchange "of prisoners is at last settled, and is to take place im-"mediately."

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 423, *October* 18, 1780.

CHATHAM, October 11.

Last Saturday the light infantry of our army, made an incursion to Bergen Point, where they captured several prisoners, and killed some, the particulars of which we hope to give our readers in our next.—*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, No.* 188, *October* 19, 1780.

New-Jersey, October 13, 1780.

To be SOLD *by Public Vendue,*

On Thursday the 26th instant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Chestnut neck, The Schooner FLYING-FISH and her cargo of Tobacco, consisting of 30 hogsheads of the best Maryland, captured on her voyage to St. Eustatia retaken and brought into this port and now ready for sea.

Also, A SCHOONER of about 35 tons burthen, and her cargo of 20 hogsheads of Tobacco, being taken at sea without any person or papers on board, supposed to be cut out of Chesapeake-bay and deserted by the enemy on the approach of the schooner Rattlesnake.

By order of the Hon. Judge of the Admiralty.

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marshal.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, October* 21, 1780.

Ancocus, October 9, 1780.

The Creditors of JOHN HEATON, deceased, late of Willonborough Township, Burlington County, are requested to meet on Wednesday the first of November next, at the house of Richard Fynnimore, in the Township and County aforesaid, upon business respecting the said John Heaton's estate.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, October* 24, 1780.

CHATHAM, October 25.

The following is a copy of a letter from Major Andre, previous to his execution, to his Excellency General Washington:

"Sir

"Buoyed above the fear of death, by the consciousness of a life spent in the pursuit of honour, and fully sensible that it has at no time been stained by any action which, at this serious moment, could give me remorse—I have to solicit your Excellency, if there is any thing in my character which excites your esteem; if aught in my circumstances can impress you with compassion; that I may be permitted to die the death of a soldier:—It is my last request and I hope it will be granted. I have the honour to be, &c."

Last week Lieut. Raymond, of the State Regiment, with twenty men, went down to Hoebuck, captured six of the enemy, and killed one.

Last Friday five prisoners, among whom was one Captain, who had made their escape from Reading, in Pennsylvania, was taken at Halstead's Point, near Elizabeth Town, on their way to Staten-Island.

At the late election the undermentioned gentlemen were chosen for the following counties, viz.

For the county of Essex.

Counsellor—Rev. James Caldwell.

Assemblymen—Caleb Camp, Josiah Hornblower, and Daniel Marsh, Esquires.

Sheriff—Noah Marsh, Esquire.

For the county of Morris.

Counsellor—Silas Condict, Esquire.

Assemblymen—John Carle, William Wyns, and Eleazer Linley, Esquires.

Sheriff—Jacob Arnold, Esquire.

For the county of Bergen.

Counsellor— ———— ————

Assemblymen—Gabriel Ogden, Isaac Blanch, and Peter Wilson, Esquires.

Sheriff—Adam Boyd, Esquire.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD SADDLE HORSE. Inquire of the Printer hereof.

FORTY CAST HORSES, will be sold for cash, at Springfield, on Thursday the 26th instant, by

AARON FORMAN, A. Q. M.

Morristown, October, 24, 1780.

ON the 30th of September, 1780, I gave a note of hand, payable on demand, to Mr. Mark Garret for five thousand one hundred dollars, which was given in consequence of the depreciation of two hundred and thirty-six dollars, for near one year's standing; the arbitrators acknowledge the mistake they made in making up the depreciation, and as Mr. Garret has denied giving up the note, the subscriber takes this method to inform the publick that he is determined not to pay the same, and forewarns all persons from purchasing it.

JOHN POOL.

October 24, 1780.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, for cash, either continental or specie, the following articles, viz.

A NEW riding chair with harness compleat, milch cows, fat cattle, fat hogs, a two horse wagon and gears, two sleds, and other farming utensils; feather beds, curtains and bedding, tables, chairs, &c., &c.

He will also sell or rent, for money as above, a house and a three acre lot of land, on which the earthenware works now stand, in Elizabeth Town, together with the works now going, and in good order, with all the apparatus to them belonging; the house is small but well finished, almost new, with convenient out-houses, stables, &c. The land is all meadow, except enough for a garden.

He will also rent, for one year or a longer time, that

large, elegant, and pleasant situated house and improvements, the seat of the late Thomas Pollock, Esq.

All the above-mentioned articles that shall remain unsold at private sale, with many others that cannot now be recollected, will be sold and struck off to the highest bidder, at a vendue to be held for that purpose at the house of the subscriber on Friday, the 10th of November next, to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue from day to day until the whole are sold; and the first mentioned house and works (should they not be disposed of before) will either be sold or rented; and the last-mentioned house and improvements will be rented.

ROBERT HUNT.

Elizabeth Town, October, 24, 1780.

WHEREAS Hannah, the wife of the subscriber, has, sundry times, without my knowledge, carried off my effects: These are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof. And all persons having any of the goods she may have so embezzled, are requested to return them to me, or they may expect trouble.

ZEBEDEE BROWN.

Hanover, October 17, 1780.

WHEREAS an advertisement appeared in the last Chatham paper, forewarning all persons not to trust the subscriber on her husband's account: This is therefore to acquaint the publick, that I will not pay any debts of his contracting from the date hereof. As to his interest, which he says I have destroyed, I know of none he has, without it is what he claims of my estate, in which he has no right, there being a contract between us previous to our marriage which cuts him off any claim.

RUTH SEARLS.

October 17, 1780.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II. Numb. LXXXVIII, October 25, 1780.*

The CRISIS

EXTRAORDINARY

IT is impossible to sit down and think seriously on the affairs in America, but the original principles on which she resisted, and the glow and ardor they inspired, will occur like the undefaced remembrance of a lovely scene. To trace over in imagination the purity of the cause, the voluntary sacrifices made to support it, and all the various turnings of the war in its defence, is at once both paying and receiving respect. The principles deserve to be remembered, and to remember them rightly is repossessing them. In this indulgence of generous recollection we become gainers by what we seem to give, and the more we give the richer we become.

So extensively right was the ground on which America proceeded, that it not only took in every just and liberal sentiment which could impress the heart, but made it the direct interest of every class and order of men to defend the country. The war, on the part of Britain, was originally a war of covetousness. The sordid and not the splendid passions gave it being. The fertile fields and prosperous infancy of America appeared to her as mines for tributary wealth. She viewed the hive, and disregarding the industry that had enriched it, thirsted for the honey. But in the present stage of her affairs, the violence of temper is added to the rage of avarice; and therefore, that which, at our first setting out, proceeded from purity of principle and public interest, is now heightened by all the obligations of necessity; for it requires but little knowledge of human nature to discern what would be the consequence were America again reduced to the subjection of Britain. Uncontrouled power, in the hands of an incensed, imperious and rapacious conqueror, is an engine of dreadful execution; and woe be to that country over which it can be exercised. The names of Whig and Tory would then be sunk in the general term of Rebel, and the oppression, whatever it might be, would, with very few instances of exception, light equally on all.

Britain did not go to war with America for the sake of dominion, because she was then in possession; neither was it for the extension of trade and commerce, because she had monopolized the whole and the country had yielded to it; neither was it to extinguish what *she* might call rebellion, because before she began no resistance existed. It could then be from no other motive than avarice, or a design of establishing, in the first instance, the same taxes in America as are paid in England (which, as I shall presently show, are above eleven times heavier than the taxes we now pay for the present year 1780) or, in the second instance, to confiscate the whole property of America, in case of resistance and conquest, of the latter of which she had then no doubt.

I shall now proceed to show what the taxes in England are, and what the yearly expence of the present war is to her—What the taxes of this country amount to, and what the annual expence of defending it effectually will be to us; and shall endeavour concisely to point out the cause of our difficulties, and the advantages on one side, or the consequences on the other, in case we do, or do not, put ourselves in an effectual state of defence. I mean to be open, candid and sincere. I see a universal wish to expel the enemy from the country, a murmuring because the war is not carried on with more vigour, and my intention is to show as shortly as possibly both the reason and the remedy.

The number of souls in England (exclusive of Scotland and Ireland) is seven millions,* and the number of souls in America is three millions.

The amount of taxes in England (exclusive of Scotland and Ireland) was, before the present war commenced, eleven millions six hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-three pounds sterling, which on an average is no less a sum than one pound thirteen shillings and three-pence stirling per head per annum, men, women, and children; besides county taxes, taxes for the support of the poor, and a tenth of all the produce of the earth for the support of the bishops and clergy.†

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* This is taking the highest number that the people of England have been or can be rated at.

† The following is taken from Dr. Price's state of the taxes of England, pages 96, 97, 98.

"An account of the money drawn from the publick by taxes annually, being the medium of three years before the year 1776.

Amount of customs in England	£2,528,275
Amount of the excise in England	4,649,892
Land tax at 3s	1,300,000
Land tax at 1s. in the pound	450,000
Salt duties	218,739
Duties on stamps, cards, dice, advertisements, bonds, leases, indentures, news-papers, almanacks, &c	280,788
Duties of houses and windows	385,369
Post-office, seizures, wine licences, hackney coaches, &c	250,000
Annual profit from lotteries	150,000
Expence of collecting the excises in England	297,887
Expence of collecting the customs in England	468,703
Interest of loans on the land tax at 4s. expences of collection, militia, &c.	250,000
Perquisites, &c., to custom-house officers, &c., supposed	250,000
Expence of collecting the salt duties in England, 10d. 1-2 per cent.	27,000
Bounties on fish exported	18,000
Expence of collecting the duties on stamps, cards, advertisements, &c., 5 and 1-4 per cent	18,000
Total	£11,642,653

Nearly five millions of this sum went annually to pay the interest of the national debt contracted by former wars, and the remaining sum of six millions six hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred pounds was applied to defray the yearly expence of government, the peace establishment of the army and navy, placemen, pensioners, &c. Consequently the whole of her enormous taxes being thus appropriated, she had nothing to spare out of them towards defraying the expences of the present war or any other. Yet had she not been in debt at the beginning of the war, as we were not, and like us had only a land and not a naval war to carry on, her then revenue of eleven millions and a half pounds sterling would defray all her annual expence of war and government within each year.

But this not being the case with her, she is obliged to borrow about ten million pounds sterling, yearly, to prosecute the war she is now engaged in (this year she borrowed twelve) and lay on new taxes to discharge the interest; and allowing that the present war has cost her only fifty millions sterling, the interest thereon at five per cent. will be two millions and a half, therefore the amount of her taxes now must be fourteen millions, which on an average is no less than forty shillings per head, men, women and children throughout the nation. Now as this expence of fifty millions was borrowed on the hopes of conquering America, and as it was avarice which first induced her to commence the war, how truly wretched and deplorable would the condition of this country be, were she, by her own remissness, to suffer an enemy of such a disposition, and so circumstanced, to reduce her to subjection.

I now proceed to the revenues of America. I have already stated the number of souls in America to be three millions, and by a calculation I have made, which I have every reason to believe is sufficiently right, the whole expence of the war, and the support of the several governments, may be defrayed for two million pounds sterling, annually; which, on an average, is thirteen shillings and four pence per head, men, women and children, and the peace establishment at the end of the war, will be but three quarters of a million, or five shillings sterling per head. Now throwing out of the question every thing of honor, principle, happiness, freedom, and reputation in the world, and taking it up on the simple ground of interest, I put the following case.

Suppose Britain was to conquer America, and as conquerors was to lay her under no other conditions than to pay the same proportion toward her annual revenue which the people of England pay; our share, in that case, would be six million pounds sterling, yearly; can it then be a question, whether it is best to raise two millions to defend the country, and govern it ourselves, and only three quarters of a million afterwards, or pay six millions to have it conquered, and let the enemy govern it.

Can it be supposed that conquerors would chuse to put themselves in a worse condition than what they granted to the conquered. In England, the tax on rum is five shillings and one penny sterling per gallon, which is one silver dollar and fourteen coppers. Now would it not be laughable to imagine, that after the expence they have been at,

they would let either Whig or Tory in America drink it cheaper than themselves. Coffee which is so considerable an article of consumption and support here, is there loaded with a duty, which makes the price between five and six shillings sterling a pound, and a penalty of fifty pounds sterling on any person detected in roasting it in his own house. There is scarce an article of life you can eat, drink, wear, or enjoy, that is not there loaded with a tax; even the light from heaven is only permitted to shine into their dwellings by paying eighteen pence sterling per window annually; and the humblest drink of life, small beer, cannot there be purchased without a tax of nearly two coppers a gallon, besides a heavy tax upon the malt, and another on the hops before it is brewed, exclusive of a land tax on the earth which produces them. In short, the condition of that country in point of taxation is so oppressive, the number of her poor so great, and the extravagance and rapaciousness of the court so enormous, that were they to effect a conquest of America, it is then only that the distress of America would begin. Neither would it signify anything to a man whether he be what we call a Whig or a Tory. The people of England and the ministry of that country know us by no such distinctions.—What they want is clear solid revenue, and the modes they would take to procure it, would operate alike on all. Their manner of reasoning would be short, because they would naturally infer that if we were able to carry on a war of five or six years against them, we are able to pay the same taxes which they do.

I have already stated that the expence of conducting the present war, and the government of the several states, may be done for two millions sterling, and the establishment in time of peace, for three quarters of a million.*

As to navy matters, they flourish so well, and are so well attended to, in the hands of individuals, that I think it consistent on every principle of real use and economy, to turn the navy into hard money (keeping only three of four packets) and apply it to promote the service of the army. We shall not have a ship the less; the use of them, and the benefit from them, will be greatly increased, and their expences saved. We are now allied with a formidable naval power, from whom we derive the assistance of a navy. And the line in which we can prosecute the war, so as to reduce the common enemy and benefit the alliance most effectually, will be by attending closely to the land service.

I estimate the charge of keeping up and maintaining an army, officering them, and all expences included, sufficient for the defence of the country, to be equal to the expence of forty thousand men at thirty pounds sterling per head, which is one million two hundred thousand pounds.

I likewise allow four hundred thousand pounds for Continental expences at home and abroad.

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* I have made the calculations in sterling, because it is a rate generally known in all the states, and because likewise it admits of an easy comparison between our expenses to support the war and those of the enemy. Four silver dollars and one half is one pound sterling and three pence over.

And four hundred thousand pounds for the support of the several state governments, the amount then will be, For the army, 1,200,000
Continental expences at home and abroad, 400,000
Government of the several states, 400,000

Total, 2,000,000

I take the proportion of this state, Pennsylvania, to be an eighth part of the Thirteen United States, the quota then for us to raise will be two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling; two hundred thousand of which will be our share for the support and pay of the army and Continental expences at home and abroad, and fifty thousand pounds for the support of state government.

In order to gain an idea of the proportion in which the raising such a sum will fall, I make the following caluclations:

Pennsylvania contains three hundred and seventy-five thousand inhabitants, men, women and children, which is likewise an eighth part of the whole inhabitants of the United States: therefore two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling to be raised among three hundred and seventy-five thousand persons, is, on an average, thirteen shillings and four-pence sterling per head per annum, or something more than one shilling sterling per month. And our proportion of three quarters of a million for the government of the country, in time of peace, will be ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds sterling, fifty thousand of which will be for the government expences of the state, and forty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds for Continental expences at home and abroad.

The peace establishment then will, on an average, be five shillings ster. per head. Whereas was England now to stop, and the war cease, her peace establishment would continue the same as it is now, viz. forty shillings per head; therefore was our taxes necessary for carrying on the war as much per head as hers now is, and the difference to be only whether we should, at the end of the war, pay at the rate of five shillings per head, or forty shillings per head, the case needs no thinking of. But as we can securely defend and keep the country for one third less than what our burden would be if it was conquered, and support the governments afterward, for an eighth of what Britain would levy on us, and could I find a miser whose heart never felt the emotions of a spark of principle, even that man, uninfluenced by every love but the love of money, and capable of no attachment but to his interest, would, and must, from the frugality which governs him, contribute to the defence of the country, or he ceases to be a miser and becomes an ideot. But when we take in with it everything that can ornament mankind; when the line of our interest becomes the line of our happiness; when all that can cheer and animate the heart; when sense of honor, fame, character, at home and abroad, are interwoven not only with the security but the increase of property, there exists not a man in America, unless he be a hired emissary, who does not see that his good is connected with keeping up a sufficient defence.

[*The remainder will be inserted in our next.*]

[No. I.]

To the LEGISLATURE *of the State of* NEW-JERSEY.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are now by the free voice of your country chosen to a most important trust, and permit me to assure you that in the present situation of affairs, you have undertaken a most arduous task, many (perhaps most) of you new to the business of legislation, and the science of government, and in a great measure unacquainted with the situation and circumstances of the various parts of the state which you are appointed to govern: thus circumstanced, I make no doubt you will accept in a friendly manner, such observations as I may be able to make on the present situation of the state; and if I should go farther, and point out what appears to me the most probable method to extricate us from some of the difficulties under which we at present labor, I hope your candor will excuse me, as my observations will be entitled to your regard no farther than they are supported by reason and your own observation.

Deeply interested as I am in, and penetrated with the distress of my country, I cannot restrain the inclination I feel to contribute my mite to her relief.

Never was a people more unprepared for the prosecution of a war than were the people of this continent at the commencement of the present; no foreign connections, no arms, no ammunition, no money, nor (being shut out from foreign trade) had we any prospect of procuring it; nevertheless, determined at all risks to be free, we bravely ventured, nothing doubting but that a determined resolution would enable us to surmount every obstacle which could present itself; our internal resources were evidently great, and the spirit of the people was such as rendered it easy to draw them out.

In this situation to supply the exigencies of the times, and furnish the general treasury, until it could be supplied by taxation and other proper methods, Congress fell upon the expedient of emitting bills of credit, on the faith of the United States; an expedient which in similar cases had been practiced by most of the states with success; at the same time wisely calling on the several states to redeem their proportions of the same at certain fixed periods: But, alas! here we failed; the several states, instead of securing proper funds for their redemption, left them to mere hazard for support.

The frequent calls on the treasury, in the prosecution of the war, and the backwardness of the several Legislatures to raise money for its supply, made repeated emissions necessary: Congress being but men, and not foreseeing the consequences, nor sufficiently considering with how much more facility they could emit than recall those bills, were perhaps too lavish in their emissions; their purchasers likewise finding money came free, expended it as freely; the people too finding their pockets stored with cash, which came easily to them, and for which they had little other use (not being inclined to hoard

it, and no taxes being called for) could not deny themselves the pleasure of possessing whatever they set their hearts upon, be the price what it might. Thus the prices of everything increased in the compound ratio, of the quantity of cash in circulation, and the suspicion which that increasing quantity (still unfunded) created, that the same would never be fully redeemed, or in other words, the money depreciated in the same proportion. Speculators soon saw the advantage, nor did they fail to make use of it; what they purchased to-day, they could pay for to-morrow with half the value: Thus speculation grew common, and to promote the depreciation became the interest of a considerable part of the community. I am not unaware that many other circumstances have contributed to the depreciation; what I have stated, I conceive to be the grand source from which every other spring has taken its rise.

Many designing and some deluded people thought matters went on swimmingly, and would fain persuade us that the depreciation was the most equitable tax that could be laid, that it would collect itself, and not only so, but would in the end wipe off the whole load of debt from the continent; nor would they believe a self-evident truth, that we should first ruin a multitude of worthy individuals, and in the end bankrupt ourselves.

Congress at length, alarmed at the amazing depreciation, and convinced from what source it sprang, determined to stop further emissions, and repeated their solicitations to the several states, in the most pressing manner, to furnish them with the necessary supplies for carrying on the war. The Legislatures of the several states, probably from various causes, went into motives of Congress very slowly (that of New-Jersey however by far too slowly) the consequence of which was, the publick treasury was soon exhausted, and credit was necessarily substituted to cash.

New-Jersey at length awakened to see her true interest, determined on taxation with spirit: but, alas, too late! the public treasury being exhausted, contracts of every kind were made on credit; to secure the payment of which, certificates were issued from the several offices. —Here New-Jersey becomes the sufferer.—The army, which had almost from the beginning of the war, lain within this state and its vicinity, was our market, and had till now, rendered money plentier in this state, than perhaps any other in the union (which by the way, pointed out the propriety of taxation during that time) had now a quite contrary effect; the necessaries furnished to, and services performed for them, instead of procuring the cash, procured nothing but certificates, and while other states, at a greater distance from the scene of action, had it in their option, either to furnish the army or turn their labor and produce into some other channel, more for their present interest. Jersey had no alternative, furnish them we must, or abide the consequence: Nay, the remoter parts of the state, out of compassion to their fellow-subjects in the vicinity of an army in want, could not but furnish them with everything in their power. Thus every part of the state is reduced from its former plenty of cash, to a real scarcity, having little else to shew for the produce of their labour but certificates. This is not only a burden in itself, but

renders the taxes burdensome.—Had they been laid while the money was plenty, they might have been paid with ease; but now that the money is drained from us, they are paid (where at all paid) with difficulty and murmuring, many who have certificates to a considerable amount, being so bare of cash as to be unable to pay, without disposing of something materially injurious to their families.

This then is the present situation of New-Jersey, drained of supplies, drained of cash, over-run with certificates, and burdened with taxes; as a state indebted to the continent, at the same time that the continent is immensely indebted to the individuals which compose it.

Perhaps this may be called a dreadful picture, but it is nevertheless true, nor is there anything in it so very alarming, the people have virtue enough, if our rulers have but wisdom and steadiness, to extricate us from all these difficulties, and make us yet the happiest people under the sun. My next shall convey my idea how this is to be done. SCIPIO.

TRENTON, October 25.

Returns of Members of the Legislature, received since our last.

Sussex. Council. John C. Symms, Esq.
Assembly. Edmund Martin, Hugh Hughes, Doctor Kenedy, } Esquires.

Essex. Council. James Caldwell, Esq.
Assembly. Caleb Camp, Josiah Hornblower, Daniel Marsh, } Esquires.

Cumberland. Council. Jonathan Elmer, Esq.
Assembly. Thomas Ewing, Samuel Ogden, Ladis Walling, } Esquires.

Morris. Council. Silas Condict, Esq.
Assembly. William Winds, John Carl, Col. Lindsley, } Esquires.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated 20th inst.

"Letters from the southward mention a brilliant enterprize performed at Augusta, in Georgia, by Col. Clarke, of South-Carolina, who took a large quantity of goods and stores deposited there by the enemy.

"A number of troops, said to be between two and three thousand, have just embarked and sailed from New-York, supposed to be bound to Cheaseapeake or Carolina."

Congress have recommended that Thursday the 27th of December, be set apart as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, throughout the United States of America.

"We are informed by gentlemen from Monmouth, that a British fleet, with a considerable number of troops on board, have sailed from the Hook within a few days past, said to be bound to South-Carolina.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By order of CONGRESS,

And to be SOLD by the Printer hereof,

PROCEEDINGS

OF A

Board of General Officers,

Held by Order of His Excellency

GENERAL WASHINGTON,

Respecting

JOHN ANDRE,

Adjutant-General of the British Army,

September 29, 1780.

To which are Appended,

The several LETTERS which passed to and from New-York on the occasion, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD stone house in Trenton, at a corner very suitable for publick business, being well accommodated with stores, &c., a large garden, and fourteen acres of land within half a mile of the town.—Enquire of the printer.

Fulling-Mill.

The subscriber takes this method to acquaint his old customers and the Publick in general, that he has taken his fulling-mill into his own care, and works in it himself, and shall endeavour to give satisfaction to all who shall favour him with their custom.

PHILIP GRANDIN.

Lebanon, October 24, 1780.

Elizabeth-Town Stage

THE subscriber hereby informs the PUBLICK, that he has provided a STAGE-WAGGON, commodiously fitted for passengers, and will set out from the sign of the Cross-Keys at the corner of Chestnut and Third streets, in Philadelphia, on every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, precisely at 10 o'clock, and proceed to Princeton; there meet the stages who have engaged to be there from Elizabeth-Town and Morris-Town, every Thursday at 12 o'clock, and Sunday evenings. The rout of this stage is from the Cross-Keys on Wednesday to Four Lanes End; Thursday morning proceed to Trenton, to the house of Jacob G. Bergen, there

breakfast; from thence to Princeton, to Col. Jacob Hyer's, and return to Trenton the same evening; from thence next morning by the Four Lanes End to Philadelphia; Saturday we proceed from Philadelphia to Four Lanes End, Sunday to Trenton by 12 o'clock, from thence to Princeton; Monday return from Princeton, dine at Trenton, and proceed to the Four Lanes End; Tuesday morning to Philadelphia.

All passengers, packages, &c., are desired to be at each place at the above appointed times.—The price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Princeton is Two Silver Dollars, or the exchange in Continental, and the same for 150 lb. baggage.

The subscriber will purchase goods for gentlemen at as low a rate as may be had, and charge five per cent. for purchasing, and will charge only half the aforesaid price for the freight, provided he has not full loads of passengers and baggage; and in case he has, he will procure teams and will carry the goods at the same rate.—All gentlemen and ladies who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend on punctual attendance, and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged by

The Publick's humble servant,

GERSHOM JOHNSON.

N. B.—Philadelphia and Trenton papers may be had of said Johnson.

October 20, 1780.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

On Monday, the 6th day of November next, on the premises, at publick auction, A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, situate in the city of New Brunswick, adjoining the old Presbyterian Meeting-house, and fronting the river Raritan. It is suitable for either merchant or tradesman. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in forenoon, when the conditions will be made known by

WILLIAM VANDERILL.

October 20, 1780.

Stolen,

OUT of the pasture of the subscriber, in the night of the 18th of October instant, two sorrel horses, the largest about fifteen hands and an inch high, has a blaze in his forehead, a grizzled mane, and is branded on the buttock I. R. and is a natural pacer; the other about fifteen hands high, has a star in his forehead, no brand, and is a natural trotter, but will sometimes pace; both are stout bodied strong built horses. Whoever will secure the thief so that he may be brought to conviction, and bring the horses to the subscriber, shall have a reward of Fifteen Pounds current money of New-York, in specie, or Five Pounds, money aforesaid, for each of the horses, exclusive of all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN ROMINE.

Bergen County, New Barbadoes, Oct. 21, 1780.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

On the premises, on Tuesday, the 21st November, at two o'clock afternoon,

A PLANTATION containing about 120 acres, at Rocky-Hill, in Middlesex County, in possession of Black Will, a free Negro, about a mile from the post road; about 30 acres clear, with a log-house, frame barn, an excellent orchard of bearing apple trees. The payment ready money. Any further particulars may be known on the day of sale, of William Coxe.

November 20th, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A good Milch COW.

Enquire of the Printer.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III, No.* 148, *October* 28, 1780.

CHATHAM, October 18.

By vigilance of the inhabitants, the prisoners mentioned in our last to have made their escape from Morris-Town gaol, are all since taken, except one.

On Sunday last part of the Cork fleet arrived at Sandy-Hook, the remainder being on the coast, were momently expected.

—*The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser, October* 30, 1780. No. 1901.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30.

The following is copied from the New-Jersey Journal of October 25.

Last Friday there was about 2000 of Washington's Army, between Newark and Elizabeth-Town, with one Piece of Cannon only; and we hear they intended an Attack upon Staten-Island that Night, but were prevented by some unforeseen Accident.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, October* 30, 1780. *No.* 1515.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED,

That the Continental Ferry, across Delaware, at Trenton, is removed from the Upper to the Lower Ferry, of which all persons in public employ, having occasion to pass the said Ferry, are to take notice: Where good Boats and careful Attendance is continued for the convenience of private Travellers also.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, November* 1, 1780.

Mountholly, November 1, 1780.

All persons indebted to the estate of Captain James Dillon, late of Mountholly, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, within three months from the above date, in order for settlement.

WILLIAM STRETCH, Executor.

The Pennsylvania Gazette, November 1, 1780.

THE CRISIS.

EXTRAORDINARY

(Continued from our last.)

I DO not imagine that an instance can be produced in the world, of a country putting herself to such an amazing charge to conquer and enslave another as Britain has done. The sum is too great for her to think of with any tolerable degree of temper; and when we consider the burden she sustains as well as the disposition she has shewn, it would be the height of folly in us to suppose that she would not reimburse herself by the most rapid means, had she once more America within her power. With such an oppression of expence, what would an empty conquest be to her? What relief under such circumstances could she derive from a victory without a prize? It was money, it was revenue, she first went to war for, and nothing but *that* would satisfy her. It is not the nature of avarice to be satisfied with anything else. Every passion that acts upon mankind has a peculiar mode of operation. Many of them are temporary and fluctuating; they admit of cessation and variety: But avarice is a fixed uniform passion. It neither abates of its vigour nor changes its object; and the reason why it does not is founded in the nature of things, for wealth has not a rival where avarice is a ruling passion. One beauty may excel another, and extinguish from the mind of a man the pictured remembrance of a former one: But wealth is the phœnix of avarice, and therefore cannot seek a new object, because there is not another in the world.

I now pass on to shew the value of the present taxes, and compare them with the annual expence; but this I shall preface with a few explanatory remarks.

There are two distinct things which make the payment of taxes difficult; the one is the large and real value of the sum to be paid, and the other is the scarcity of the thing in which the payment is to

be made; and although these appear to be one and the same, they are in several instances not only different, but the difficulty springs from different causes.

Suppose a tax was to be laid equal to one half of what every man's yearly income is, such a tax could not be paid because the property could not be spared; and on the other hand, suppose a very trifling tax was laid to be collected in *pearls*, such a tax likewise could not be paid, because it could not be had.—Now any person may see that these are distinct cases, and the latter of them is a representation of ours.

That the difficulty cannot proceed from the former, that is, from the real value or weight of the tax, is evident at first view to any person who will consider it.

The amount of the quota of taxes for this state for the present year, 1780 (and so in proportion for every other state) is twenty millions of dollars, which at seventy for one is but sixty-four thousand two hundred and eighty pounds three shillings sterling, and on an average is no more than three shillings and five pence sterling per head per annum, men, women and children, or five pence per head per month. Now here is a clear positive fact, that cannot be contradicted, and which proves that the difficulty cannot be in the weight of the tax, for in itself it is a trifle and far from being adequate to our quota of the expense of the war. The quit rents of one penny sterling per acre on only one half the state, come to upwards of fifty thousand pounds, which is almost as much as all the taxes of the present year, and as those quit rents made no part of the taxes then paid, and are now discontinued, the quantity of money drawn for publick service this year, exclusive of the militia fines, which I shall take notice of in the process in this work, is less than what was paid and payable in any year preceeding the revolution, and since the last war; what I mean is that the quit rents and taxes taken together came to a larger sum then than the present taxes without the quit rents do now.

My intention by these arguments and calculations is to place the difficulty to the right cause, and shew that it does not proceed from the weight or worth of the tax, but from the scarcity of the medium in which it is paid; and to illustrate this point still farther, I shall now shew, that if the tax of twenty millions of dollars was of four times the real value it now is or nearly so, which would be about two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, and would be our full quota, that this sum would have been raised with more ease, and less felt, than the present sum of only sixty-four thousand two hundred and eighty pounds.

The convenience or inconvenience of paying a tax in money arises from the quantity of money that can be spared out of trade.

When the emissions stopt, the continent was left in possession of two hundred millions of dollars, perhaps as equally dispersed as it was possible for trade to do it. And as no more was to be issued, the rise or fall of prices could neither increase nor diminish the quantity. It therefore remained the same through all the fluctuations of trade and exchange.

Now had the exchange stood at twenty for one, which was the rate Congress calculated upon when they quoted the states the latter end of last year, trade would have been carried on for nearly four times less money than it is now, and consequently the twenty millions would have been spared with much greater ease, and when collected would have been of almost four times the value they are now. And on the other hand, was the depreciation to be at ninety or one hundred for one, the quantity required for trade would be more than at sixty or seventy for one, and though the value of the tax would be less, the difficulty of sparing the money out of trade would be greater. And on these facts and arguments I rest the matter, to prove, that it is not the want of property, but the scarcity of the medium by which the proportion of property for taxation is to be measured out, that makes the embarrassment we lie under.—There is not money enough, and what is equally as true, the people will not let there be money enough.

While I am on the subject of the currency, I shall offer one remark which will appear true to everybody, and can be accounted for by nobody, which is, that the better the times were, the worse the money grew; and the worse the times were, the better the money stood. It never depreciated by any advantage obtained by the enemy. The troubles of seventy-six, and the loss of Philadelphia in seventy-seven, made no sensible impression on it, and everyone knows that the surrender of Charlestown did not produce the least alteration in the rate of exchange, which for long before, and for more than three months after stood at sixty for one. It seems as if the certainty of its being our own made us careless of its value, and that the most distant thoughts of losing it made us hug it the closer, like something we were loth to part with; or that we depreciate it for our pastime, which, when called to seriousness by the enemy, we leave off to renew again at our leisure.—In short our good luck seem to break us, and our bad make us whole.

Passing on from this digression, I shall now endeavor to bring into one view the several parts I have already stated, and form thereon some propositions, and conclude.

I have placed before the reader, the average tax per head paid by the people in England; which is forty shillings sterling.

And I have shewn the rate on an average per head, which will defray all the expence of the war to us, and support the several governments without running the country into debt, which is thirteen shillings and four-pence.

I have shewn what the peace establishment may be conducted for, viz. an eighth part of what it would be, if under the government of Britain.

And I have likewise shewn what the average per head of the present taxes are, namely, three shillings and five-pence sterling, or five-pence per month; and that their whole yearly value in sterling is only sixty-four thousand two hundred and eighty pounds. Whereas our quota to keep the payments equal with the expences, is two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Consequently there is a deficiency of one hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and

twenty pounds, and the same proportion of defect, according to the several quotas, happens in every other state. And this defect is the cause why the army has been so indifferently fed, cloathed and paid. It is the cause, likewise, of the nerveless state of the campaign, and the insecurity of the country. Now if a tax equal to thirteen and four pence per head, will remove all these difficulties, make people secure in their homes, leave them to follow the business of their stores and farms unmolested, and not only keep out, but drive out the enemy from the country; and if the neglect of raising this sum will let them in, and produce the evils which might be prevented, on which side, I ask, does the wisdom, interest and policy lie? Or rather would it not be an insult to reason to put the question? The sum when portioned out according to the several abilities of the people, can hurt no one, but an inroad from the enemy ruins hundreds of families.

Look at the destruction done in this city. The many houses totally destroyed, and others damaged; the waste of fences in the country round it, besides the plunder of furniture, forage and provision. I do not suppose that half a million sterling would reinstate the sufferers, and does this, I ask, bear any proportion to the expence that would make us secure. The damage on an average is at least ten pounds sterling per head, which is as much as thirteen shillings and four-pence per head comes to for fifteen years. The same has happened on the frontiers, and in the Jersies, New-York, and other places where the enemy has been, Carolina and Georgia is likewise suffering the same fate.

That the people generally do not understand the insufficiency of the taxes to carry on the war, is evident, not only from common observation, but from the construction of several petitions, which were presented to the assembly of this state, against the recommendation of Congress of the 18th of March last, for taking up and funding the present currency at forty for one, and issuing new money in its stead. The prayer of the petition was, *that the currency might be appreciated by taxes* (meaning the present taxes) *and that part of the taxes be applied to the support of the army, if the army could not be otherwise supported.* Now it could not have been possible for such a petition to have been presented, had the petitioners known, that so far from *part* of the taxes being sufficient for the support of the army, the *whole* of them falls three-fourths short of the year's expences.

Before I proceed to propose methods by which a sufficiency of money may be raised, I shall take a short review of the general state of the country.

Notwithstanding the weight of the war, the ravages of the enemy, and the obstructions she has thrown in the way of trade and commerce, so soon does a young country outgrow misfortune, that America has already surmounted many that once heavily oppressed her. For the first year or two of the war, we were shut up within our ports, scarce venturing to look towards the ocean. Now our rivers are beautified with large and valuable vessels, our stores filled with merchandize, and the produce of the country has a ready market,

and an advantageous price. Gold and silver, that for awhile seemed to have retreated again within the bowels of the earth, is once more risen into circulation, and every day adds new strength to trade, commerce, and agriculture. In a pamphlet written by Sir John Dalrymple, and dispersed in America in the year 1775, he asserted, that, *two twenty gun ships, nay,* says he, *the tenders of those ships, stationed between Albemarle sound and Cheasapeak bay, would shut up the trade of America, for 600 miles.* How little did Sir John Dalrymple know of the abilities of America!

While under the government of Britain, the trade of this country was loaded with restrictions. It was only a few foreign ports she was allowed to sail to. Now it is otherwise; and allowing that the quantity of trade is but half what it was before the war, the case must shew the vast advantage of an open trade, because the present quantity under her restrictions could not support itself; from which I infer, that if half the quantity without the restrictions can bear itself up nearly, if not quite, as well as the whole when subject to them, how prosperous must the condition of America be when the whole shall return open with all the world. By trade I do not mean the employment of a merchant only, but the whole interest and business of the country taken collectively.

It is not so much my intention, by this publication, to propose particular plans for raising money, as it is to shew the necessity and advantages to be derived from it. My principal design is to form the disposition of the people to such measures which I am fully persuaded is their interest and duty to adopt, and which needs no other force to accomplish them than the force of being felt. But as every hint may be useful, I shall throw out a sketch, and leave others to make such improvements upon it as to them may appear reasonable.

The annual sum wanted is two millions, and the average rate in which it falls is thirteen shillings and four-pence per head.

Suppose then that we raise half the sum and sixty thousand pounds over. The average rate thereof will be seven shillings per head.

In this case we shall have half the supply we want, and an annual fund of sixty thousand pounds whereon to borrow the other million; because sixty thousand pounds is the interest of a million at six per cent. and if at the end of another year we should be obliged by the continuance of the war, to borrow another million, the taxes will be increased to seven shillings and six-pence; and thus for every million borrowed, an additional tax equal to six-pence per head must be levied.

The sum then to be raised next year will be one million and sixty thousand pounds: One half of which I would propose should be raised by duties on imported goods and prize goods, and the other half by a tax on landed-property and houses, or such other means as each state may devise.

But as the duties on imports and prize goods must be the same in all the states, therefore the rate per cent. or in what other form the duty shall be laid, must be ascertained, and regulated by Congress, and ingrafted in that form into the law of each state; and the

monies arising therefrom carried into the treasury of each state. The duties to be paid in gold or silver.

There are many reasons why a duty on imports is the most convenient duty or tax that can be collected, one of which is, because the whole is payable in a few places in a country, and it likewise operates with the greatest ease and equality, because as every one pays in proportion to what he consumes, so people in general consume in proportion to what they can afford, and therefore the tax is regulated by the abilities which every man supposes himself to have, or in other words every man becomes his own assessor, and pays by a little at a time when it suits him to buy. Besides, it is a tax which people may pay or let alone by not consuming the articles; and though the alternative may have no influence on their conduct, the power of choosing is an agreeable thing to the mind. For my own part, it would be a satisfaction to me, was there a duty on all sorts of liquors during the war, as in my idea of things, it would be an addition to the pleasure of society, to know, that when the health of the army goes round, a few drops from every glass become theirs. How often have I heard an emphatical wish almost accompanied with a tear, "*Oh, that our poor fellows in the field had some of this!*"

Why then need we suffer under a fruitless sympathy, when there is a way to enjoy both the wish and the entertainment at once?

But the great national policy of putting a duty upon imports is that it either keeps the foreign trade in our own hands or draws something for the defence of the country from every foreigner who participates it with us.

Thus much for the first half of the taxes, and as each state will best devise means to raise the other half, I shall confine my remarks to the resources of this state.

The quota then of this state of one million and sixty thousand pounds will be one hundred and thirty-three thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, the half of whis is sixty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-five pounds; and supposing one fourth part of Pennsylvania inhabited, then a tax of one bushel of wheat on every twenty acres of land, one with another, would produce the sum, and all the present taxes to cease. Whereas the tythes of the bishops and clergy in England, exclusive of the taxes, are upwards of half a bushel of wheat on every single acre of land, good and bad, throughout the nation.

In a former part of this paper I mentioned the militia fines, but reserved speaking to the matter, which I shall now do: The ground I shall put it upon is, that two millions sterling a year will support a sufficient army, and all the expences of war and government, without having recource to the inconvenient method of continually calling men from their employments, which of all others is the most expensive and the least substantial. I consider the revenue created by taxes as the first and principal thing, and fines only as secondary and accidental things. It was not the intention of the militia law to apply the militia fines to anything else but the support of the militia, neither do they produce any revenue to the state, yet these fines amount to more than all the taxes; for taking the muster role to be sixty thousand men,

the fine on forty thousand who may not attend, will be sixty thousand pounds sterling, and those who muster will give up a portion of time equal to half that sum, and if the eight classes should be called within the year, and one third turn out, the fine on the remaining forty thousand would amount to seventy-two millions of dollars, besides the fifteen shillings on every hundred pounds property, and the charge of seven and a half per cent. for collecting in certain instances, which on the whole would be upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

Now if those very fines disable the country from raising a sufficient revenue without producing an equivalent advantage, would it not be to the case and interest of all parties to increase the revenue in the manner I have proposed, or any better, if a better can be devised, and cease the operation of the fines. I would still keep the militia as an organized body of men, and should there be a real necessity to call them forth, pay them out of the proper revenues of the state, and increase the taxes a third or fourth per cent. on those who did not attend. My limits will not allow me to go farther into this matter, which I shall therefore close with this remark; that fines are, of all modes of revenue, the most unsuited to the mind of a free country. When a man pays a tax, he knows the public necessity requires it, and therefore feels a pride in discharging his duty; but a fine seems an atonement for neglect of duty, and of consequence is paid with discredit, and frequently levied with severity.

I have now only one subject more to speak to, with which I shall conclude, which is, the resolve of Congress of the 18th of March last, for taking up and funding the present currency at forty for one, and issuing new money in its stead.

Every one knows I am not the flatterer of Congress, but in this instance *they are right;* and if that measure is supported, the currency will acquire a value which without it, it will not. But this is not all: It will give relief to the finances until such time as they can be properly arranged, and save the country from being immediately double taxed under the present mode. In short, support that measure, and it will support you. I have now waded through a tedious course of difficult business, and over an untrodden path. The subject on every point it could be viewed was entangled with perplexities, and enveloped in obscurity, yet such are the resources of America, that she wants nothing but system to insure success.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia October 4, 1780.

(*Postscript to be inserted in our next.*)

[No. II.]

To the LEGISLATURE *of the State of* NEW-JERSEY.

GENTLEMEN,

I COME now to perform my promise, and to do what but for the bounds prescribed me, I should have done in my last.

Congress, at a time when they supposed the par of exchange (or in other words the quantum of depreciation) throughout the United States, taken collectively, was at about forty for one, with design to give stability to their currency, and in some measure to supply their treasury, determined on a new emission of specie value; to secure which from depreciation, they set a triple guard upon it, resolving, 1st, That none of it should be emitted in any state, until that state had established a fund for the redemption of the quota assigned to it. 2d, That it should bear an annual interest of five per cent. to be paid in specie, or bills of exchange on our Commissioners in Europe. 3d, To prevent any depreciation arising from the quantity, it was determined that no more than a certain specified sum should be emitted, and not even that, but upon a proportionable quantity of the old being first brought in and destroyed.

Thus circumstanced, nothing but the unaccountable caprice incident to human nature in certain situations (and I believe not that) can depreciate it.

I know much has been said against this measure as being a breach of public faith, and have often heard persons rail against Congress for having broke faith with the people. I confess my idea has always been that Congress were the representatives of the people, and therefore that the *Congress* and the *People* were the same, and that the acts of the *one* were the acts of the *other*, consequently to say that the Congress had broke faith with the people, was, in other words, to say that the people had broke faith with themselves, were deceiving and imposing upon themselves, which is absurd.

The idea that Congress and People are two distinct bodies, pursuing separate interests, is, I know, a favourite one with our enemies, and by them inculcated on us by every art in their power. Admitting this plea, let us look back to our first associations, on the faith of which Congress have acted; we there in the most solemn manner pledged our lives and fortunes, and everything we held dear and sacred, to support them in such measures as should appear to them necessary for maintaining and securing the rights and privileges of America. One of the measures then absolutely necessary was striking bills of credit, on this our faith so solemnly pledged. Have we then, agreeably to these our obligations, thus freely entered into, supported these bills? or have we through interested (not to say worse) motives, spight of every effort of Congress, spight of our own plighted faith, not only suffered them to depreciate, but actually assisted in the de-

preciation, and thereby deceived Congress in their just expectations, and disappointed them in their best endeavours. If this then is the case, and deny it who can, for justice sake let the blame lie at the right door, and Congress be forever acquitted.

But to return from this digression to the consequences which the resolutions for a new emission had on this state, permit me to observe, that from a paucity incident to popular governments, it was long ere our legislature came into the measure to effect; during which time the continental treasury became more and more exhausted, while we were still performing services which they were unable to pay us for, and furnishing supplies for which we ourselves undertook to pay, thereby emptying our own coffers with little prospect of again filling them, except with certificates, and rendering us unable to procure a sufficient quantity of the old emissions to exchange for the new. But what had a particular effect on the new emission was, that during this interval the old had considerably depreciated, and our legislature, with a mistaken view of adhering strictly to the resolution of Congress, fixed the exchange between the new money and continental at one for forty, and yet in the same law declare the new equal in value with gold and silver; here then is a direct contradiction, the exchange between gold and silver and continental being upwards of sixty for one when the new money first made its appearance; the new emission therefore was at first as it were suspended in equilibrio between the two; but as the taxes were levied in continental, and the new to be received but as one for forty in them, it was easy to foresee which scale must preponderate. Accordingly the new is by common consent, as well as by law, fixed at forty times the value of continental; whereas it is evident that on the same principles, had it not been for the unlucky forty-for-one clause, that is, had it been in nowise connected with continental but received in taxes at the specie exchange, it would with the same ease have been fixed at specie value. What I would therefore propose is, that the law should be amended, and that specie should be the standard-value of the new emission, and that it should be received in continental taxes at the specie exchange be that what it may, for it appears to me the greatest absurdity to suppose that in private dealings it should pass at one value, in public at another. This I conceive would likewise effectually take off the odium of "breach of public faith" from the measure.

I come now to consider the case of the certificates; and here I have already observed, that the state is considerably indebted to the continent, if then we could take on us the debts due from the continent to individuals, and get credited for the amount with Congress, we should thereby not only pay off our present debt to them, but stand considerably in advance, for which we should be entitled to interest. This, considering the present situation of our treasury, may be thought a romantic scheme, but perhaps on further consideration, it may not be found so wild as at first it would appear, nay, so far from being *difficult*, it may, instead of laying any further burdens on the people, be made a considerable easement to the present; the plan is simple, the path is plain. What is the complaint of the people against the certificates? That they cannot with them pay their debts, their taxes,

&c. Now to whom are these debts, these taxes to be paid? We are told, and most of us know very well, that there are immense debts due to the states from the commissioners and purchasers of forfeited estates, and from several counties on account of arrears of taxes, &c. The whole of these therefore might be received in certificates, valued according to their dates and the time when the debts and taxes became due, and to discharge the remaining certificates, let a sufficient sum be struck in bills of credit by this state on the same foundation as those emitted during the last war, and to be redeemed, in shorter periods, in the same manner.

Two objections will, I foresee, be made to this scheme.

1. That the credit of the state is not sufficient to venture so large a draught upon it.

I answer, that during the last war no doubt was made of our ability to redeem any sum which we might find necessary to emit; and I am bold to say, that New-Jersey, even in its present exhausted state, is able to support double the amount of the then emissions, and if we may look forward to the end of the war, and anticipate the advantages which we shall probably then enjoy, I think no man will ever doubt the credit of the state.

2. The second objection is, that we shall be over-run with the quantity of money, and that it will depreciate merely from that circumstance.

To which I answer, the quantity will be trifling to what we should at first blush suppose, when those countless thousands are reduced to their real value, (which every holder of a certificate would gladly receive) the vision disappears, and we shall find no such shocking addition to our current cash, especially when we consider the present scarcity and the constant calls we shall be under the necessity of making to enable us to furnish our supplies for the army.

To illustrate these observations I shall venture at a calculation, and suppose that after the debts due to the state are fully paid, the remaining certificates will amount to twenty millions of dollars, and that the rate of exchange at which they ought to be paid, taking them collectively, is as one for fifty, then say this sum shall be redeemed within ten years, the amount is fifteen thousand pounds annually; a sum barely equal to the late sinking fund, and less by thirty-five thousand pounds than was in circulation on the same footing at the end of the last war, with the advantage of being redeemed in three years less time; and will any person suppose the credit of this state insufficient for that sum, or that the quantity can cause a depreciation.

Thus have I attempted to shew the cause of our distresses, and to point out a remedy. If I am wrong in the first instance, I am probably so in the last. However it is conceeded on all hands, that in our present situation, something decisive must be done. If a better plan should be proposed, by all means embrace it; if not, and it shall appear to you that the present will fix a standard to our long fluctuating cash; will give it stability and currency; will discharge our debt to the continent, and put us on a respectful footing there; will ease the people from the burthen of their certificates; will enable them to pay not only their arrears of taxes and debts due to the state,

but also their debts to and contracts with each other, and thereby enable all to pay their current taxes without distress; if it will not only do this, but enable us in future to purchase our supplies for the army with cash, then you will not hesitate a moment to adopt it. "To linger is to die;" indecision will be our ruin. While the legislature are wavering and uncertain, the people will be doubtful and suspicious. We are at that crisis when, unless some effectual remedy is applied, we perish. We are at that crisis when a proper remedy skillfully applied, will perform wonders, and soon raise the body politic to fresh life and vigour.

SCIPIO.

CHATHAM, October 25.

Extract of a letter from West-Point, dated Oct. 19.

"We have no material news at this post. The trifling descent of the Indians, and their possessing themselves of Forts George and Anne, I dare say you have heard; as also of General Greene's leaving us to take the command of the Southern army, and General Heath's succeeding him. The garrison is exceeding healthy and well supplied, so that were the enemy disposed to avail themselves of any advantages which the particular information of Arnold's perfidy has afforded them, I am confident they would not be able."

TRENTON, November 1.

Conclusion of the returns of members of the legislature, received since our last.

Bergen. Council, Theunis Dey, Esq. Assembly, Peter Wilson, Isaach Blanch and Gabriel Ogden, Esqrs.

Cape-May. Council, Jesse Hand, Esq. Assembly, Joseph Hildreth, Jeremiah Eldredge and Matthew Whilden, Esqrs.

Tuesday sennight the Honourable the Legislature, met at this place, agreeably to the constitution.—At the opening of the session the Honourable John Stevens, Esq., was re-chosen Vice-President of the Legislative Council,

and the Honourable Josiah Hornblower was chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Yesterday at a joint-meeting of the Honourable Legislative Council and Assembly His Excellency William Livingston, Esq. was re-elected Governor and Captain-General, for the ensuing year: and John Stevens, jun. Esq. was re-appointed Treasurer.

Two of the prizes to the Saratoga sloop of war, mentioned in our last, are arrived at Philadelphia, and a third is said to be in Cheaseapeak-Bay.

Congress have promoted Brigadier Samuel Holden Parsons, of Connecticut, to the rank of Major-General in the army of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Goshen, dated October 26.

"We have been in alarm here since the 20th instant, by occasion of the Indians and Tories making depredations above Albany, &c. but it is now over, as our worthy Governor Clinton has had a bloody engagement with the enemy, and totally defeated them, taking their baggage and six field pieces—many have fallen on both sides.—I have to regret the loss of some brave fellows—we expect further particulars every moment."

Authentic advices from the southward announce the arrival of a number of the enemy's ships in Cheaseapeak-Bay. This is probably the fleet which lately sailed from New-York. The letters add, that they were landing their troops near Portsmouth in Virginia. We have received no further particulars.

A DIALOGUE between SATAN and ARNOLD.

"QUOTH Satan to Arnold, my worthy good fellow;
" I love you much better than ever I did:
"You live like a prince, with HAL may get mellow;
"But mind that you both, do just what I bid.

"Quoth Arnold to Satan, my friend do not doubt me;
" I will strictly adhere to all your great views:
"To you I'm devoted, with all things about me:
" You'll permit me I hope, to die in my shoes."

JUST PUBLISHED

And to be sold Wholesale and Retail, at the Printing-Office in Trenton,

THE NEW-JERSEY

ALMANAC,

For the Year of our Lord 1781.

Containing a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter in Prose and Verse.

Where also may be had, PARCHMENT
Of the first Quality.

SHORE SALT,

Made COARSE for packing of MEAT,

May be had of

JOHN POPE,

At his STORE near the Black-Horse, in Mansfield township, Burlington county, Either in large or small quantities, and on reasonable terms.

October 23, 1780.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near the Great Falls in Bergen county, on Thursday night last, a likely dark bay MARE, about 15 hands high, a nick'd tail, and some white hair where she is nick'd; the hind feet white round the hoofs, one foot a little more white than the other; branded with I W on the right shoulder, but not very plain. Whoever takes up and secures the said mare, shall have TEN hard DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me.

JACOB VAN WINCKEL.

October 23'd, 1780.

BROKE out of Mr. John Smith's pasture at Maidenhead, a large sorrel HORSE, about 15 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, his hind feet white, and has a remarkable lump or bunch on his near hind gambole. Whoever takes up and delivers the said horse to Mr. Bergen, at Trenton, David Olden, at Princeton, or Major Clarkson Edgar, at New-Brunswick, shall be reasonably rewarded by

BENJAMIN MANNING.

Trenton, October 31, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jonathan Furman, deceased, are requested to make payment in one month from this date, or they will be proceeded against as the law directs: And those who have any just demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement.

Richard Furman } Executors.
Robert Furman }

Trenton, October 27, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Rocky-Hill,

A Likely hearty Negro Man, about 26 or 27 years of age, and understands all sorts of farming business, and is a very good tanner. He will be disposed of for 130l. in specie, or the value thereof in current money.

REOLOF VAN DIKE.

October 30, 1780.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, if not disposed of at private sale, on Monday the 27th November instant, a very commodious Dwellinghouse and Lot, as also a very valuable Tanyard, containing 15 Vats, a large barkhouse, millhouse, currying and shoemakers shops; together with every other necessary for carrying on the tanning and currying business—all lying in Allentown. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES ROGERS.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 149, *November* 1, 1780.

NEW-YORK, November 1.

By the Sukey we are informed of the landing of the troops, under the command of Major-General Leslie, who left Sandy-Hook about a fortnight ago, in Chesapeak, this was told Captain Thompson by persons on board the last prize he took, and confirmed by a man who came off to him in Delaware Bay.

—*The Royal Gazette, November* 1, 1780, *No.* 427.

IN CONGRESS, Sept. 21, 1780.

Resolved, That the regular army of the United States from and after the first day of January next, consist of

4 Regiments of Cavalry, or Light Dragoons,

4 Regiments of Artillery.

49 Regiments of Infantry, exclusive of Col. Hazen's Regiment hereafter mentioned.

1 Regiment of Artificers.

That each regiment of cavalry, or light dragoons consist of six troops, and that each troop consist of 64 non-commissioned officers and privates, with the same number of commissioned officers as at present.

That each regiment of artillery consist of nine companies, and that each company consist of 65 non-commissioned officers and matrosses, with the same number of commissioned officers as at present.

That each regiment of infantry consist of nine companies, and each company of 64 non-commissioned officers and privates, and that the regiment of artificers consist of eight companies, and each company of 60 non-commissioned officers and privates.

That the several States furnish the following quota, viz.

New Hampshire,	2 regiments of infantry;
Massachusetts-Bay,	10 regiments of ditto; and one regiment of artillery;
Rhode-Island,	1 regiment of infantry;
Connecticut,	5 regiments of ditto, and one of cavalry;
New-York,	2 regiments of infantry, and one of artillery;
New-Jersey,	2 regiments of infantry;
Pennsylvania,	6 regiments of infantry, one of artillery, 1 of cavalry, and 1 of artificers;
Delaware,	1 regiment of infantry;
Maryland,	5 regiments of ditto;
Virginia,	8 regiments of ditto, one of artillery, and two of cavalry;
North Carolina,	4 regiments of infantry;
South Carolina,	2 regiments of infantry;
Georgia,	1 regiment of ditto.

That the States select from the line of the army, a proper number of officers to command the several regiments to them respectively assigned, taking notice that no new appointment is to be made of a higher rank than that of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

That the States be, and they are hereby called upon in the most pressing manner to have their regiments compleated, and in the field by the first day of January next at farthest.

That it be recommended to the States to fill up their respective regiments by inlistments, for and during the war; but in case the full quota of any of the States cannot be compleated with such recruits by the first day of December next, that it be recommended to such State or States to supply the deficiency with the men engaged to serve for not less than one year, unless sooner relieved by recruits inlisted for the war, which they are requested to exert their utmost endeavours to obtain as speedily as possible, and in order thereto it is further recommended that the officers at camp, be empowered and directed to use every prudent measure, and improve every favourable opportunity to inlist for the continuance of the war such of the men belonging to their respective States as are not engaged for that period, whether now in the field, or hereafter from time to time joining the army: and that a recruiting officer from each corps to be kept in the State which the regiments respectively belong, to inlist recruits for the war, as well as to relieve those who are engaged for a shorter or limited term, as to supply casual deficiencies.

That two Dollars be granted to the recruiting officer for every able bodied soldier he shall inlist for the war who shall join the army, and that a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars be allowed as a bounty to every such recruit.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON,
Secretary.

—*The Royal Gazette Extraordinary, November* 2, 1780.

Mountholly, Nov. 1, 1780.

All persons indebted to the estate of Captain JAMES DILLON, late of Mountholly, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts within three months from this date, in order for settlement.

WILLIAM STRETCH, Executor.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, November* 4, 1780.

To the Inhabitants of NEW-JERSEY.

TO repeat former arguments against rebellion, will be, at this time, useless; you have felt the effects of the measures of Congress, in the ruin of your estates by their taxation, as well as the calamities of the war; you have tried a new form of government:; and instead of that liberty which you fondly thought to attain; you have seen tyrants increase without number and your property taken from you without the least hope of satisfaction; you have been promised much from your French alliance, I appeal to yourselves for any benefit received by it; every measure adopted has turned out to your distress: Is it not then time to look back and restore that government, under which you flourished and grew rich, and I am sorry to tell you, wanton. You did not prize your happy state as you ought, happy beyond any other people, you foolishly thought to get more, and by grasping at a phantom you have lost substantial freedom: It is not yet too late, you see one GENERAL has made his peace, and in justifying his conduct has pointed out your duty; the conduct of others should shew you that private interest not the public good, was, and is, the view of your leaders. Colonel HAMILTON in his letter to Sears, declares the Congress incompetent to govern, and openly proposes ABSOLUTE GOVERNMENT.—Be wise then, take time by the forelock, and as I know you wish a restoration of government

rather than a continuance of your anarchy and distress; rouse, let not a mistaken perseverance in rebellion (which is not fortitude, but a false pride in being ashamed to acknowledge your errors) lead you to utter ruin; return to the Government of your merciful King, who, notwithstanding your unprovoked rebellion, is ready to receive you. One exertion makes you free, try it, you will find the delusion vanish and be amazed to see yourselves once more happy, and will have only to wonder and regret that you have been made such dupes; one struggle will do it, exert yourselves and you need not fear the event.

Z.

—*The Royal Gazette, November* 4, 1780. No. 428.

TO BE LETT,

Andover Furnace and Forge, situated in the county of Sussex, New-Jersey. A large quantity of wood, ready cut, may be had convenient to the works. They are now in repair, and may be entered upon immediately. For terms apply to Archibald Stewart, at Hackett's-town, or to the owners in Philadelphia.

N. B. Some Negroes belonging to said works, to be sold.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, November* 8, 1780.

CHATHAM, November 1.

Returns of members of the legislature, for the following counties, received since our last.

For SALEM County,

Counsellor—Whitten Cripps, Esquire.

Assemblymen—John Mayhew, Allen Congleton, jun. and William Smith, Esqrs.

CUMBERLAND,

Counsellor—Jonathan Elmer, Esq;

Assemblymen—Thomas Ewing, Samuel Ogden, Ladis Walling, Esqrs.

GLOUCESTER,

Counsellor—John Cooper, Esq;

Assemblymen—John Sparks, Thomas Rennard, Isaac Kay, Esqrs.

BURLINGTON,

Counsellor—Peter Tallman, Esq;

Assemblymen—Thomas Fenimore, William Trent, William Hough, Esqrs.

HUNTERDON,

Counsellor—John Stevens, Esq;

Assemblymen—Benjamin Van Cleve, Jared Sexton, John Lambert, Esqrs.

MIDDLESEX,

Counsellor—Benjamin Manning, Esq;

Assemblymen—Jacob Schenck, Jacob Suydam, Melanethon Freeman, Esqrs.

MONMOUTH,

Counsellor—Elisha Lawrence, Esq;

Assemblymen—Thomas Seabrook, Nathaniel Scudder, Thomas Henderson, Esqrs.

SOMERSET,

Counsellor—John Witherspoon, Esq;

Assemblymen—Edward Bunn, David Kirkpatrick, Christopher Hogeland, Esqrs.

SUSSEX.

Counsellor—John C. Symms, Esq;

Assemblymen—Edmond Martin, Hugh Hughes, Doctor Kenedy, Esqrs.

Sir Henry Clinton has appointed Benedict Arnold, Colonel of a regiment (*when he can raise it*) with the rank of Brigadier General.

The French fleet under Monsieur Guichen, consisting of 20 sail of the line, are at the Cape.

Another embarkation of troops, we are told, is about taking place at New-York, destined for the Southward.

TO BE SOLD,

(FOR CASH,)

At the house of William Darling, Chatham,

Thirty Cast HORSES,

On Saturday the 4th of November, by
AARON FORMAN, Q. M.

Morristown, October 31, 1780.

EDWARD VANCE,

At LYON'S FARMS,

Has for sale the following articles:

BOHEA Tea, sugar, pepper, pins, buckles, dry goods, &c. &c. &c.

October 31, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for RUM, are desired to pay off their accounts in ten days, or they may depend on being dealt with as the law directs,
JOHN DIXON.

October 31, 1780.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, a BAY MARE, 14 hands high, about 10 years old, and a natural pacer.—The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

ISAAC CRANE.

New-Providence, October 31, 1780.

THOSE persons who have any accounts with Daniel Marsh, Esq; as Quarter-Master, Forager, or Contractor, which are unsettled, are hereby noticed, that the subscriber proposeth to attend at the house of Mr. Benjamin Williams, at Newark, on Tuesday next; the two days following at Mr. Samuel Munn's, at Orange; and on Friday at Mr. Matthias Denman's, at Vaux-Hall; in order to settle such accounts, and to give certificates for the same. Attendance will be given early in the morning of each day.—It is hoped no one will omit this opportunity as the accounts will soon be closed, and any future settlement rendered difficult, if not entirely impracticable.

NOAH MARSH.

October 31, 1780.

ANY person who will inlist in the place of another man, to serve in the first Jersey regiment, shall have Twenty Pounds in hard money, or the value thereof in grain or other produce, at the old rate, and one Thousand Pounds in Continental Money, to be paid in three months after his inlisting. Apply to the subscriber at Succasunny, Morris county, who will pay the above reward.

ELIJAH LEWIS.

October 31, 1780.

Ebenezer Turell,

Has for Sale the following articles, at his store in Newark, viz.

WEST-India rum
Sugar,
Pepper,
Tobacco,
Indigo,
Alum,
Snuff,
Hyson and Bohea tea,
Holland gin by the case or bottle,
Rock salt,
Calico,
Linen,
Bindings,
Wool cards,
Cambrick,
Lawn,
White silk gauze,
Black silk ditto,
White and black milionet,
Black mode,
Ditto Sattin,
Sewing Silk,
Silk handkerchiefs,
Durant,
Calimanco,
Shalloon,
Broad cloth,
Skeleton,
Bonnet papers,
Gunpowder,
Ribbons,
Artificial flowers,
Pins,
Needles,
Knitting ditto,
Darning ditto,
White regimental buttons,
Women's purple and black mits,
Knee-garters,
Ditto buckles,
Stock buckles,
Scissors,
Cuttean and pen knives.
Men and women's shoes,
Bed cords,
Men and women's crooked combs,
Coarse and fine lawn handkerchiefs,
Gauze ditto,
Fine thread,
Mohair and twist,
Basket buttons,
China cups and saucers,
Writing paper,
Gimblets,
Nutmegs,
Cotton wool, &c. &c. &c.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, November* 1, 1780, *Vol. II., Numb. LXXXIX.*

CHATHAM, November 8.

Last week forty of our officers, who have been in captivity with the enemy, were exchanged and came over to Elizabeth Town; and, on Sunday last, one hundred and fifty privates.

On Saturday night last Smith Hetfield, Cornelius Hetfield, Cornelius Blanchard, and some others, came over from Staten-Island to Elizabeth Town, where they were informed that Col. Ogden, of the first Jersey regiment, and Capt. Dayton of the third, were to lodge that night at William Herd's, at Connecticut Farms, to which place they hastened, made them both prisoners, and carried them off unmolested to Staten-Island.

*** No Eastern mail arrived this week.

☞ *Several pieces have been sent to the Printer, of late, which are too personal to appear in this paper*

Just Published,

A SERMON

ON

PRACTICAL RELIGION.

Delivered at *Newark,* August 15, 1779.

BY THE REV. UZAL OGDEN,

OF SUSSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

NUMBER II.

ONE thousand copies of this DISCOURSE will be GIVEN GRATIS, on application to Mr. Pierr De Peyster, at Second River; Mr. Moses Ogden, at Newark; Mr. William Williamson, in Elizabeth Town;

John Dennis, Esq; in New-Brunswick; Messrs. Ogden and Canfield, at Morris Town; Mr. Augustine Reid, in Roxbury; the Printer hereof; or to the author in New-Town.

LOST, on the ground the second Pennsylvania brigade was encamped on, the night of the 10th instant, near Paramus, a black leather pocket book, containing about four pound Continental money, and a number of valuable papers, such as Quartermaster General, Forage-master General, and Commissaries certificates, &c.—Whoever has found and returns it to the subscriber, or gives information, where it may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded.

P. SMITH, Lieut. and Q. M.
3d Pennsylvania regiment.

October 25, 1780.

FOSTER HORTON,

Has for sale, at Chatham, the following GOODS, VIZ.

BEST hyson tea
Bohea ditto
Fine holland
stripe linen
Cambrick
Black sewing silk by the ounce or skeign,
Assortment of fine thread by the pound, ounce, or skeign
Apron tape
Cap ditto
Large black Barcelona handkerchiefs
Scarlet serge for vests and breeches
Fine and coarse combs
Mohair and buttons
Indigo
Snuff and tobacco
Papers of pins
Needles, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, on book debts, are desired to make payment immediately.

F. H.

ALPHEUS HEWS,

Has for SALE at the house of Mr. Ebenezer Canfield, about one mile below Orange meeting house, as cheap as the times will admit of, for cash or country produce, the following articles, viz.

CALICOES
muslin
Black and white silk gauze
Plain and spotted ditto
Cambrick
Milionet
Assortment of sewing silk
Ribands
Sewing & knitting needles
Pins
Knives and forks
Fine thread
Spelling-books & primers
New Testaments
Writing paper
Inkpowder

Shoe and knee buckles
Stock ditto
Leather breeches & skins
Mens shoes
Cotton
Tea and sugar
Pepper and alspice
Ginger and cinnamon
Coffee and chocolate
Gunpowder
Pipes
Hard Soap
Brimstone
Logwood
Indigo
Rock and Shoar salt

An assortment of Philadelphia made earthenware, and sundry other articles.

To be exchanged for BUTTER,

Best Bohea Tea

At the Printing Office in CHATHAM.

A YOUNG MARE, fit for the saddle, to be disposed of. Inquire of the Printer.

Next Week will be published,

THE

UNITED STATES

ALMANACK,

For the Year of our LORD

1781.

—*The New Jersey Journal, November* 8, 1780, *Vol II., Numb. XC.*

For the New-Jersey Gazette.

Mr. Collins,

IN your paper, No. 145, I find a piece in vindication of slave-holding, and consequently of tyranny and oppression, signed A WHIG. I am sorry to see the name Whig so shamefully prostituted, as no doubt it is, by being affixed to so ill-meant a performance. Indeed the author's assuming so respectable a character, puts me in mind of the story of the apples and horse-turd (pardon the expression,) when floating down stream they happened to drift near to each other. The latter, you know, assumed an air of equality, and accosted the former by calling out, "we apples;" and I verily think might with as much propriety assume the character of that delicious fruit, as the author of the piece I have mentioned, could take upon him the character or title of a whig. A whig, Sir, abhors the very idea of slavery, let the colour or complexion of a slave be what it may. He is a friend to liberty, and a supporter of the rights of mankind universally, without any regard to partial interests or selfish views. Every pulse of his heart, beats for liberty—and for general, not partial liberty. He therefore who pretends to be a whig, and yet, under any pretence whatsoever, would hold numbers of his fellow-men in slavery, denying them those rights which, in his own case, he deems essential to happiness, must be a dangerous impostor, unworthy the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and should never, in any case, be trusted with power.

As this publication is in answer to a piece wrote by Mr. Cooper, and published with his name to it, it is to be supposed that our author would have given us his name also with his piece, had he not been

ashamed of his subject. We are therefore to conclude, without any further evidence, that he himself was conscious of the baseness of the undertaking, and induced to write the piece from motives, in his own esteem, unworthy the character of a citizen of these free states: such as self-interest, being perhaps himself a slave-holder; or from a desire to serve slave-holders, as their mere tool, employed to gloss, or, if possible, justify their conduct, in order that they may still be admitted to hold the reins of tyranny, and grasp the unrighteous gain of oppression.

And as I suppose Mr. Cooper will hardly deign to answer an anonymous attack upon a piece published with his name to it, I shall therefore, in his stead, venture to make some remarks upon some parts of it, though I confess the arguments it contains are so exceedingly futile and easily seen through, as hardly to deserve any serious attention.

The first thing that I shall take notice of is, that our author seems to doubt whether tyranny is in reality an accursed thing, or can with propriety be so called. In answer to this, however, I shall only observe, that as I suppose the gentleman to be an inhabitant of these states, I really blush at his doubt, and dare say every true whig will feel his cheek glow on the occasion.

He has indeed taken some pains to prove that under the Jewish law slavery was permitted. But then his proving this falls far short of answering his purpose. What the Jews did, was done by proper authority. They had a divine command for destroying certain nations of people, and for holding in slavery the children of certain strangers, and this command was their justification. But were we, without any such authority, to act as they did, what should we have to justify us? We find too, that Abraham was commanded to offer his son Isaac a burnt-offering; and that his obedience to this command was imputed to him for righteousness. The Creator having a right to dispose of his creatures agreeable to his own will, whatever is done pursuant to this will must be right. But it no more follows, that because the children of Israel were authorized to purchase and hold in slavery the children of certain strangers, we may hold the Africans and their posterity in slavery under us, than it follows that Abraham's having been authorized to offer his son Isaac as a burnt-offering, that we may also offer our sons as burnt-offerings. We must be authorized as Abraham and the Jews were, otherwise we cannot hope to be justified like them in what we do.

As to the precedents our author has deduced from profane history, I shall dismiss them as profane precedents, only worthy to be quoted by a profane author, when endeavouring to support something in its nature polluted.

The gentleman very gravely tells us, "He hopes no one will do him the injustice to think him an advocate for slavery;" and yet at the same time declares himself utterly opposed to setting our present slaves free. What he means by this kind of jargon, I am rather at a loss to conjecture: unless it is, that the next generation shall have his consent to abolish slavery, provided he and his partners in tyranny may have liberty to hold their slaves like their other cattle, and enjoy the profits of their labour during their time.

He goes on however and tells us, "That at this time when many parts of the state in the neighbourhood of the enemy are laid waste and rendered desolate by the ravages of that army, and many families driven from their lands depend in a great measure on the labour of their slaves for a livlihood, it would be unreasonable to deprive them of their only support." That is, in other words, it would be unreasonable to deprive them of that means of support which in reality they never had the least right to enjoy. As well might I say, if I had taken forcible possession of my neighbour's horse seven years ago, and detained him unjustly in my service ever since, that it would be unreasonable at this time to oblige me to deliver him up to his right owner, seeing horses are now so very scarce and dear, that it must put me to great difficulty and expence to supply his place.

In the next place our author affirms, with a degree of boldness peculiar to men deficient in reasoning, "That all slaves are in reality as much the property of their masters as the gold and silver for which they were bought;" and therefore concludes, that if they are set free their masters must be paid their value. Here, the reader will observe, that the master's right to the value is grounded on his right to and property in the person of his slave; and as this right is only ascertained by the gentleman's own assertion, we may perhaps very justly question its existence. If he who first stole or captivated my slave, when in his own country, did not by that wicked act of violence acquire a right to his person, which I suppose no one will presume to say he did, then how came he by that right? by what future means could he possibly obtain it? If he never did obtain it, then he never could convey it to another; and every person claiming under him must have been, and still remain, as destitute of right as was he himself; and of course very little if any less criminal. And indeed in either case the degree of guilt must be almost beyond conception. For if he who steals another man's ox or horse is worthy of death, what must he be who steals or takes by force the man himself, and then holds him and his posterity as his property, to toil for him like oxen and horses?

If the masters of such slaves as were imported into this country never had right to or property in them, 'tis plain that they could have no right to or property in their offspring as slaves; and then as the whole business of slave holding must have been without right, and an abominable scene of tyranny and oppression; so the plea of right to restitution, in case they are set free, necessarily falls to the ground.

As to our author's idea of the masters of slaves being vested with a right to them by the laws of the land, it seems to have no other foundation than mere ignorance. It is utterly repugnant to the very nature and spirit of the common law; and no such right has ever yet been attempted to be created or established in this state, either by statute or act of assembly. And indeed if it had, the validity of a law for such a purpose might very justly perhaps be called in question, as being repugnant to the laws of God and nature.

If there is such a thing as a right to restitution in case our slaves are set free, it appears to me to be in favour of the slaves themselves; they seem to have an equitable claim upon their masters for at least

the clear profits of all their past labour. And were they to receive this, it would not only tend to set them on foot in the world, but to encourage them to future exertions in order to acquire more property, and become useful members of society. The old and decrepit too might in this way, upon the plainest principles of justice, be furnished in most cases with an ample support. So far therefore from proving burdensome or injurious to the community would the emancipating of those unhappy people be likely to prove, that it would most probably, in its present and remote consequences, prove highly beneficial to the state at large.

Indeed, if they are to be free at all, justice to ourselves as well as to them, seems now to call for their emancipation; in order that they may engage in the service of their country, and assist in defending those rights, which, as freemen they will be entitled to enjoy. Why, let me ask, should they thus be kept from the dangers of the field, when we ourselves are so daily exposed? What can induce us to be so very frugal of their blood, and at the same time so lavish with our own? If they are to partake of the benefits resulting from the war, let them also pay their proportion of the price. Why should our blood ransome both them and us? why should it alone stain the fields of our affliction, and as it were manure the ground, in order to raise vines and fig-trees for them to sit under?

Our author's last objection against freeing our slaves is, "because they are treated with a humanity unknown to other parts of the world, and are better off than the generality of the white poor, who are obliged, those who have families, from their necessities to work harder than the slaves in this state." This objection however must really appear laughable when we view it as having fallen from the pen of a gentleman who has just told us, as mentioned above, that he "hopes no one will do him the injustice to think him an advocate for slavery." He is not willing it seems to be thought an advocate for slavery, and yet is opposed to setting our negroes free so long as they are well used. According to this doctrine, we must commence devils towards our slave in order that it may become our duty to do them justice. They can never hope for freedom whilst they feel themselves kindly treated. And does the gentleman really imagine that such a change in our conduct would afford them a promising prospect? Could they possibly view it as a prelude to their wished for deliverance?

In short the writer, if we may judge from his own reasoning, seems to be but very little acquainted with the most noble and lovely feelings of the human heart. In his opinion, it seems, our slaves may rest contented in their servile state, provided they are not obliged to work harder than some of their neighbouring whites. He appears to have no idea of the intolerable mortification that must incessantly arise from being wholly subservient to the will of another—from being a mere machine in his hands, utterly deprived of the greatest of all human enjoyments, the privilege of judging for himself, and of acting pursuant to his own judgment. When in reality, compared with this, the greatest afflictions that can be supposed to result from hard labour

or poor fare, would scarcely be thought worthy the attention of a great and generous mind.

The man who only abhors tyranny when it points at himself, is altogether unworthy the esteem of the virtuous; and can never, until he becomes a new creature, merit the confidence of a free people. A good man loves liberty, because liberty tends to render mankind happy; and the more general it is, the more he feels himself pleased;—he even participates in the felicity of those who enjoy it, and fancies all their happiness his own. The love of liberty is indeed a godlike virtue—it pervades the whole world, and delights in the joy of all.

But to conclude; we may expect that our negro-masters in general, like drowning men, will catch at every twig, at every shadow, to prolong, if possible, their reign over their black subjects. And in this point of light we may view those, who, ashamed to object generally against emancipating our slaves, have recourse to the plea of its being at present inexpedient. A wretched plea indeed! How can it be inexpedient to embrace the earliest opportunity to do justice? We have heretofore thrown the blame of the slave-trade, and our holding our negroes in bondage, upon the King and Parliament of Great-Britain. But this pretext will serve us no longer. We are now at liberty to do them justice—to do to them as we would they should do to us were we in their situation. And if we withhold from them this justice, not only the stigma, but the iniquity must forever rest upon our own heads.

If our author has anything further to say upon the above subject, let him give us his name, or be treated with silent contempt; let him come forth from his lurking hole that we may be able to judge of the colour of his skin—that every true whig may have the pleasure of pointing at him where-ever he sees him pass, and of saying, There goes the wretch, who, even in this land of liberty, has the effrontery to vindicate tyranny. A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

POSTSCRIPT.

To the CRISIS EXTRAORDINARY.

WHILE this paper was preparing for the press, the treachery of General Arnold became known, and engaged the attention and conversation of the public; and that, not so much on account of the traitor as the magnitude of the treason, and the providence evident in the discovery.

[*Here followed an account of Arnold's flight and Andre's detection, which, being now fully known, is omitted to give place to more material matter.*]

The true character of Arnold is that of a desperado. His whole life has been a life of jobbs; and where either plunder or profit was the object, no danger deterred, no principle restrained him. In his person he was smart and active, somewhat diminutive, weak in his capacities and trifling in his conversation; and though gallant in the field, was defective in the talents necessary for command. The early convulsion of the times afforded him an introduction into life, to the elegance of which he was before a stranger, and the eagerness of the public to reward and encourage enterprize, procured him at once both applause and promotion. His march to Quebec gave him fame, and the plunder of Montreal put the first stamp to his public character. His behaviour at Danbury and Saratoga once more covered over his crimes, which again broke forth in the plunder of Philadelphia, under pretence of supplying the army. From this time, the true spring of his conduct being known, he became both disregarded and disesteemed, and this last instance of his treachery has proved the public judgment right.

When we take a review of the history of former times, it will turn out to the honor of America, that, notwithstanding the trying variety of her situation, this is the only instance of defection in a general officer; and even in this case the unshaken honesty of those who detected him heightens the national character, to which his apostacy serves as a foil. From the nature of his crime, and his disposition to monopolize, it is reasonable to conclude he had few or no *direct* accomplices. His sole object was to make a monied bargain; and to be consistent with himself, he would as readily betray the side he has deserted to, as that he deserted from.

But there is one reflection results from this black business that deserves notice, which is, that it shows the declining power of the enemy. An attempt to bribe is a sacrifice of military fame, and a confession of inability to conquer; as a proud people they ought to be above it, and as soldiers to despise it; and however they may feel on the occasion, the world at large will despise them for it, and consider America superior to their arms. C. S.

CHATHAM, November 1.

Another embarkation of troops, we are told, is about taking place at New-York, destined for the Southward.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, the Father of all mercies, amidst the vicissitudes and calamities of war, to bestow blessings on the people of these states, which call for their devout and

thankful acknowledgments, more especially in the late remarkable interposition of his watchful providence in rescuing the person of our Commander in Chief and the Army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treason was ripened for execution; in prospering the labours of the husbandmen, and causing the earth to yield its increase in plentiful harvests; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the gospel of peace:

It is therefore recommended to the several states to set apart Thursday the seventh day of December next, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; that all the people may assemble on that day to celebrate the praises of our Divine Benefactor; to confess our unworthiness of the least of his favours, and to offer our fervent supplications to the God of all grace; that it may please him to pardon our heinous transgressions, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethren who are any wise afflicted or distressed; to smile upon our husbandry and trade; to direct our public councils and lead our forces by land and sea to victory; to take our illustrous ally under his special protection, and to favour our joint councils and exertions for the establishment of speedy and permanent peace; to cherish all schools and seminaries of education, and to cause the knowledge of Christianity to spread over all the earth.

Done in Congress, this eighteenth day of October, 1780, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, President.

Attest.

Charles Thompson, Secretary.

TRENTON, November 8.

We hear that on Saturday night last Col. Ogden and Capt. Dayton, were taken prisoners by a party of six

refugees from Staten-Island, headed by the infamous Smith Hetfield. These gentlemen were surprized at Connecticut Farms, about four miles from Elizabeth-Town.

At a Special Court held in Gloucester last week, William Wells was convicted of high treason, and Christopher Bishop was convicted of murdering of his wife. They are both sentenced to be hanged on the 15th instant.

As the account of the arrival of 6,000 French troops at Sunbury in Georgia, mentioned under the Philadelphia head, has not been confirmed, we cannot vouch for the truth of it.

⁂ *The Hon. the House of Assembly having ordered their Votes and Proceedings to be printed weekly, "for the satisfaction and inspection of the Publick," they may be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.*

TO BE SOLD,

And entered immediately,

THE HOUSE in which the subscriber now lives, situated in the healthy and agreeable village of Princeton. The house is a large, neat, new, well finished brick building, with every conveniency of stores, stables, garden, &c. &c. to render it perfectly agreeable either for a merchant or private gentleman. Any person inclining to purchase said house, by paying part of the money down, may have time to pay the remainder in. For terms apply to the subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

Also will be sold at publick vendue, on Saturday the 18th instant, at said place, one good new milch cow, a sulkey and harness, a quantity of bricks, and sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, &c. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock of said day.

ENOS KELSEY.

Nov. 7, 1780.

TO BE SOLD, for Specie,

The NOTED HORSES

Molton and Bold Seline.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Fish-Kill, in the state of New-York.

JOSEPH JACKSON.

To be sold at public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 14th of November instant, at the house of David Chambers, tavernkeeper, at the Cross-Roads, in the township of Nottingham and county of Burlington, viz.

HORSES, milch cows, young cattle, four horse waggons, one two horse waggon, two light pleasure waggons, gears and harness, ploughs, harrows, and a variety of farming utensils too tedious to mention.

Six weeks credit will be given. The vendue to begin at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

November 4, 1780.

To be sold at public Vendue,

On the 13th instant, at the house of Mr. Mershon, tavernkeeper, in Amwell,

SUNDRY blooded MARES and COLTS, with some two and three years old. Six months credit will be given on security, if required. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

November 4, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely NEGRO MAN, about thirty years old, stout, strong, and in good health. He understands all kind of farming business, to which he has been brought up from his infancy. For terms apply to John P. Schenk, at Maidenhead, or Arch. Mercer, at Millstone.

Nov. 6.

TO BE LET,

Andover Furnace and Forge,

Situate in Sussex county, New-Jersey,

A Large quantity of wood ready cut may be had convenient to the works. They are now in repair, and may be entered upon immediately.

Apply to Archibald Stewart, at Hacket's-Town, or to the owners in Philadelphia.

Some Negroes belonging to said works to be sold.

Nov. 6.

—*N. J. Gazette. Vol. III. No.* 150. *Nov.* 8, 1780.

NEW-YORK, November 8.

Last Sunday Mr. Cornelius Hetfield, and two of his associates brought to town from Connecticut Farms in Jersey, Colonel Matthias Ogden and Capt. Jonathan Dayton, officers in the rebel army; they were found in the night *horizontal, Cheek by Jowl,* and from the admirable contrivance of the captors, translated hither in perfect serenity and good humour, on Monday they were presented to the Magnifice, and permited to return to their abodes in Jersey; having engaged afterwards to return on parole to take up the ground on Long-Island lately occupied by their rebel fraternity, which had just before been vacated

in consequence of the late exchange of prisoners. Very liberal offers in money were made, on the route, for the enlargements of these worthy Wights, well known to have been violently exerted in the cause of this dirty rebellion. —*The Royal Gazette, November* 8, 1780. No. 429.

To the PRINTER.

The following letter to *Tabitha,* was intercepted when the American army lay near the New-Bridge. It was put into my hands by the same person who detected the former one in your paper:* but it has not been in my power till now to make such alterations as appeared proper for concealing the author. I am sorry however to inform the public, that I might have saved myself that trouble, as there is good reason to believe, the writer either dying or dead of a distemper, occasioned it is said, by the ignorance or mismanagement of her physicians in treating a common cold.

October 26, 1780.

New York, September 12, 1780.

HOW little I dreamt, when I wrote last my sister,
The rebels were still on our backs like a blister.
When they mov'd to Fort Lee, I was happy too soon,
And thought myself snug as the man in the moon.
But the bustle was all to be gone o'er again,
And I was to sorrow once more for my swain.
O'er night the commander had labor'd so hard,
That each rebel look'd like a tyger or pard;
The guides were all sent for, and maps finger'd o'er,
And questions were put,—that were put oft before,
Till each prov'd as plain as the nose on his face,
That the roads all remain'd—just in the old place.
Such, forsooth is the case when the enemy comes,
And as usual, I'm told, as the noise of their drums.
We thought, who knew nothing at all of the matter,
The guards of the rebels possest all the water,
And hence, that Sir Harry, had got to a stand,
Not seeing a place where a soldier could land.

* The former letter, here referred to, is printed in N. J. Archives, Second Series, V., 628-630.

But when that the rebels were all drawn away,
We stood like a fool—who has nothing to say.
Next we hop'd they meant only to fight in grimace,
But their still keeping near, quite alter'd the case.
At school we are wont to use pounce for a blot;
A general plenty of powder and shot.
The man who for wiser than others would pass.
The look of an owl and the gait of an ass;
Or pent in his room; or apart from the crowd
Is seen for a moment, then gone like a cloud;
Is silent when sager men speak to the point;
Or nods, as to say,—you have hit the right joint,
While slow from his seat he stalks off with an air,
More fix'd than a priest's in the depth of his pray'r.
What's odd for Sir Harry, he nothing begun,
Kept close to his works—without firing a gun.
But, perhaps, th' poor man could not get on his legs,
After sitting so long—like a hen o'er spoil'd eggs.
Alas! my sweet sister, I cannot but fear,
That something not good is to happen us here.
The Knight he is either involv'd in deep gloom,
When no mortal but Andre dare enter his room;
Or careering, whip stich, with a dozen o' fools,
Like children astride upon switches or stools,
Hot after a dog who has tied to his tail
A herring, as boys tie a bladder or rail.*
Not th' fool that some chance has to dignity rais'd;
Not a cat when she's strok'd, or poet when prais'd,
So pleas'd is, or finds it so much to their taste,
As hunting the herring—our herd in haste.
'Tis strange in what whimsies some men take delight;
I wish he but loy'd half as well for to fight,
We should with the rebels no longer be teas'd;
And the officers too might do what they pleas'd;
Nor Ayres at the Hook be afraid of one Lee,†
As your spouse of a scold, or the *Major* of me.
Here th' scenes are all shifted, and barrens the shore,
And gone all the magic that pleas'd us before.
What's life my Tabitha? Instable as sand;
A pleasure that's spent while it seems in the hand;
A silk changing color as men change their ground;
A thing when once lost, ne'er again to be found;
A sea full of storms, or ebbing or flowing;
A riddle,—a something,—a charm not worth knowing,
How dulness, and drivel, and folly, and pride,
Triumph at each corner, or sigh by our side.

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* A substitute for fox-hunting,—or a favorite and constant diversion of the Knights'.

† Ayres the commanding officer at Paulus Hook.

—What lack-a-day lovers, what nothings but show;
What pedants with swords, and all musk'd as a beau;
What sorrowful tunes do they set to our eyes;
When they sing of themselves what sustains and lies;
While each dunce as he reads be-praises his brother,
Like figures of China, that nod at each other.
My nerves are less hurt at the sight of a wen,
Than th' same story still by the same set of men.
Let me die an old maid if you'd find in th' town,
But humor to make a conondrum go down.
Nay, I'd send you a sample, an effort most rare,
That's cook'd up in cantoes, and proves to a hair,
By the cast of the die or a desperate hit
A piece may be made without genius or wit.
—But, I wish to say nothing at all of the dead,
Lest, perchance, th' dull thing should be ask'd for or read.*
This morning, quoth Bet, as she lac'd on my stays,
It enters my head, we shall have no more plays;
And as for the balls dance at them who may,
I trust there will none of them fall in our way.
There's something that tells me—who's at a dead lift,
And even the best will be put to their shift.
I've had my own qualms for this month and more past,
Now, 'tis plain, what I fear'd will happen at last;
For sure as in Rome there are priests or a pope,
Affairs here have got to the end of the rope;
And if there is ought or in visions or skill
We all must give up to the rebels at will.
I dreamt, when the city they'd got, you were seen,
All charming as now, and bedight like a queen;
A beautiful youth bow'd down to your feet,
(The Major besure, never look'd half so sweet)
Then bade you not fear with an air so divine,
As melted your heart,—as it could not but mine:
I never felt so, in my days, as I live,
For, beshew me, I thought,—no quarter they'd give.
—I hope, my dear mistress, when this trial comes,
They'll finish the work without using their bombs;
To think of their tails, I almost lose my breath,
But should one burst near me it would be my death.
The yea—forsooth Yankee I hate as the Turk;
The dogs under Wayne too will make bloody work.
And yet, how I long to leave this place of sin,
When think you, good mistress, the rogues will begin.
If they don't do it now, pray is it not clear
That they'll double their force—and do it next year! Z.

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* I suppose the author alludes to a late New-York poetical jet; but as she seems unwilling to give it a chance to be known, the editor begs leave to follow the example.

CHATHAM, Novem. 8.

Last week forty of our officers, who have been in captivity with the enemy, were exchanged and came over to Elizabeth Town; and on Sunday last, one hundred and fifty privates.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11.

The election for New-Jersey has been misrepresented; Mess. Dickinson and Brailey both standing a poll in opposition to Mr. Livingston, thereby occasioned the interest to be divided, and made the government of that province an easy acquisition to the latter, who had 37 votes out of 50.

NEW-YORK, November 13.

Friday last the Fleet from Cork arrived at Sandy-Hook: They touched at Charlestown, where they left 20 odd Sail, the Remainder, amounting to about 54, proceeded here. The Day after they left Cork, which was the 13th of August, his Majesty's Ship the Beneficent, Capt. McBride, one of the Convoy, fell in with and took, a French 64 Gun Ship called the Duke D'Artois, that had been cruizing in Quest of the Fleet.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, November* 13, 1780. *No.* 1517.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC SALE,

At the Coffee House, on Saturday the 18th day of November, instant at 6 o'clock in the evening,

A valuable tract of land, situate in Roxborough township Morris county, New-Jersey, within one mile of Andover

Iron-works, and five miles from Hackets town, containing 418 acres. It is chiefly all woodland, and finely timbered with large oak and hickory, which in time, will be very valuable, on account of its situation, being so near the Iron-works; a sufficient quantity may be converted into fine meadow, which can be watered by two streams, exclusive of several valuable swamps, which is now mowable. There are two log houses on the tract.
—*The Pennsylvania Packet, November* 14, 1780.

CHATHAM, NOVEMBER 15.

It was Elias Man, and not Cornelius Blanchard (as mentioned in our last) who assisted in capturing of Col. Ogden and Capt. Dayton.

WANTED, to be bound, a BOY about 12 or 14 years old, who can be well recommended, to live on a farm, and help in a grist-mill, if required; he shall be well cloathed and taken care of, and sent to night school if required. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THE FARM formerly the property of George Armstrong, 5 miles from Morris-Town, and 3 from Baskenridge meeting-house, containing 500 acres of good land, one half of which is fine young woods, the other half fit either for pasture or grain, 60 acres of which is good meadow: On said farm is a large two story dwelling-house, with a kitchen at each wing, a good barn, cider, chair, and cow houses; a cooper's shop, and other

buildings sufficient and convenient for the farm; also a good orchard of the best grafted fruit, of upward of 1000 apple and peach trees, which never fails bearing every year. The whole farm is well watered, and in good fence, the principal part new. It is a pleasant and healthy situation, and in a good neighbourhood. The stock, grain, and utensils will also be sold with the farm or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. If not convenient for the buyer to pay the whole of the purchase money, a bond, on interest, with good security, will be taken for part.—For terms apply to the subscriber, living upon the premises, who will give a good title for the same.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

N. B. Said Robertson has for sale, at his farm, about 12 head of horned cattle fit for killing, 20 sheep, and some hogs, a young mare with foal, and a good draught horse. All the above he proposes to sell immediately.

Morris County, Nov. 14, 1780.

To be Sold at publick VENDUE,

IN THE TOWN OF NEWARK,

THAT commodious and good new house and other buildings, with about 8 acres of good land, formerly the property of Lewis Ogden, Esq; Also, a 4 acre lot of land, nearly opposite the tavern of Capt. Pierson, where the sale will begin, and the conditions made known, on Tuesday the 5th of December next, to begin at 10 o'clock, when attendance will be given by

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
The Proprietor.

New Advertisements,
Just published,

And to be sold, wholesale and retail, at the Printing-Office in Chatham,

The UNITED STATES

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD

1781.

Containing many articles of entertainment and utility, among which is a Dialogue exhibiting the nature, necessity, and importance of Regeneration. By the Rev. Mr. Ogden.

ROCK SALT,

OF an excellent quality, to be sold for cash; or exchanged for wheat; or given for cutting and carting of wood, by John D. Crimsheir, at Bottle-Hill.—He has likewise two horses to part with, fit for saddle or gears; the oldest not exceeding six years; in payment, for one of which, he will accept of good hay.—As farmers are fond of encreasing their stock, he has a healthy, strong wench, and two children, which he will exchange for a wench from eighteen to thirty-five years of age, who understands housework.

IF JOSEPH ROOKE, who came from England in 1776, and who once lived in the service of Major-General Phillips, will call at the Printer's, or at Mr. Thomas Bradford's office, in Philadelphia, he will hear of something very much to his advantage.

November 14, 1780.

To be Sold at publick VENDUE,

On Thursday the 7th of December next,

A HOUSE and lot of land, (late the property of Daniel Baldwin, now of the subscriber) near the centre of the town of Newark; the house is large and commodious, with four rooms on a floor, an entry and stair-way, lately built and covered with cedar shingles. The lot contains one acre, on which is a good barn and stable, with an excellent well of water, the whole being very convenient for a merchant or tradesman.—The vendue to begin at two o'clock, P. M. when the conditions of sale will be made known by

ROBERT NIEL.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs; and all those to whom he is indebted, are desired to bring in their accounts for payment.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

New-Providence, Nov. 14, 1780.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber on Saturday the 4th instant, a pair of bright red steers, four years old past, have been worked, and are in good order, marked with a slit in the end of the right ear. Also another red steer, three years old past, with a white face, and a crop out of the right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SILAS HAND.

Hanover, November 14, 1780.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, November* 15, 1780, *Vol. II. Numb. XCI.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

William Livingston, Esquire,

Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same;

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress by their Proclamation, bearing date the eighteenth day of October last, therein reciting, That, "Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, the Father of all Mercies, amidst the vicissitudes and calamities of war, to bestow blessings upon the people of these states, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgements, more especially in the late remarkable interposition of his watchful providence in rescuing the person of our Commander in Chief and the army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treason was ripened for execution; in prospering the labours of the husbandmen, and causing the earth to yield its increase in plentiful harvests; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the gospel of peace:" Did by the said Proclamation "recommend to the several states to set apart Thursday the seventh day of December next, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; that all the people may assemble on that day to celebrate the praises of our Divine Benefactor; to confess our unworthiness of the least of his favours, and to offer our fervent supplications to the God of all grace; that it may please him to pardon our heinous transgressions, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethren who are in any wise afflicted or distressed; to smile upon our husbandry and trade; to direct our public councils and lead our forces by land and sea to victory; to take our illustrious ally under

his special protection, and to favour our joint councils and exertions for the establishment of speedy and permanent peace; to cherish all schools and seminaries of education, and to cause the knowledge of Christianity to spread over all the earth."

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this state, to appoint Thursday the seventh day of December next to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer in this state, in pursuance of the said Proclamation of Congress, and for the purposes therein mentioned: And it is hereby recommended to the ministers of the gospel of every denomination in this state to perform divine service, and to the people committed to their charge to attend on public worship on that day; and to all the inhabitants of the state to abstain thereon from servile labour and all recreation inconsistent with the solemnity of the festival.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in Trenton, the seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,
Bowes Reed, *Sec'ry.*

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

TRENTON, November 15.

By a gentleman of distinction we learn, that a vessel arrived lately at Boston, the Captain of which asserted that he sailed from Brest in company with a French fleet, consisting of eight ships of the line, four frigates, and seventy large transports; and that he left them in the latit. of Bermudas, near that Island.

We also learn that Rodney's fleet sailed from New-York last week, previous to which a very hot press took place there, when many negroes, carmen and refugees were siezed and sent on board the fleet.

We can assure our readers that the Cork fleet, which has been many weeks expected at New-York, has not yet arrived; and it is said a number of them have been captured and sent into Brest harbour by a French squadron.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public and country in general, that he has removed from Flemington to the house formerly occupied by William Cleayton, Esq., opposite Mr. Abraham Hunt's, where he has for SALE,

Rum, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and some

DRY GOODS;

Which he will sell as low as the times will admit of.

JOHN SINGER.

Trenton, Nov. 14, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, Hunterdon county
November 13, 1780.

WHEREAS there has been delivered into my custody a certain Negro, who calls himself Thomas Stevens, says he belongs to one John Warren, in Maryland, twenty miles this side Snow-Hill; he is about six feet high, stout and strong. Also a certain John Talbert, who says he is a freeman, came from Charlestown, South-Carolina; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, and a slim fellow. Their masters are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold for the same in three weeks.

PETER HULICK, Gaoler.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY,

From the Subscriber, in Princeton, on Sunday evening the 12th instant;

A NEGRO MAN, named Cæsar, about twenty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, marked with the small-pox; had on a blue camblet coat worn out at the elbows, a pair of new buck-skin breeches, straps without knee-buckles, old pumps with a hole in one of the toes or a new patch, a small felt hat lopt. Whoever apprehends the said Negro and delivers him to me, shall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN DENTON.

Princeton Nov. 14, 1780.

P. S. There is good reason to believe that he has been advised to go away, any substantial evidence who will discover the fact (if the plot be by a white person) on full conviction, shall have a reward of Six Thousand Dollars; if a black person, Five Hundred. As it is more than probable that there is more people goes to market to Staten-Island than ought; but if any person going there will please to call on Mr. Cubberly and enquire of his negro man Cæsar who it was that advised him to leave his master, and make a sufficient discovery whereby the subscriber may receive sufficient damage, shall have Ten Guineas or the exchange thereof in Continental money.

The subscriber has for sale, bar-iron, rock and shore-salt, spelling-books and almanacks by the gross or dozen as low as at Philadelphia, and sundry other kinds of merchandize. Also two yoke of fat oxen, with some other fat cattle, to be sold at public vendue on Saturday the 18th instant, between the hours of eight and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, for ready money only; or at private sale, as may best suit the purchaser. Hard money will be most agreeable—and no person to have the cattle to take them out of the state.

J. D.

THE subscribers desire all those indebted to the estate of Samuel Titus, deceased, to come and pay the just demands thereof, and prevent further trouble. Witness our hands,

Nov. 14, 1780.

Johnson Titus
Joseph Titus
John Johnson
} Administrators.

CAME to the subscriber's some time in August last, a small black BULL, the points of his horns cut, but no other mark. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. I have a yoke of working OXEN to exchange for a horse or mare.

RICH. GREEN.

Trenton township, Nov. 14, 1780.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, off the common of Trenton, a pale red HEIFER, two years old next spring. Any person who will give intelligence of said heifer, shall have a reward of twenty dollars, and all charges paid by

William Smith.

Nov. 14, 1780.

TO BE SOLD Cheap,

By the subscriber in Hopewell,

FIVE blooded COLTS, one got by old Hector, one ditto by a colt of Bullerock, one ditto by a colt of old Hector and another by old Scipio.—Also cyder spirit and cyder royal by the hogshead or less quantity.

TIMOTHY BRUSH.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Matthew Davis, late of Newtown, Sussex county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment: Likewise those who have any demands, to send in their accounts properly attested, that they may be settled.

Phoebe Davis, Admstrx.
Sam. Linn, Administrator.

November 4, 1780.

STRAY MARE.

WAS taken up the 25th of August, about half a mile below Tappan-town, a black stray MARE, with a star in her forehead, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB KING.

Tappan, Nov. 11, 1780.

Bordentown Stage.

THE boat sets off from the Crooked Billet, in Philadelphia, on Sunday as usual; on Monday the waggons proceed to New-Brunswick, on Tuesday to Elizabeth-Town and returns the same evening to New-Brunswick, on Wednesday to Bordentown, and on Thursday the boat returns to Philadelphia.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the Publick for their past favours and flatters himself that his attention to the ease and convenience of passengers, and his punctuality in forwarding, with the utmost dispatch, all goods that may be sent by his stage, will entitle him to a continuance of their favours.

JOS. BORDEN, jun.

Bordentown, Nov. 7, 1780.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 5th of December next,

THAT elegant House and Barn, with eight acres of land, in the town of Newark, formerly the property of Lewis Ogden, Esq., now in the possession of Henry Ten Brook, with a lot of four acres opposite Capt. Josiah Pierson's tavern.—The title is indisputable.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock, when the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by

Alexander Robertson.

November 13, 1780.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

THAT valuable Farm formerly the property of Mr. George Armstrong, within five miles of Morristown, and three from Baskenridge meeting-house, pleasantly situated, containing 500 acres; one half of which is improved, and well adapted either for grass or grain, the remainder in good thriving young timber; the whole is well watered, and the greatest part in new good fence; an excellent orchard of the very best grafted fruit, containing upwards of 1000 apple and peach trees. It is so well situated that a late frost in the spring never injures it, and yields a plentiful crop every year; 60 acres of good meadow, which produces plenty of good timothy and clover. On the premises is a large convenient dwellinghouse two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with two kitchens and a large cellar, commodious for two families, also a good large barn, stable, cyder-house, and every other building necessary for a farm, all in good repair, together with the farming utensils and stock. Apply to the subscriber in Morris county, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

Alexander Robertson.

November 13, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III. No.* 151, *Nov.* 15, 1780.

WENT adrift on Tuesday night last, a six orred boat, painted blue, with a white streak. Whoever will bring her to the 54th regiment laying at Paulus Hook, or give information to the printer, shall be handsomely rewarded.

—*The Royal Gazette, November* 18, 1780. No. 432.

TRENTON, November 22.

"On the 26th of September last the Rev. Jeremiah Halsey, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bedminster, in the county of Somerset and state of New-Jersey, was seized with a fever at the house of Mr. Skillman, in Grigg's-Town, as he was going to attend the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College at Princeton, of which Board he was a Member, and died the second of October following: His corpse was interred at Bedminster; but by reason of several interpositions of Providence, his funeral sermon was delayed till the 2d Sabbath of November then next ensuing; at which time the Rev. Samuel Kennedy preached on that occasion, from Rev. xiv. 13.

"Mr. Halsey was Tutor in the above said College ten years, and nine of these he was eldest Tutor, and taught with reputation and success. He was a man of genius, learning, piety, and real merit; a good divine; an able, faithful minister of the New-Testament. He was a loving tender husband; a kind and faithful friend; and appeared to be governed by the holy, benevolent tempers of the Gospel. He was a valuable member of the Presbytery of New-Brunswick; agreeable and useful in society; and had a real concern for the welfare of both Church and State; and his death is indeed a publick loss. He died without issue, and has left a sorrowful widow and a destitute congregation."

Monday last a large body of the merchants and traders of Philadelphia met and fixed the exchange of continental money at seventy-five for one; and "that every person, of

whatever character or description, who shall refuse to receive the said paper money at the exchange settled as aforesaid, at the time of payment, or shall demand a higher exchange, or refuse to sell such commodities for that mode of payment as he or she exposes to sale for specie, shall be exposed to the public as an enemy to the independence of America, and to the peace and good order of the city; and every associator will from thence forward restrain from all friendly intercourse and dealings with such person: That any person who shall give or offer more than seventy-five continental dollars for one in specie, shall be immediately reported to the committee as a disaffected and dangerous person, to be dealt with as such."

WANTED,

50 BUSHELS of good WHEAT, and 50 lb. of TALLOW—for which Specie, or the exchange in continental, will be given. Enquire at the Printing-Office, in Trenton.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Mansfield township, Burlington county, state of New Jersey, in the night of the 13th instant Nov. a black STALLION, known by the name of Grover's Black, about 14 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, canters well, 14 years old, very gay, 7-8ths blooded. Also a half blooded bright bay MARE, 15 hands high, five years old last spring, with a star and some collar marks near her withers, a remarkable white spot on her near side between her buttock and thigh about a span from the root of her tail, a natural trotter, canters well and very gay. Any person taking up the said horse and mare, and delivering them

to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for either, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA FOSTER.

Three hard Dollars Reward,

STRAYED from the plantation of James Emans, in Kingwood, on the 13th day of September last, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, 11 years old past, has a white saddle-mark a little back of the near shoulder, no shoes, had a yoke on, trots and canters, supposed to incline towards Monmouth Court-house, where she was bred. Whoever will take up said mare, and deliver her at said Eman's, or to the subscriber, near said courthouse, or send word to either place where she may be had again, shall have Three hard Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN EMANS.

Nov. 11, 1780.

WHEREAS it has been reported that George Miller, about the 24th of June last, was at my house, and shewed me two large bundles of counterfeit money, and told me if I would come and see him, he would let me have enough of such money as that: but I do hereby certify, that I never said the like, nor never knew him to have any of that kind. Given under my hand, this 15th day of November, 1780.

THOMAS PRENTICE.

To all whom it may concern.

State of New-Jersey ss.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey, at the house of Isaac Wood, innholder, in Mountholly, in the county of

Burlington, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of December next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the Bills of Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the brig or vessel called the Rodney, taken at sea on her voyage from Liverpool to South-Carolina, and lately commanded by — — Wignall; - - - of Stephen Decatur and Roger Cain, (who as well, &c.) against the brig or vessel called the Rodney, taken at sea on her passage from Plymouth to South-Carolina and lately commanded by William Ribbins; - - - of David Stephens (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner or vessel, Virginia built, burden about thirty tons, taken at sea, no person being on board, loaded with tobacco—against the schooner called the Flying Fish, a re-captured vessel; - - - Of Joshua Studson, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the John - - - against the sloop or vessel called the Catherine, which said schooner John and sloop Catherine were lately taken by said Joshua Studson, on the south side of Staten-Island, near Prince's-Bay; - - - Of Samuel Bigelow, (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner called the Betsey, a re-captured vessel, drove on the bar at Cranberry-Inlet by distress of weather, formerly belonging to some inhabitant of the state of Delaware, and said to be cut out of Muskmelon creek by the enemy; and also against Negro Toney, taken on board said schooner Betsey, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To The End And Intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, and the said Negro Toney, should not be condemned to the several captors thereof, and decrees thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Haddonfield, Nov. 10, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, Bergen county,
November 13, 1780.

WHEREAS there are Inquisitions found and returned in the Court of Common Pleas, held for the county aforesaid, on the fourth Tuesday in October last, against the following persons, to wit, James Marcus Prevost, Garret A. Hoppe, Johannes C. Mejjer, John I. Zabriskie, Harmanus Lutkins, David G. Demarest, Abraham Van Blerkum, Cornelius Dykman, Peter P. Bogert and Wert I. Banta: This is therefore to give Notice to the aforesaid persons, or any person concerned with or under them, or in their behalf, that if they do not appear at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in and for the county aforesaid, on the fourth Thursday in January next, for to enter a traverse, and give security, according to law, final judgment will be entered thereon, in behalf of the state.

JAMES BOARD
HENDERICUS KUYPER } Commrs.
GARRET LYDECKER

To all whom it may concern,

New Jersey, Monmouth county, ss

BY virtue of an order from the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Freehold courthouse, in and for the county of Monmouth, on Tuesday the 12th of December next: All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other officers and ministers of Justice in the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute, or can bear testimony in behalf of the state against any offenders in the said

county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day, and at the place aforesaid.

DAVID FORMAN, Sheriff.

Nov. 20, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue, at Freehold courthouse, in the county of Monmouth,

THE sloop CATHERINE and schooner JOHN, together with their tackle, apparel, and furniture, as they now lay at Middletown Point, lately captured by Capt. Joshua S. Judson. The sale to be on Friday the first day of December next.

By order of the Judge,

ZACH. ROSSELL, Marshal.

Nov. 17, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III. No.* 152. *Nov.* 22, 1780.

CHATHAM, November 15.

The late meeting of the American and British Commissaries General of Prisoners has effected the exchange of all our privates at New-York; and it is with pleasure we inform our readers that they may be daily expected.

NEW-YORK, Novembe[r] 15.

An account of the attempt to surprize the rebel guard at Newark, in New-Jersey, by the Refugees, removed from the blockhouse on Hudson's river, to their present post at Bergen Point.

On the 21st instant at one o'clock in the morning, the party consisting of one hundred men embarked in two flat,

and one gun boat, proceeded to Roger's ferry, where they landed and moved towards Newark, with one three pounder, which they posted on an eminence half way between the aforesaid ferry and the town, with a number of vessels, where they left one gun boat to cover their passage over the marsh, should the enemy pursue them.—Captain Thomas Ward (the gallant defender of the block house, on the 21st of July) then advanced at the head of fifty men undiscovered, within 400 yards of the rebel guard house, when the advanced party under Capt. Mac Michael fell in with their patrole, who immediately fired upon him, he charged them, but finding himself flanked by numbers, who had posted themselves in different houses, thought proper to bring up the piece of cannon, which was soon effected by the vigilance of Capt. Housen; until his arrival they maintained their post in the center of the town, though the enemy endeavoured to gall them as much as possible, but a few rounds of grape dispersed them for a little time, but as they were disappointed in their expectation, it was thought most prudent to retreat towards their boats.

After keeping possession of the town an hour, apprehensive the enemy posted at Cranetown would march down against them, they accordingly began to retreat, but before they got out of town discovered a body of rebels on their right flank endeavouring to cut off their retreat, whilst other proved troublesome in their rear by keeping up a scattering fire: They retreated some distance, when another party of rebels were discovered on their left, who finding it impossible to cut off their retreat, closed upon their flanks, and hard on the rear, which obliged them to form a square to secure their piece of ordanance, which they did by keeping up a constant fire until they arrived at their boats. Shortly after which the enemy brought a six pounder to the edge of the marsh, and kept up a constant fire upon them during their reembarkation, and they had lined the banks of the river below them with musquetry to harrass the refugees whilst falling down in their boats, but by the bravery of Captains Houser and Hollinshead in

the gun boat, they were kept at such a distance that they did but little damage.

Strict orders were given against entering a house or plundering, which were obeyed; but when they first entered the town, a party of the enemy fired upon them out of the upper windows of N[eil]'s house, but they paid for their folly, as some of the party set fire to the lower part which consumed the whole building.

Never did men behave better (being undisciplined) than this small party, their escape was almost miraculous, six men are wounded and two missing, one of whom it is imagined, was killed at the first onset. From the best accounts that have been obtained, the loss of the enemy was 3 killed and 7 wounded, exclusive of those supposed to have been burnt at Neil's house.

Yesterday Capt. Cornelius Hetfield, with adroitness peculiar to himself, after an incursion upon the Jonathans in Jersey, brought off a lieutenant and 5 or 6 others, of which we shall give more particulars, when our sprightly partizan arrives in town, and makes his report.
—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, November* 27, 1780. No. 1519.

CHATHAM, November 22.

Yesterday morning about daylight about one hundred of the enemy under the command of Capt. Ward, entered the town of Newark, on a picarooning expedition. They collected a number of hogs, cattle, and sheep, but our people having collected, pursued them so close, that they retook 89 head of the cattle, and most of the hogs and sheep; also two prisoners. The enemy burnt a house belonging to Mr. Robert Niel.

TRENTON, NOVEMBER 29.

We are informed that the enemy are in force upon Staten-Island; and, from the number of boats they are collecting opposite Elizabeth-Town Point, it is apprehended they intend to make a descent into this state: In consequence of which the militia of several of the counties are ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and such other orders given as will, we flatter ourselves, frustrate their nefarious designs.

On Thursday last at a Joint-Meeting of the Legislative-Council and Assembly, the Honourable Abraham Clark and William Ch. Houston, Esquires, the Rev. and Hon. Dr. John Witherspoon, Dr. William Burnet, and William Paterson, Esquire, were elected Delegates to represent this state in Congress the ensuing year.

Major John Burrows, of Monmouth, was at the same time elected Marshal of the Court of Admiralty.

Deaths. James Whilden, Esquire, of Cape-May. Capt. Langston Carlisle, of Burlington. Mrs. Chambers, wife of Alexander Chambers, Esq., of this town.

Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county,
November 1st, 1780.

WHEREAS a certain George Miller, sometime in the month of May or June last, obtained from the subscriber a note of hand for the amount of twelve pounds hard money. As the tenor of said note was drawn directly contrary to a positive agreement between the said George Miller and the subscriber, and done with a fraudulent intent of injuring the subscriber, he therefore cautions and forbids any person or persons from accepting or taking an assignment on said note, as he is absolutely determined to seek redress at the civil law, and oblige said Miller, to abide by his original contract with

HENRY FARNSWORTH, sen.

SILAS HALSEY,

Has for SALE at his STORE in Elizabeth-Town, the following articles, viz.:

BROADCLOTHS,
Corderoys,
Linens,
Silk and worsted hose,
Handkerchiefs,

Also
Tea,
Coffee,
Sugar, and many other articles.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, between eleven and twelve years old. Inquire of

S. S. SMITH.

Princeton, Nov. 20, 1780.

Three Thousand Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS the following persons broke out of the gaol of Trenton by undermining the same, viz. Robert Woodward and Joseph Wilson; likewise three negroes. Whoever will apprehend the said Robert Woodward, and deliver him to the subscriber, shall have a reward of Two Thousand Dollars, and Two Hundred and Fifty for each of the others, with reasonable charges, paid by me

PETER HULICK, Gaoler.

N. B. It is suspected they will make for the enemy by the way of Cheesequakes, as their pilot (Woodward) is a refugee officer, and was committed a few days ago for high treason.

Trenton, Nov. 27, 1780.

THE Inhabitants of Somerset county are requested to meet at Somerset on Tuesday the twelfth day of December next, to elect a person to represent said county in the Legislative-Council of this state, in the room of Dr. John Witherspoon, whose seat is vacated by his being elected a Delegate to the Continental Congress.

PETER T. SCHENK, Sheriff.

Nov. 25, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

For Hard Money or Continental,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 1,000 acres, lying in the Corporation of New-Brunswick, on South-River, joining the island belonging to John Lawrence, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia: The place is well situated, having a good house, and excellent orchard on it, and fresh meadow that will cut yearly at least one hundred loads of hay; a shad-fishery within thirty yards of the house, where great quantities of them are taken in the season, with other fish. The land is well timbered and convenient for the New-York market, having commodious landing places for boats of ten cords, from which place a number were employed for the New-York market.—For further particulars enquire of Levinus Clarkson, at New-Brunswick, Jacobus Van Zandt, at Morris-Town, or Joseph Milnor, at Trenton, who will agree for the same. An indisputable title will be given.

November 28, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III. No.* 153. *Nov.* 29, 1780.

TO BE LETT,

ANDOVER FURNACE and FORGE

Situate in the county of Sussex, New-Jersey.

They are now in good repair, and may be entered upon immediately:

And a large QUANTITY of WOOD ready cut.

For terms apply to ARCHIBALD STEWART at Hacket's town, or to JOHN LARDNER in Philadelphia.

N. B. Some NEGROES belonging to said Works, To be SOLD,

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, December* 2, 1780.

NEW-YORK, December 4.

Last Friday Morning departed this Life, in this City, in the 60th Year of his Age, Mr. Ellias Bland: He came here a few Weeks since from his Seat in New-Jersey, with an Intention of returning to London, where he had resided many Years as a very eminent American Merchant, in which Station of Life, as well as every other, he supported a fair Character, and his Death is much regretted by all who knew him.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, December* 4, 1780. *No.* 1520.

Broke Jail, last night, about twelve o'clock, by cutting the bars of the windows,—JOHN STEELMAN, late of the county of Gloucester, in New-Jersey, a tall slender man, of a fair complexion, wears his own hair long and tied behind, with a whitish coat and a fashionable hatt: The said Steelman was lately tried at Gloucester and found guilty of the fact, and burnt in the hand; and tried

here at the last court of Oyer and Terminer, and was pillored for the offence, and should have graced the gallows on Saturday last with his partner, who suffered for passing the counterfeit money. Whoever apprehends the above named Steelman, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again shall receive a reward of Five Hundred Pounds, by applying to

WILLIAM WILL, Esquire, Sheriff.
Or JOHN REYNOLDS, Jailor

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, December* 6, 1780.

Whereas Doctor John Hunt, of New-Jersey, son of John Hunt, deceased, late Agent of the West-Jersey, Society, and purchaser of a propriety or 24th part of East-Jersey, hath, for some time past, undertaken to dispose of the interests intrusted to the care of his late father, as his own property, without the least colour of title; and hath also entered into sundry contracts, as heir at law to his father, respecting the said propriety—by which means unwary persons may be drawn into expences and trouble, for which they can have no consideration or future recompence in law or equity from said lands. And as I am one of the West Jersey Society, and have also purchased of the said John Hunt, deceased, in the year 1766, one sixth part of the said propriety, I have thought proper to give this public caution, and to assure the intended purchasers, or tenants under Doctor Hunt, that his father was a mere Agent or Attorney to the West Jersey Society, and his powers are extinguished by his death:—That the said John Hunt, who died at Winchester, in Virginia, in the year 1778, made a will, which, by the laws of New-Jersey, will pass the estate to the devisees therein named, for the payment of his debts and legacies, totally excluding his son, Doctor Hunt; and of course, that he cannot legally rent or convey any part of the premises above described. And whereas, being the only person in America interested in the estate of the West-Jersey Society, I

lately gave a Power of Attorney to Joseph Ball, of Batsto Iron Works, to take care of the timber lands belonging to said Society, and it now appearing to me that the said Ball has been concerned with sundry persons, who are in custody in this city, in shipping lumber to New-York, which I have had reason to believe has been taken from the timber lands of the said Society, contrary to the trust I reposed in him. I do revoke the said Power, and forbid all persons possessing or cutting timber off any of said lands under the said Doctor John Hunt, said Ball, or any other person; and do give this notice to all trespassers on the lands of the said Society, that I shall prosecute them with the utmost severity of the law. The Collectors of taxes in New-Jersey, will be pleased to inform me, by letter from time to time, what the taxes are, due from said lands, and they shall be paid, so as to save the property from being plundered and destroyed for very trifling sums.

JOSEPH REED.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1780.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, December* 6, 1780.

—*New Jersey Gazette, Vol. III. No.* 154. *December* 5, 1780.

A HALF JOHANNES REWARD.

Or the EXCHANGE in Continental Currency.

Ran away, last night, from the subscriber, a Negro man, named BRISS a well-made, fellow, about 35 years old, has remarkable large feet, formerly belonged to Major Hugg, of Gloucester county; had on, when he went away, a brown home-spun waistcoat, ozenbrigs shirt, and trousers, old shoes, and an old hat. Whoever takes up said Negroe and secures him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT JOHNSON.

Salem, Oct. 30, 1780.

—*Pennsylvania Gazette, December* 6, 1780.

PHILADEPHIA, November 29.

Since the apprehension of the persons mentioned in our last Saturday's paper, further discoveries have been made, of a dangerous and infamous commerce with New-York. It appears that a partnership has been formed of persons in Philadelphia, New-Jersey, and New-York, to carry lumber, which is in so great demand in New-York, that boards have sold at thirty pounds in specie per thousand. The vessels were cleared out for Boston, or some other eastern port, steered directly for New-York, if taken they were provided with passports from the British admiral, which sent them forward: when they arrived at New-York, the parties there took the management; the cargo was deposited generally at the king's yard, where timber is much wanted. Goods were purchased in return, or specie sent out, but generally the former. The American commissary of prisoners charged the captain and mariners as American prisoners, and received of equal rank and number in return. One of these captains has been five times in New-York since last spring. A great number of persons are charged, chiefly in New-Jersey, who it is hoped by this time, are safe in the hands of justice, and will meet their deserts. No less than three of these captains came out last Saturday, viz. James Steelman, John Shaw, and William Black, who are all apprehended and in prison. One Atkinson, another of the gang, made his escape into New-Jersey.

TRENTON, December 6.

At a special court, begun the 21st ult. at Salem, Andrew Watson was found guilty of Manslaughter, and burnt in the hand.

Jacob Savoy was indicted for Manslaughter, and on trial acquitted.

Daniel Ridgway and twenty-six others, were convicted of an Unlawful Assembly, and severally fined.

Major-General the Marquis de la Fayette, passed through this town since our last, on his way to Philadelphia.

Extract from General Orders, Nov. 29, 1780. *"The General has the pleasure to inform the army that Major Tallmadge, with a party of 60 dismounted dragoons of the 2d regiment, surprized fort St. George, on Long-Island, and captured a Colonel, Captain, Lieutenant, Surgeon, and fifty men, in it; that he destroyed the works, burnt a vessel laden with stores in the harbour, and the King's magazine of forage at Caron, containing upwards of 300 tons of hay, and returned without the loss of a man, having only one wounded; of the enemy seven were left dead and mortally wounded at the fort."*

Mr. Collins.

THE state of Virginia, in order to secure the territory on the Ohio, which is far beyond her western limits, has drained herself of men and money.—The following is an extract of a letter which I have just received from an officer of that government, dated at Fort Jefferson, mouth of Ohio, June 13, 1780—which please to publish and oblige a constant customer.

"We are building a strong fortification here, to command the Missisippi and Ohio rivers. Doctor Walker has been down to take the latitude of this place, which he finds to be twenty miles north of the North-Carolina line. We are to have one thousand regular troops stationed here, and we have already twenty thousand inhabitants. The emigration to these parts is incredible; and, in my opinion, the measures now pursuing by government, will render this the most populous and finest country on the continent. From this post we have an easy navigation to the sea, and an open trade with the Spaniards at New-Orleans, to which city large vessels may go from hence in eight days. It is distant from Williamsburg, the seat of government, 1580 miles, and a new country is laid off about two hundred miles further. The lands are equal to the best in America; and salt, iron and lead mines are in sufficient plenty."

NAIL RODS

Of a good quality and different sizes,

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at Union Iron-Works.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

December 2, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber at Maidenhead, on the 22 ult. a flea-bitten or spotted grey HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, nine or ten years old, newly shod before. Any person who will deliver the said horse to the subscriber, and secure the thief if stolen, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

NATHANIEL GREEN.

December 4, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Trenton, on Friday week, a sorrel horse, with a star and blaze, about 14 hands three inches high, both hind feet white, has a white spot on the point of his off buttock. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS HENDRICKSON.

December 4, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III. No.* 154. *Dec.* 6, 1780.

More Instances of Rebel Humanity.

ANECDOTE.

Of the British troops which had been surprized at Powle's Hook, in 1779, two of the Garrison battalion (invalids) were bayonetted, and one shot—all this in cold blood.

—*The Royal Gazette, December* 9, 1780. No. 438.

TRENTON, December 13.

We hear that a few nights ago eight horse-thieves from New-York, where the enemy keep a considerable number of that profession in their employment, stealing horses from the inhabitants near the lines, came up to the neighbourhood of Hackinsack and took off with them sixteen horses. They had engaged boats to meet them at a certain place on the North-River, and carry over their booty, at which place they arrived safe, but no boats appeared. In the meantime twelve or fourteen of the Bergen militia collected, and pursued them closely. The enemy having no inclination for contest, skulked and hid themselves among some tall, thick weeds, to which the Bergen lads, for sake of expedition, setting fire, the contents came out and very submissively surrendered. They are lodged securely at Morristown. The militia also brought back the horses.

VERSES *to the Memory of Capt.* Nicholas Biddle, *of the* Randolph, *Frigate of* 32 *guns, blown up in an engagement with the* Yarmouth, *a British Man of War of* 64 *guns.*

WHAT dread explosion rends the distant skies!
What sulph'rous flames in spiral volumes rise!
The *Randolph* swims no more!—Modest and brave,
The virtuous *Biddle* finds an early grave.
O gallant youth! what monument of praise
Can thy afflicted, grateful country raise?
When Britain's tyrant o'er the Atlantic waves,
Pour'd forth his num'rous hosts of armed slaves,
Their master's bloody dictates to fulfil,
And bend a free-born people to his will,
Thy gen'rous soul disdain'd luxurious rest!
Thy country's wrongs inflam'd thy manly breast.
Repeated laurels gather'd on the main,
Increase thy glory, not thy warmth restrain!
Tho' beauty, with alluring, virtuous charms,
In softest accents woo'd thee to her arms,
Thy country's love, and love of martial fame,
The gentler passions of the soul o'ercame;
And bad thee hope to see thy wish complete,
"On equal terms the British flag to meet
"Pluck naval honors from the *Briton's* brow,
"Or dauntless sink to ocean's caves below!"
Such was thy wish, O much lov'd gentle youth,
Pattern of friendship, and unblemish'd truth;
Such was thy wish!—mysterious Heav'n deny'd
Deserv'd success to crown thy noble pride!
O'er pow'r'd by *double* force, the trembling main
Beheld thy ship, th' unequal fight sustain;
Amaz'd beheld the British bands retire,
Confus'd and falling at thy dreadful fire!
E'en their proud chief, in that destructive hour,
Confess'd thy naval skill and thund'ring pow'r!
Too soon, alas! too soon the wrapping flame
The *Randolph* seiz'd, and spar'd the *Briton's* shame!
Mounting in air, amidst his warlike crew,
To Heav'n's blest seats heroick *Biddle* flew;
There swell'd *America's* immortal band,
Heroes who dy'd to save their native land;
All haste to bind the youthful warrior's brow,
With wreaths whose verdure shall forever glow!

W. S.

AS a distemper called the Mad Staggers has for some time past prevailed among the horses in different parts of the country, by which many of those useful and valuable animals have been lost, and more may be; and as the publick may not be informed of any cure, the one hereafter mentioned has been used in some parts, and been found to answer the end proposed: If any person will be kind enough to inform the Printer of any infallible remedy, he may depend on its being inserted for the benefit of the publick.—In the mean time the following is recommended:

LET blood to three quarts or more, after which walk him awhile, then clothe him; cover his temples over with a pitch plaister, keep him exceeding warm, put the bigness of a small pea of asafœtida in each ear, let his meal be little, and his drink rather warm, his stable dark; rub him well, especially about the head and neck; the bleeding may be repeated two or three times at twelve or twenty-four hours distance, as necessity may require: Purging also is proper, and fumigating his nostrils with brimstone matches.

DANIEL JACKSON, a soldier in Baylor's light dragoons, requested a few moments before his death, that this method should be taken to inform his wife, who lives near Springfield in New-Jersey, that he was executed the first of May last, at George-Town in South-Carolina, for desertion.

J. STITH, Captain.
Baylor's Dragoons.

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, inn-holder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Friday the fifth day of January next, at ten o'clock in

the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of James Randolph, Moses Robins and Jacob Wilcot, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Brunswick, Joshua Wooding, late master, lately cast on shore near Barnaget: with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, and her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the captors thereof, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, Dec. 9, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hopewell, near Maidenhead, about the 26th ult a Black MARE, thirteen hands three inches high, three years old, her near hind foot white and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

RALPH LANNING.

A QUANTITY OF

HARNESS,

Consisting of Coilers, Blind-Bridles, Collars and Haimes: Also good strong

SHOES and SOAL LEATHER,

To be exchanged for HIDES in Trenton, by

STACY POTTS.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, on the evening of the 18th instant, two BAY HORSES, used to the waggon, one is about 15 years old, and has a star and snip, branded on the near buttock with C. The other is about 8 years old, has not any artificial mark; both are shod all round; they trot, pace, and canter well, and meally mouthed. The owner may have them again by applying to

DAVID BRANT.

Morristown, Nov. 28, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette. Vol. III. No.* 155. *Dec.* 13, 1780.

ALL

Loyal Refugees,

THAT are in want of employment, and can bring proper certificates of their loyalty, and are willing to enter themselves under Captain THOMAS WARD, now commanding the important post at Bergen Point, will meet with the greatest encouragement, by applying to Captain HOMFRAY at the sign of the ship, corner of Fair-Street, Broad Way.

The following is an exact copy of a letter written by Mr. John Fell, delegate for New Jersey, in the Continental Congress it was brought to town last week from Connecticut, being the product of a second rebel mail, lately nabb'd in the vicinity of Stratford.

Philada. Nov. 21st. 1780.

My Dear Friend

The occasion of this, is only just to inquire how you do, not having had the pleasure of hearing from you this long time, neither have I wrote to you, But when I tell you, that for 6 weeks Past I have been favoured with a Visit

from Mrs Fell and am sure you will approve of my spending all the Leisure time I could spare with her, On Saturday she left me, accompany'd by my Son, As I could not Posibly goe home with her at Present, being just now in a State of suspence, on account of my continuing in Congress, As I am inform'd there are a number of Gentlemen in Nomination for Delegates in Our State And the Election I expect will come on this week, My time will be out the last of this month, And I expect immediateley to proceed to the Highlands in the State of New York to see my Daughters and Grand Children, As my unfortunate situation will not admit of my being home more than a night two, Nothing would give me more Pleasure then the having it in my Power, to pay you a friendly visit the ensuing Winter, but I am sorry to say my finances are so Reduced, that unless I could form some scheme or Plan to clear my expences, I shall hardly see you I know my Son wants very much to goe to Boston, and suppose he wants to doe some business for himself and Brother in Law. I am writing this in Congress and the debating and reading makes it disagreeable so must conclude, but must first tell you, that Yesterday there was a very Respectable meeting of the Merchants &c at the State House, where it was to fix the Exchange at 75 for one, many having ask'd 100 for one; I was glad there was none of my scrauls to you, in the Mail that was late taken in Connecticut as I should not like to appear in my old acquaintance, Rivington's paper, when writing to a friend Adieu, And believe

me to be your Sincear friend &
Humble Servt—
John Fell.

John Bradford Esqr

—*The Royal Gazette, December* 13, 1780. No. 439.

TO BE LETT

SPEEDWELL SAW-MILL AND LANDS,

On Waiding River, in West-New-Jersey, Burlington County, &c.

The above Mill and Lands was advertised and sold the 24th day of April last, at vendue; the conditions of sale not being complied with, said Mill and Lands revolved back to the former owner, &c.

They will now be Lett, either to the Shares or for Cash, as best suits the Renter, and may be entered on immediately: The Mill is in good repair and now sawing; she has plenty of timber, pine and cedar, belonging to her; the boards may be rafted from the Mill-tail to where the sloops take in to go to sea, or by carting about 8 miles, to a branch of Anchocus, they may be brought directly to Philadelphia.

There is on the premises, one new two story Frame House and Kitchen, with good stone Cellars, a brick Oven, two Log Houses for tenants, &c. a large Frame Barn, 60 by 40 feet, and Stabling plenty for horses, a good bearing Peach Orchard, young Apple ditto, a great plenty of summer and fall Seeds for oxen or all kinds of cattle; the Land brings good Rye and Corn, and Garden Truck in abundance. Should the Person applying, incline to settle there, and choose to buy the Place, terms may be made easy, &c. It is a good seat for a Furnace, with a great Quantity of Coal-wood and Ore belonging thereto. For particulars, apply to

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH, in Chestnut-street.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1780.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, December* 16, 1780.

Extract of a letter from Lord George Germain, to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, dated 4th of October, 1780.

"The very extraordinary instance of courage shewn by the Loyal Refugees, in an affair of Bull's ferry, of which you make such honourable mention, it is a pleasing proof of the spirit and resolution with which men in their circumstance will act against their oppressors; and how great advantages the King's troops may derive from employing those of approved fidelity. And his Majesty, to encourage such exertions, commands me to desire you will acquaint the survivors of the brave SEVENTY, that their intrepid behaviour is approved of by their Sovereign."

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, December* 18, 1780. No. 1522.

CHATHAM, (New-Jersey) December 13.

Last Friday night five horse thieves, of Capt. Ward's party, were taken at Dow's ferry, on their way to New-York. There were eight in the party, and each of them had stole a horse but three had crossed before our people came up with them, by which means they made their escape. Among the number taken is one Horton, an old offender, who made his escape from Morristown goal some time since.

A New-York paper of the 8th instant announce the death of Lord Drummond, at Lisbon, a person notoriously known in this country.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, December* 20, 1780.

TRENTON, December 20.

About a fortnight since the grand American army went into winter quarters on the north-river, and in the eastern

parts of this state. Head-Quarters is established at New-Windsor.

We hear that a packet in 30 days from London, arrived lately in New-York harbour. She was anchored off in the stream, and no person except the Captain was suffered to go on shore or have any communication with the inhabitants of the city. It is said she brought important dispatches, after the delivery of which, she immediately put to sea.

A New-York paper of the 8th instant, announces the death of Lord Drummond, at Lisbon, a person notoriously known to the citizens of the United States.

A correspondent assures us it may now be affirmed with certainty, "that the Dutch, and also the Portugese have joined the northern powers in the armed neutrality; the former with good will and from the heart, the motives of the latter are not yet so well ascertained."

It is far from being improbable that the negotiations for a general pacification will take their rise from the politicks of this neutrality. If Great Britain chuses to persist it will be like the rest of her blind and deluded conduct.

Mr. Laurens has arrived in London, and it seems is confined in the Tower. It is added, Lord North told him he would be obliged to him if he would answer a few questions; to which Mr. Laurens replied, that he considered himself the confidential servant of the United States, and should give him no information.

We are informed that Lieut. Joshua Studson, of Monmouth was shot last week, as he was attempting to board a vessel off Tom's River, supposed to be trading from New-York to Egg-Harbour.

Lately married at Woodbury, Mr. Richard Wood, jun. of Greenwich, Cumberland county, to Miss Ann Cooper, of the county of Gloucester.

Extract from GENERAL HEATH'S Orders.

West-Point, Nov. 29, 1780.

HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief having been pleased to order the New-Jersey brigade to remove to another quarter, the General cannot but express in this publick manner the support and assistance he has received, the pleasure and satisfaction he has enjoyed in the attention and soldierly behaviour of the troops of this brigade on every occasion, since he has had the honour to command them, and most sincerely wishes the officers winter quarters convenient and agreeable, the soldiers everything necessary and happy.

☞ *The post who rides from Morris-Town to Philadelphia brought no eastern mail this week. He informs that the rider from Fish-Kill to Connecticut had been again robbed of his charge, by a person or persons unknown. Is it not high time for his employer to investigate his character?*

PHILIP MULLENOR, an apprentice lad, fifteen years of age, has short light coloured hair, left his master's service on the 12th instant: had on a new linsey coat of a lead colour, with pewter buttons, a jacket of the same colour, but much worn, brown cloth breeches, yarn stockings, new shoes with stiffning behind, a fur scollop'd hat, and a flannel shirt. It is supposed he will endeavour to get to New-York, as his mother lives there. Whoever takes up the said apprentice and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive Forty Continental Dollars reward.

PHILIP GRANDIN.

Lebanon, Dec. 18, 1780.

To be SOLD cheap,

By the Subscriber,

A NEGRO MAN about thirty-two years of age, a negro woman about twenty-four, with a child of fifteen months, not for any fault, but want of employ. They being man and wife would make it most agreeable to sell them together; however a few miles separation will not prevent the sale. Any person inclining to purchase will receive satisfactory accounts of their characters by applying to

JOHN BRAY.

Raritan Landing, Dec. 11, 1780.

Sussex County, State of New-Jersey } NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be sold by way of publick vendue, on the 20th day of January next, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Thomas Scott, in Greenwich, in said county, the undivided half-part of a number of lots, laid out in Philipsburgh, in said county, late the property of Daniel Coxe and Grace Kemp. Vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given by

WILLIAM BOND } Commis-
GEORGE WARNE } sioners.

Dec. 16, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

(For want of employ only) or hired by the year,

SUNDRY negroes of different ages, sexes and qualities, all good in their kind. Also a good feather-bed and bolster, a handsome set of bed and window curtains, a pair of rose blankets, and a rug to be disposed

of together, at a reasonable rate for cash. An elegant set of tea-table china complete, and a few half dozens of cups and saucers. Also green handled ivory knives and forks. Enquire of the printer.

—*N. J. Gazette. Vol. III. No.* 156. *Dec.* 20, 1780.

CHATHAM, December 13.

Last Friday night five horse thieves, of Capt. Ward's party, were taken at Dow's ferry, on their way to New-York. There were eight in the party, and each of them had stole a horse, but three had crossed before our people came up with them, by which means they made their escape. Among the number taken is one Horton, an old offender, who made his escape from Morristown gaol some time since.

—*The New-York Packet, and the American Advertiser, December* 21, 1780. *No.* 194.

NEW-YORK, December 23.

It is a question that puzzles some people, why the Congress have ordered the rebel army to winter this year at New-Windsor, and not as heretofore in the Morristown MOUNTAINS.

A CORRESPONDENT proposes the following CONJECTURES in speculation for a Solution.

I. Because for want of money and credit, the army must live by pillage, and New-Jersey is exhausted.

II. Because, in the growing jealousy of such discontented troops, it is unsafe to be too far from the Highland Forts.

III. Because Mons. Rochambault is not very fond of trusting his own little army in New-England, unless Wash-

ington is as near him as possible, to suppress a spirit not very friendly to either, and less likely to be quiet under the intended draughts this winter upon their stock and forage for congressional certificates.

IV. Because, when the militia or months men are gone from Washington's army, and none but continentals remain, which must be the case very soon, it will be very convenient for various reasons to have the mountains between them and the British army.

V. Because, there is a very black cloud risen in the north-east parts of New-York, and in other districts by the desertion of the Vermonteers: and another may soon appear in the N. W. in which case it would be very absurd to be found at Morris-town, when perhaps the roads may be impassable.

VI. Because, the congressional interest in the west, seems to be scarcely worth the expence of keeping it alive, nor from the sullen avarice, & increasing light of the Dutch in Pennsylvania, is there much probability of supplies from that quarter.

VII. Because, it is but fair and just, that as New-England began the war, and has suffered less by it, and got more by privateering than her sister colonies, it should at last regret there, that they may take a part of the bitter cup, which the New England politicians mixed up, and of which other provinces have been obliged to drink an immoderate proportion. When Samuel Adams saw the desolations in his first journey, and was asked whether his countrymen would bear such distress for liberty, he replied, "They "would not be such fools, before it comes to this in New "England, they will be wise enough to make peace." Perhaps the Boston politician may see himself out-witted by the Virginian Heroe he so much despises, as soon as Mathews and Telfair have succeeded, in the motion Mons. Rochambault so warmly recommended to the Connecticut Susquehanna Company on his arrival, for turning the *Lieutenant General of France, into the Protector of America.*

The Continental Congress having lately made a demand of the following provisions from Connecticut only; the Assembly of that Colony have been called, and are now employed in deliberating on the requisition. The deficiencies for the year 1780 are still required, as well as the whole supply for the year 1781:

15000 brs. Beef at 17 1-2 dol. per br. D.	262500
3500 do. Pork 22 do. do.	77000
18750 lb. of Beef 5 1-2 D. per Ct.	103125
6250 do. do. 8 D. per Ct.	50000
25000 Gallons Rum 10 s. per gal.	316623
813 Bushels of Salt 2 D. per Bushel	1626
In hard Cash	20239913
Calculated in Silver Dollars. Total	699817

Deficiency for the year 1780
600 Barrels Beef and Pork.
4000 Gallons of Rum.

—*The Royal Gazette, December* 23, 1780. No. 442.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 25.

Last Thursday morning Brigadier General Arnold, with the troops under his command, sailed from Sandy Hook upon an expedition.

The Brig Lowther and Senhouse, Captain Hinde, arrived here from Liverpool the 21st inst. she is last from Milford Haven, being obliged to put in there by contrary winds:—Captain Hinde sailed from the last mentioned Port the 26th of October, and was off Sandy Hook in 6 Weeks and 4 Days, but then met with Calms: He has brought no Prints, but says the British and French Fleets were both in Port and that it was supposed the Empress of Russia was endeavouring to bring about Peace between Great Britain, and the other belligerent Powers.

A fine Schooner was brought in here by a Whale Boat last Thursday: She was taken at Egg-Harbour, loaded with 300 Bushels of Oysters, and is a very fine Boat.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, December* 25, 1780. No. 1523.

THE subscribers being desirous that the vendue and book accounts of the estate of Recompence Stanbery, Esq; deceased, should be speedily settled, and with as little trouble as possible, do desire that all such as have any demands against said estate, or are indebted to it, to attend at the house of William Darby, at the Scotch Plains on Friday the 29th instant, and on Friday the 5th and 12th of January, after which time the spediest method that the law directs will be taken for the settlement of the same.

WILLIAM DARBY, } Executors.
DAVID MORRIS, }

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber in October last, a brindled steer, has a white face; and a brindled heifer, with white spots about her, marked with a slope on the upper side of each ear, and coming two years old. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber to any person who will return them, or one hundred for either, with reasonable charges.

WILLIAM REEVE.

Vauxhall, December 26, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, about the 15th instant, a sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, thin in flesh, and shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. EZEKIEL CRANE.

Morris County, December 26, 1780.

WHEREAS the subscriber has lately been accused, by some evil-minded persons, which he supposes to be enemies to the American cause, of carrying a man into the enemies lines, there leaving him on his way to New-York, returning back, getting his arms and accoutrements, and two others with him, pursued the man again, overtook him, made him prisoner, and robbed him of his money and clothes, and then returned, leaving him entirely destitute:—This is to inform the publick, that he has been before sufficient authority, and made it appear that the charge is false; and defies any person whatever to support any thing to the contrary.

JOHN BLACKLEDGE.

Elizabeth Town, December 26, 1780.

JOHN RAY,

At WATSESSON, near NEWARK, has for SALE,

WEST-INDIA rum, sugar, tea, pepper, and indigo, with a small assortment of dry goods, which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms.

December 12, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber hay, corn, wheat-flour, nails, beef, or pork, in exchange for articles they have received within these three years past, are desired to make immediate payment. Too frequent disappointment obliges him to declare, if the debts are not discharged immediately, they will be dealt with as the law directs. All those to whom he is indebted are requested to bring their accounts for payment.

GERARDUS DUYCKINCK.

N. B. He continues to barter drugs, painters colours, and window glass, for country produce.

Morristown, December 12, 1780.

Alling, Degray, & Comp.

Have for sale, at Hanover, in Morris county, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob Tappen, the following articles, viz.

BROAD cloth
Flannels
Baize
Ratinet
Tammy
Druged
Serge
Moreen
Daruns
Persian
Camblet
Corduroys
Poplin
Calimanco
Diaper
Velvet
Plush
Calico
Ruffel
Spatterdashes
White and black gauze
Milionet
Cambrick and lawn
Mode and taffity
Silk handkerchiefs
Linen ditto
Cotton ditto
Sewing silk
Twist and buttons
Ribands
Bindings
Mens worsted hose
Womens gloves
Pins and needles
Awls
Watch-keys
Penknives
Shoe-buckles
Morocco shoes
Hat lining and looping
Ditto buttons
Ditto hooks and eyes
Bow strings
Buckskins
Rum, sugar, and tea
Tobacco
Indigo
Salt, &c. &c. &c.

PRIVATE LODGINGS.

MRS. WINANS having removed into the house lately occupied by Mrs. Brasier, in Elizabeth Town, begs leave to acquaint the publick and her friends, that she intends keeping a house of private entertainment. Those ladies and gentlemen who would prefer retirement to houses of publick resort, may depend on the best of usage, and be accomodated at as easy an expence as the times will admit of.

December 19, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. Mead's company the 12th instant, Benjamin Bonnel, John Burnett, and John Yherts, belonging to the 1st Jersey regiment. Any person that will apprehend and secure the above deserters, shall be entitled to the above reward.

G. MEAD, Capt.

December 19, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO NEGRO WOMEN, one an old one, the other about twenty-eight or thirty years of age, can do all manner of house-work. They are sold for no fault, but for want of a strict master.

Inquire of the Printer.

WAS taken out of a soldier's knapsack at West-Point, a woman's flowered silk gown, of a brownish colour, made old fashioned; one apron and one handkerchief marked A Z. The owner, by applying to the Printer of this paper, may be informed where they may be had again.

TAKEN on the enemies lines near Tarretown, New-York State, a black mare, six years old. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the subscriber.

ABSALOM BONHAM,
Lieut. 1st Jersey Regiment.

December 12, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

SIX acres of good LAND, two-thirds of which is in orchard, has sixty large apple trees, and some very fine peach and cherry trees of the best sort; the other third is in meadow, laying along the Pasaick river, and opposite to Weazle; it joins Post's mills, and lays along the publick road.—Hard or Continental money at the exchange will be taken in payment. For further particulars inquire of the Printer, or Alexander Stewart, at Mrs. Rutger's in Newark.

N. B. There is some old buildings on the above place, and an exceeding fine well.

December 5, 1780.

☞THE price of this paper, for the future, will be 3*s* in produce, or 3*s* 9 in hard money or the exchange.—Those persons who have engaged to pay in produce, will oblige the Printer by sending it as soon as possible.

A WHEEL-WRIGHT, who understands making linen and woollen wheels, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber at Bottle-Hill.

THOMAS GARDNER.

N. B. Sometime since was stolen from Morris-Town, an almost new hunting saddle, hog-skin seat, the stirrups not mates. Fifty dollars will be given to whoever returns it to T. G.

December 19, 1780.

WANTED,

IN a Gentleman's family in the neighbourhood of Morristown, an active discreet woman, to take the care of children, to sew, iron, &c. Such a person, well recommended, may hear of a place and good encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof.

December 8, 1780.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

In the City of NEW-YORK,

A LOT of GROUND, situated near White-Hall. Any person having such [a] lot to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by applying to the Printer of this paper.

December 7, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young MARE, three years old last spring, fit for the saddle or gear.

Inquire of the Printer.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, December* 27, 1780. Vol. II. Numb. XCVII.

Two Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY,

On Sunday last from the subscriber, in Mendham township, Morris county.

A NEGRO MAN named JOE, about 30 years of age, five feet eight inches high, one leg a little shorter than the other, part of one of his great toes cut off, lost some foreteeth, and his back is much scarrified and in lumps by whipping.—Also a handsome NEGRO WENCH, v8 years of age, with her Child about six weeks old, which from some of its clothes being found, she is supposed to have killed. The Negroes went off with one *Slight,* a soldier belonging to the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, and they stole, and took with them, a variety of clothes, and two horses, the one a bay, four years old, the other a grey, seven years old, and have switch tails. The soldier stole a written discharge, in the name of William Nelson, whom he will probably personate. Whoever takes up the said Negroes and horses, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, or Twelve Hundred dollars for the Negroes only, and Eight Hundred for the horses, or in proportion for any or either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

EBENEZER BLACKLY, jun.

Dec. 22, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. IV, No.* 157, *Dec.* 27, 1780.

FISH-KILL, December 21.

An express passed through this town on Tuesday morning from the eastward, who informs us that a number of vessels from New-York had appeared off New-Haven, said to have on board four thousand troops under the direction of Benedict Arnold, the traitor.

We are informed, that another party of the enemy from New-York, said to be about three hundred, have come out as far as Bedford. Gen. Stark's brigade, and the Westchester militia have marched to oppose them.

TRENTON, December 27.

Last week a brig bound from the West-Indies to New-York, was brought into Tom's-River. She had on board 150 hogsheads of excellent rum and spirit. Her water and provisions having fallen short on her passage, and mistaking the land for the coast of Long-Island, sent her boat ashore with four hands for a supply of those articles. Our militia getting information, secured the tars, and manning two boats, went off and brought in the vessel without opposition.

FOUR HUNDRED CONTINENTAL DOLLARS

REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber in the night of the twenty-third of October last, a black horse, five years old, about fourteen hands high, trots and canters, shod before, roman nose, a switch tail, a long dock, some white hair in the flank, one hind foot white, branded I. H. on the near buttock. Any person delivering the said horse to me, in Upper-freehold, East-Jersey, shall have the above reward.

JOSEPH HOLMES.

WANTED,

A MANAGER on a farm, a middle aged man, who has a thorough knowledge of farming in all its branches: any person who can be well recommended for his knowledge, industry and sobriety, may hear of good encouragement, by applying to the printer hereof.

N. B. None else need apply.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Saturday the 13th day of January next,

A HOUSE and LOT in the city of New-Brunswick, pleasantly situated in the main street, leading to the ferry; the house in tolerable repair, and convenient for a shop or other business.—Likewise a small lot of woodland, about a mile from the same, and would suit the purchaser of the house for firing.—The sale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the conditions will be made known by

SAMUEL H. SULLIVAN.

Hillsborough, December 19, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR NEGROES, two men and two women. Enquire of the printer.

December 26, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

By public vendue, on the first day of January next, at Monmouth courthouse,

THE sloop Catherine, schooler John, and sloop Susannah, together with their tackle, apparel, and furniture, as they now lay at Middletown-Point:—And on Wednesday the third of January will be sold at Tom's River, the brig Dove, with her tackle, apparel, and one hundred and forty puncheons of rum, being her cargo.

By order of the Judge,

J. BURROWES, MARSHALL.

N. B. The cash to be paid on delivery of the goods.

December 24, 1780.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From Pluckemin, on the first instant,

A Brown MARE, with black tail and mane, 14 hands high, about 7 years old, a little lame in her near hind leg. Whoever will deliver said mare to John Nevin, at New-Shannick, or to the subscriber in Pluckemin, shall have a reasonable reward and charges paid.

WILLIAM M'COWEN.

December 19, 1780.

A MULATTO SLAVE,

TO be sold, or exchanged for a negro woman, girl, or boy; he is about thirty years of age, strong, healthy, and active—is a complete farmer, a good second hand in a smith's shop, can tend a saw or grist-mill, understands taking care of horses, and driving a carriage.—Enquire of the printer.

WANTED,

A few bushels of

HEMP-SEED;

WARRANTED good, and of the last season's growth. Enquire of Stacy Potts in Trenton.

December 26, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette. Vol. IV. No.* 157. *Dec.* 27, 1780.

CHATHAM, DECEMBER 20.

Last Thursday night a Corporal's guard at Halstead's Point, was surprised by the enemy. They bayonetted one man, carried off four, and one made his escape.

—*The New-York Packet, and the American Advertiser, December* 28, 1780. *No.* 195.

BY THE HONOURABLE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF ASSOCIATED LOYALISTS,

A DECLARATION.

FROM the commencement of the present unnatural rebellion, it has been often wished that some regular and efficient system was adopted, for employing the zeal of that Class of his Majesty's Loyal Subjects in North-America, who, from their peculiar circumstances, were unwilling to become Soldiers by profession, though ardently inclined to take up arms, and contribute their aid towards

reducing the rebels. For want of such a system, the spontaneous exertions of the Colonial Loyalists have been confined within limits no ways proportioned to the extent of their inclination. But, narrow as their sphere of action has hitherto been, they found room to display such courage and abilities, as fully evinced the propriety and utility of giving further scope to that spirit of enterprize by which they were actuated.

His Majesty has therefore been induced to signify his royal pleasure, that a Board be established for embodying and employing such of his faithful Subjects in North-America, as may be willing to associate under their direction, for the purpose "of arraying the sea coasts of the "revolted Provinces, and distressing their trade, either in "co-operation with his Majesty's land and sea forces, or "by making diversions in their favour when they are car-"rying on operations in other parts."

In pursuance of his Majesty's gracious intention, his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. and Commander in Chief, has been pleased to issue a Commission, under his hand and seal, constituting William Franklin, Esquire, Governor of New-Jersey, Josiah Martin, Esquire, Governor of North-Carolina, Timothy Ruggles, Daniel Cox, George Duncan Ludlow, Edward Lutwyche, George Rome, George Leonard, Anthony Stewart, and Robert Alexander, Esquires, a BOARD OF DIRECTORS, for the conduct and management of this business.

That zeal which should animate every Loyal Subject of his Majesty, and that sympathetic regard which the Directors feel for their fellow sufferers among the Loyalists of America, have determined them to undertake the execution of the commission. In performing this duty to the best of Sovereigns, they are authorized to assure all those who may become Associators of the following benefits and rewards for their encouragement, viz.

I. That all persons willing and able to bear arms for the suppression of the present rebellion, and who engage to form under the direction of the Board, agreeably to this

establishment, will be subject to the command of those officers who may be recommended by the Board, and commissioned by the Commander in Chief, during such term only as they may previously agree upon.

II. That the Associators are to be furnished with such ordnance and stores, small arms and ammunition, as may be judged proper for the service.

III. That they will be supplied with rations of provisions when they are going upon service, and during their continuance thereon.

IV. That all captures made by the Associators (when not acting in conjunction with any of his Majesty's land and sea forces) will be their entire property, and distributed among them in such shares as shall be settled by the Board, and specified in the articles of Association.

V. That they are to be furnished by the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships on the North-American station with such shipping, to be manned by themselves, as may be thought necessary for the service, from among the transports or other vessels in his Majesty's pay, and not commanded by the King's officers.

VI. That their mariners will not be impressed into any other service, during their continuance in the Directors employment.

VII. That the prisoners they take will be exchanged only for such Associated Loyalists as the Board may name for that purpose.

VIII. That the sick and wounded of the Loyalists so associated, will have the help and benefit of the King's hospitals.

IX. That such as may at any time be called to serve the royal army as Guides, will be allowed wages during their service.

X. That such Associator who shall continue to act under the Directors orders, during the rebellion, will receive a gratuitous grant of Two Hundred acres of land in North America.

Added to these advantages, the Directors have also authority to declare, that the Commander in Chief has assured them, that if experience should point to the utility of any new powers, the Board may firmly rely on his readiness to encourage the zeal of the Associated Loyalists, and on the best endeavours to fulfill the expectations the King is pleased to entertain of their abilities and intentions; and that, being desirous to give them every aid and support in his power, he will be ready to listen to any proposals the Board may judge of advantage to the business his Majesty has been graciously pleased to commit to their direction.

Such encouragements the Board cannot doubt will afford the highest satisfaction to every honest Loyalist within the British lines. Nor can it fail of administering comfort to those now suffering under the iron rod of rebel oppression. These will find, on a junction with their associated brethren, the means of procuring a comfortable support, instead of becoming an useless burthen to government.

On the part of the Board, the Directors think proper to declare, that esteeming themselves honoured by the trust reposed in them, they consider it their indispensible duty to exert every nerve in carrying the design into full execution.

They promise the Associators every attention in their power, and shall deem themselves happy to render them essential service. In the recommendation of officers, it will be their aim to comply with the general wish of each particular corps, whenever it can be done consistent with the good of the service.

It will also be an object of their immediate care to put a stop to those distinguished cruelties with which the Colonial Loyalists are generally treated, when they have the misfortune of falling into the hands of the Rebels. Should these hereafter, to answer their malignant purposes, endeavour to avail themselves of their usual distinction of *Prisoners of State* from *Prisoners of War*, by which so many worthy Loyalists have already suffered the most igno-

minious deaths, the Directors pledge themselves to the Associators to omit nothing in their power, to make the enemy feel the just vengeance due to such enormities.

It is however their fixed determination, and an article of the association, "that the commanding officer of all "parties and detachments of associators, be particularly "careful, that no loyal or quiet inoffensive inhabitants "residing among the Rebels, be hurt or molested in person "or property; and that he shall, by every means in his "power, endeavour to prevent the perpetration of excesses, "barbarities, or irregularities, contrary to the law of arms, "as practised by civilized nations."

And they have likewise provided for the making effectual retribution to such inhabitants, in case they should happen to become sufferers, through the mistakes or misconduct of any Associator.

They appeal to that God, who is the searcher of all hearts, to witness the sincerity of their professions, when they declare, that they are not actuated by any disposition to prolong the horrors of war, or to increase the miseries of their country. Their conduct they hope will prove, that they only wish to afford their aid in seating the secret machinations of foreign powers, and restoring her to that happy state which she once enjoyed under the British constitution.

Fully sensible of the arduousness of the task the Board has undertaken, and conscious as the Directors are, that their best abilities, though aided by the best intentions, may fall far short of what its importance requires, they will esteem it a particular obligation to be favoured with such plans, or proposals, as any true friend of government may judge proper for the purposes intended by this establishment.

And the Board do hereby call on and invite all those who are willing to demonstrate their loyalty to His most gracious Majesty GEORGE the IIId. to join with them in their endeavours to recover for their country;—the in-

estimable blessings of peace, and the friendship and protection they formerly possessed under the government of Great Britain.

Signed in behalf of the Board,

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, President.

New-York, December 28th, 1780.

A true Copy, S. S. Blowers, Secretary.

The Pacquets for Long-Island, Staten Island, New-York Island, Powles Hook, and all their dependencies, shall be forwarded as usual.

—*The Royal Gazette, December* 30, 1780. *No.* 444.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 158, for Jan. 3, 1781.

NEW LONDON, December 12.

Last Thursday, Capt. House, in a small schooner privateer fitted from Philadelphia, with nineteen men, arrived here and brought in a schooner from Medeira, bound to New York, with 108 pipes of wine, which he captured near Sandy-Hook. Captain House also took a pilot boat which came out from New York to pilot in the above schooner.

TRENTON, January 3.

On the 12th ult. Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen was returned a Representative in the Legislative Council for the county of Somerset, in the room of the Honourable Dr. John Witherspoon, elected one of the Delegates to represent this state in Congress.

At the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery lately held at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, John Farnam and Jonathan Burge were convicted of murder; Robert Paterson of horsestealing; Henry Sellers of a robbery, and Benjamin Lee of a rape, and all are sentenced to be executed this day. At the same Courts George Williams was convicted of perjury, and sentenced to stand an hour in the pillory; Daniel Tabor, Jacob Foster, Benjamin King, Obria West, George Tinney, Lewis Morris, John De Bowe, Thomas Cook, William Morris, William Reynolds, Hendrick Brewer, Timothy Russell, William Parker, of Red Bank; Edward Taylor, miller; Solomon Wardell, George Williams, Assa Clark, Peter Parker, Jun., Elizabeth Wardell, Silas Woolley and John Smith were severally convicted of misdemeanors; Peter Parker (Snag Swamp) of seditious words; Guisebert Longstreet of a riot; John Bradshaw of an assault, and John Emmans of gaming.

Mr. Collins,

In Mr. Rivington's Gazette of December 13, is the following remarkable paragraph after the insertion of Dr. Rush's letter to Dr. Shippen, Jun., on his conduct with regard to the military hospitals: "Dr. Shippen may be assured that this republication is not intended to afford the least countenance to his opponent, but to answer (as far as possible) the views alluded to at the top of the preceding column—It is not the pevish cavil of this writer, but the progress and declension of the congressional power that has occasioned its being reprinted in our paper."

Is not this paragraph highly apologetical? And whence proceeds the author's tenderness to Dr. Shippen? It certainly cannot be dictated by a respect for an officer in a most important trust in the rebel army. The last part of it was rendered unnecessary by the introductory address prefixed to it. No extraordinary introductory uncharitableness will lead us to such suspicions as a man much less unpopular would be liable to, under the like circumstances. Yours, &c.

OBSERVATOR.

The Members of the Trenton Library Company are desired to meet at the House of Renssalaer Williams, Esquire, in Trenton, on Monday the fifteenth Day of this Instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

January 3, 1781.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen, out of the pasture of Abraham Bulmore, on the 22d. of November last, A Young red roan MARE, three years old next spring, neither docked nor branded, a star in her forehead, and on both sides of her neck a small rose. Whoever takes up the said mare and brings her to Abraham Bulmore, in Somerset county near Steel's Gap, or to George Beaty, near Trenton, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges paid by Solomon Davis.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And to be sold, wholesale and retail, by Isaac Collins, at the Printing-Offices, in Trenton, a neat edition of The New Testament, printed on a good type, and good paper. At the same place may be had Dilworth's Spelling Books, Primers, &c.

The Price of this Gazette is 2s. 6, paid in Produce at the following rate, wheat 7s. 6, rye 4s. 6, buckwheat 2s. 6, Indian corn 3s. 6 per bushel, flax 1s., wool 2s., butter 1s., and cheese at 6d. per lb. or 3s. Specie, or the exchange thereof in Continental Money at the time of payment per Quarter.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely negro wench, about 17 years of age. Enquire of the subscriber at Princeton.

THOMAS WIGGINS.

MIDDLESEX, December 11, 1780.

This day was finished by Richard Herbert the wooden-work of a new constructed pleasure sleigh, remarkable for its strength and beauty. Its construction is entirely new, having been put together without the use of either pin, bolt, screw, rivet, nail, sprig or brad. It contains more than one hundred different pieces of wood, and was put together in forty-five minuits without the use of ax, hammer, or any iron tool.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm containing three hundred and fifty four acres of land in Kingwood, in the county of Hunterdon, New Jersey, now in the tenure of Joseph Leigh. One Hundred acres are woodland; the rest consists of five lots of about forty acres each, besides ten acres of meadow. There are on it a dwelling-house, a good frame barn and an orchard. It lies in the neighbourhood of Baptist-Town, seven miles

below Pitts-Town, thirty miles above Trenton, about two miles from several fisheries on the Delaware, and is near several mills and markets. The terms of sale may be known on application to William Coxe Esq., near Bristol in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, or to the subscriber living in Front Street, opposite the Continental Lottery-Office, in Philadelphia.

JOHN COXE.

December 20, 1780.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given,

That the Partnership of Coxe and Furman, and of Coxe, Furman and Coxe, are dissolved. All persons having unsettled accounts with the former, are requested to settle the same with Moore Furman immediately and those who have any accounts with the latter are desired to adjust them with Tench Coxe.

WAS STOLEN.

Last night out of the stable of Colonel Smith, of Elizabeth-Town, a Sorrel Horse, fifteen hands high, four or five years old next spring, a star in his forehead, a white upper lip, one white hind foot, small white mark on the near hip; the property of the subscriber. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves and horse, so as the owner may have him again, and the villains brought to justice, shall have a reward of One Thousand dollars continental currency or Five Hundred dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

JOHN ADAM, Com. Prif.

Elizabeth-Town, Dec. 26, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber in Trenton, a well known FARM, lying on Schooley's mountain in Roxbury township, Morris county, joining Casper Eikel, Robert Caiver, Jun., and others, formerly occupied by Henry Dell. The Farm contains about 20 acres, one half meadow, part made, the remainder easy to be made, the soil very good, well watered and pretty good improvements, a good bearing orchard, the situation pleasant, being level, and lying on a public road. The soil formerly belonged to Isaac Decow, Esq. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to

GEO. BEATY.

N. B.—Certificates will be taken in part pay and the remainder made easy to the purchaser.

TO BE SOLD

Wholesale and Retail, at the Printing-Office, in Trenton, The New Jersey Almanack, for the year of our Lord 1781. Containing a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter in Prose and Verse. N. B. Great allowance will be made to those who purchase large quantities.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

[For the advertisement of John Bray, see p. 147.]

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

[For the advertisement of Blackly, see p. 157.]

[For the statement of Jos. Reed, see p. 132.]

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton, The New Jersey Pocket Almanack, for the year of our Lord 1781.

To All whom it may concern:

State of New Jersey, ss.

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, innholder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Thursday the 25th day of January next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of James Randolph, and Moses Robins, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Brunswick*, Joshua Wooding, late master, lately cast on shore near Barnegat; . . . Of John Plowman, (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner called the General Clinton, lately commanded by Benjamin Galloway; . . . Of Samuel Bigelow and Samuel Allen, (who as well, &c.) against a certain vessel or brig called the Dove, taken at sea on her voyage from Tortola to New-York, George Hannel, late Master; . . . Of Adam Hyler, (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Susannah, lately taken by said Adam Hyler, on the south side of Staten-Island near Prince's bay; with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes should not be condemned to the several captors thereof, and decrees thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge.

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, Dec. 20, 1780.

At the same time and place will be tried, the schooner Flying-Fish and the schooner Saturday-Night, lately captured at sea by David Stevens; and also the schooner John and sloop Catherine, lately taken by Joshua Studson (heretofore advertised) all adjourned over for trial at the last Court of Admiralty.

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

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* This vessel was advertised in the two last papers for trial the fifth day of January next, but is postponed to the twenty-fifth of the same month, agreeable to the above notice.

[For the advertisement of Philip Grandin, see p. 146.]

TO BE SOLD,

[For this advertisement, see p. 159.]

[Farm manager wanted; see p. 159.]

TO BE SOLD,

[See advertisement of Samuel H. Sullivan, p. 159.]

TO BE SOLD,

[See advertisement of printer, p. 154.]

[See advertisement of William M'Cowen, p. 160.]

A MULATTO SLAVE,

[See advertisement, p. 160.]

Wanted, in Bordentown, a quantity of one and a quarter, and one inch pine boards, for which the highest price will be given by the subscriber,—who has for sale, a general assortment of merchandise.

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

December 21, 1780.

TO BE RENTED,

For a term of years, About 60 acres of land adjoining the River Delaware, about midway betwixt Neshaminey Creek and Bristol, half of which is thought to be as good meadow land as any on the River, well banked and drained. Above three years ago, the alder with which it was over-run was mostly all scalped off and totally destroyed. The upland consists about one half of it good plow-land, the remainder wood and pasture land, well watered by a constant stream. A good sight for a house, commanding a fine view of the River, the Jersey shore, the city of Burlington and borough of Bristol, distant about two miles, and from the great road about half a mile, of which it also commands a prospect. Fishing and fowling here in great plenty.

Also to be sold or rented, a farm of about eighty acres, in West-Jersey, on the Old York road, about two miles from Robertson's ferry, upwards of 50 acres good plow-land with a sufficiency of meadow, the rest woodland, all in good fence; a stone dwelling-house, a barn, orchard, &c. It lays in a thick settled country, the whole of it well watered; it is well adapted by situation for a tradesman, where a tanner formerly lived. It will be sold very cheap, with an undisputed title, by George Gillispie, near Bristol, or the Rev. William Frazer, in Amwell, or Isaac Decow, Esq., Trenton.

Wanted to purchase, a good farmer negroe, for which a generous price will be given, and the negroe, by good behaviour, may be assured of the best of treatment. Apply as above.

[For advertisement of Mrs. Winans, see p. 154.]

[For advertisement of Joseph Holmes, see p. 158.]

[For advertisement of Robert Taylor, see p. 136.]

[For advertisement of Stacy Potts, see p. 140.]

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 159, of 10 January, 1781.

FOR THE NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

As the manumission of slaves has become a topick of general conversation, we beg permission to offer a few sentiments on the subject.

The merits of almost every case of litigation generally turns upon one or two points. In the present instance the question is, we conceive, Whether law, justice, and policy warrant the retaining our slaves in their present situation?

That we became legally possessed of them, or that they were introduced into this country agreeable to its laws, no one will presume to deny; and that we cannot constitutionally be divested of them by legislative authority, is, we humbly imagine, as evident as that white is not black, or that slavery is not freedom. Our most excellent constitution admits not the subject to be deprived of his life, liberty, or property but by a trial of a jury of his equals: and lest this inestimable privilege, the glory of freemen, should be infringed on, the constitution expressly requires that no member of the legislature shall possess a seat in the house, until he has solemnly sworn that he will maintain this immunity inviolate.

It becomes therefore one of the unalterable particulars of our rights, and cannot be relinquished by the guardians of our liberties but at the expense of perfidy, and even of perjury itself. The liberation of our slaves therefore, without the concurrence of their possessors, we apprehend, is an object infinitely further distant from the legal attention of our Assembly than are the heavens above the earth.

Whether, as individuals, justice permits the detention of our Negroes, is next to be considered.—The Divine Saviour of men hath been pleased to give a summary of our duty towards each other in a single sentence, viz., "To do unto others as we would they should do to us;" or "to love our neighbour as ourselves." As we profess to believe in a future judgment, that we shall one day give an account to the Supreme Governor of the world of our actions, it highly concerns us to be attentive that they be conformable to the heavenly law. That barbarity to our slaves is repugnant to this law, cannot be controverted; but whether the divine precept enjoins us to free them or not, is the dispute. Were we in their situation it is more than probable we should pant after freedom; and so does the poor debtor desire a release from his creditor, but the injunction, "to do unto others as we would be done by," does not oblige the latter to

free the former of the debt, if it hath not been contracted by injustice. Nor can this command oblige us to liberate our slaves unless they are sinfully obtained, or are thus held in bondage. If the usages of the nations of Africa justify the foreign and domestick slavery of their captives, they can be purchased and retained without iniquity. But let us suppose our Negroes were stolen from their country; divested of that natural liberty given to them by heaven, and reduced to vassalage, it may be asked whether the whole of the guilt devolves not on the perpetrators of the deed?

Whether any of the sin rests on those who have purchased of the posterity of the slaves, or inherit them by the gift or will of parents? The people of Africa were formerly and lawfully exposed here to sale as articles of commerce, and it may be queried if in conscience we were bound to enquire whether the Guinea-merchant became more rightfully possessed of his slaves than of his gold dust, or any other commodity of Africa? It is possible an African may part with his liberty for temporary considerations, as many Europeans have exchanged their freedom, for a few years, for a passage only to America; and the purchasers of such servants never perhaps thought it incumbent on them to enquire whether they were stolen or decoyed away by their masters, which we believe was often the case, or received an equivalent for their loss of liberty. We do not conceive that slavery in itself is iniquitous. The Jews were suffered to have slaves; and our very sons are such, that is, perfectly subject to the will of their fathers and at their disposal until they attain the age of twenty-one years, till then they are not free, and what is slavery but an entire submission to the commands, disposal, or will of another? But this vassalage we endure without repining, as we esteem ourselves helpless and incapable of self-government during our state of legal infancy or non-age. It may be said, if our slaves were unjustly obtained it must be unjust to hold them in bondage. We readily grant it would be so for an unjust importer of them, or the heirs of the importer who received them without paying what is deemed an equivalent for the property; and we freely declare we would not retain a slave under these circumstances, or be instrumental in reducing a freeman to slavery for any consideration. But as the slaves are among us; as the sale of them among ourselves does not cause a farther importation of their countrymen, and if it is not disadvantageous to the slave, we are as free to declare we cannot comprehend why, without any injustice to him, he may not now be purchased and possessed.

Humanity, indeed, wishes they could enjoy liberty and happiness, consistent with justice to those who have honestly bought them, and we, in truth, consider our liberty our liberty as a prelude to their release from slavery. The love of freedom in due season, we trust, will be so predominant that either the individuals whose property they are, will, for their emancipation, disregard their cost; or the publick, by subscription or donation and not by law, (for we know of no just authority the legislature have to command the property of their constituents for this purpose without express permission) will cheerfully defray it, and put them on an equal footing with ourselves.

But a measure so important cannot be adopted without the approbation of our Assembly; for though, we conclude, they have not the right to free our slaves without the consent of their owners, they are judges of the propriety of receiving them as freemen of the state. Taking it for granted this disposition of benevolence now prevails either in their proprietors among the people, or, if the reader pleases, that justice demands the freedom of our Africans, for we wish not to contend for the negative in this particular.

The other enquiry is, Whether the present is a proper period to effect so laudable design. That there is "a time for all things," is an indisputable truth. A small error in the execution of schemes, in point of time only, has been productive of the most unhappy effects. A potion of medicine administered unseasonably may occasion the death of a patient, or the word of command given by a General a moment too soon may not only lose a victory, but be productive of ruin to his army. If we desire the freedom of our Negroes may not be injurious to ourselves, or render them more miserable than at present, we should duly attend to this circumstance of time as well as to the mode of their release. A premature attempt of this sort may be productive of the most serious consequences. That the present day would be improper for the execution of this business must, we think, appear evident to every one on the least reflection. Should our slaves be freed, they must either continue with us, or inhabit some territory by themselves. If the freemen of the country find it difficult to support themselves and families at the present time, is it reasonable to suppose that our slaves, naturally indolent, unaccustomed to self-government; destitute of mechanical knowledge; unacquainted with letters; with a peculiar propensity to spirituous liquors; destitute of property, and without credit, would pay their taxes and provide for themselves, in the path of integrity, the necessaries and comforts of life? Is it not more rational to infer, from these considerations, that many of them would soon revert to their former state, more wretched than before; that great numbers of them would become pests to society, by plunder and rapine add to the horrors of war, and that dire necessity would compel us to deprive some of them not only of their liberty but also of their life? Their sloth alone might be sensibly felt by the community at this juncture, and on their arms, we are of opinion, for several obvious reasons, there could not be any just dependence. Our state of war forbids their removal to any exterior part of the country, not only in regard to safety, but also in other respects. Whenever they shall be emancipated, on mature deliberation perhaps it will be tho't, that small settlements of them in different parts of the continent, under proper regulations, will be most compatible with our safety and their felicity. They may thus become useful members of the body politick; enjoy the sunshine of freedom, together with the cheering rays of the light of the gospel.

Some compensation will this be for their servitude! A striking exhibition too of the goodness of the Divine Being towards them, and of the wisdom of his holy providence in bringing good out of evil;

in causing the inhumanity of their brethren, like that of the sons of Jacob to their brother Joseph, to terminate in honor, glory and happiness! Until this day shall arrive, it is to be hoped the possessors of slaves will revere the sacred precept, "to do as they would be done by;" mollify the hardness of slavery by acts of kindness; and above all, be particularly anxious to have them freed by instruction, admonition, and example from spiritual thraldom, and "brought into the glorious liberty of the children of God." The effecting of this will not only be paying a tribute to justice, but also an advancement of our temperal emolument; for experience will decide, that it will not be less politick and wise than humane and christian.

IMPARTIAL.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

An Act to extend the power of the Collectors in receiving certain certificates in payment of taxes.

[For this act passed January 9, 1781, see Laws of N. J., Fifth Session, Chap. XVII.]

TRENTON, January 10.

Yesterday the Honourable the Legislature of this state adjourned to Tuesday, the 15th of May next, then to meet at Princeton. During the sitting eighteen Acts were passed, the titles of which will be inserted in our next.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Cahaill, deceased, are desired to make immediate payments to prevent further trouble; and all persons having any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly proved.

JOS. LAWRENCE, }
JONATHAN RULON, } Executors.

January 1, 1781.

TO BE SOLD.

A Valuble Grist Mill and Tract
of Land thereunto belonging,

Situate in Allentown, eight miles from Bordentown, on the main stage road to New-York. It is a commodious well built mill, in good order for carrying on merchant work, about four miles to a landing; there is two good dwelling houses, 36 acres of land, about one-third meadow exclusive of the mill-pond; all of which is pleasantly situated within view of the mill and houses. It is in a good wheat country and an excellent stand for country business. Also about seven and a half acres of woodland, at a small distance, handy for fuel or timber for repairs when necessary. Two-thirds or more of the purchase money may lay on interest by giving security. For further particulars apply on the premises to Arthur Donaldson.

Philadelphia, December 25, 1780.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away this evening from the subscriber, a Negro wench named Maria, alias Amoritta, she is about thirty-four years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her color: She had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine short linsey gown and petticoat almost new, a petticoat of tow linen, a pair of men's shoes, good shifts of brown homespun linen, and aprons of the same. It is supposed she will endeavor to get into the Jerseys, as she came from thence, and once lived with Mr. Thomas Lowrey, of Flemington, but it is suspected she is now lurking in this city, or concealed by some free negroes. She also took with her, her female child named Jane, about four years old, well made, fat, round faced, and lively; had on or took with her, a blue and white linsey frock.

Whoever will deliver the said wench and child to the subscriber in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward.

JOHN DUFFIELD.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 160, *Jan.* 17, 1781.

Middlesex, New-Jersey, Jan. 1, 1781.

Mr. Collins,

I send you herewith a short account of a society which we have lately erected in this county, and which is laudable at least for the public spirit upon which it is founded. I hope your giving it to the public thro' your Gazette will inspire other counties with similar good resolutions, and create a correspondence among all the whigs of the state to show our enemies that no difficulties into which we may be brought by the accidents of the war can make us determine not to be free.

The reason of the institution is given in the following preamble to their agreement.

A number of the gentlemen of this county, the firm friends of the present revolution in America, observing the embarrassment of our public affairs, through the ill fate of our paper currency and the numerous attempts of our internal enemies, and willing to contribute all in their power to strengthen the civil government, and to defeat the designs of these traitors, have agreed for that purpose to form themselves into a society to be distinguished by the name of—The Society of Whigs of the County of Middlesex—[These gentlemen have subscribed the following form:]

We whose names are underwritten, do agree to enter heartily, sincerely, and bona fide into this society, pledging ourselves to each other to exert every prudent endeavor to attain the objects which it hath in view, for the public good, and to submit ourselves to the regulations by which it shall be governed.

Then the objects of the society are declared to be these:

1st. To detect and to prosecute such traiterous inhabitants of this state as shall openly contemn and violate its salutary laws, and such in particular as do furnish provisions to the public enemy.

2dly. To support and strengthen the executive authority in the execution of the laws, and to assist them in calling out the force and the supplies of the state against our enemies.

3dly. To recommend to the legislature the enacting of such laws as we conceive to be for the interest of this commonwealth in particular, and of the continent in general.

4thly. To consider the situation of such of our brethren as may be suffering in captivity, or by their generous exertions in behalf of their country; and as far as in our power, to procure relief for them, and a compensation for what they have suffered.—But we mean that our attention shall be principally directed to the sufferers of our own country.

After stating the objects of their association, they divide the county into three districts, each of which shall have a society similar to the general one of the county, who may form their own rules of proceeding, but shall be obliged to report their transactions to the joint meeting of the whole. This joint meeting shall be composed of seven delegates from each district, who alone are to do all the business, the others, if they attend, attending only as spectators.

The district societies are composed of those gentlemen who originally associated, all of known characters and sound principles, and of those whom they may think it prudent to admit; upon which they have made this resolution—"It is not our purpose to exclude from this society any gentleman of the county of a fair moral and political character, who may chuse to become a member; however, no person shall be admitted who is not of such fair character, and who is not proposed by two members and voted by a majority."

The public good, and the establishment of the liberty and independence of America, are their sole aim; and with this view they invite the other counties to enter into similar associations, and to establish a correspondence with them. Their President is the Rev. Azel Roe, of Woodbridge; their Vice-President the Rev. Samuel Smith, of Princeton; and their Secretary Col. Jonathan Deare.

A. B.

The following are the Titles of the Laws passed the last sitting of the Legislature.

[For these titles, see Acts of Assembly, Fifth Session, p. 67.]

TO BE LET,

Speedwell Saw-Mill and Lands

On Waiding River, in West New-Jersey, Burlington county, &c.

[For this advt. of Benjamin Randolph, Phila., see p. 143. It is taken from the Pennsylvania Packet of Dec. 10, 1780.]

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH,
in Chestnut-street.

N. B. A young handy Negro Wench, her child, a boy, to be sold, fit for country work. Enquire as above.

SUSSEX, *ss.*

Was committed to the gaol of this county the 31st. of December last, the three following soldiers belonging to Captain Mead's company, of the first Jersey regiment, viz., Benjamin Boone, John Burnett, and John Yherts, who were lately advertised in the New-Jersey Journal as deserters. JAMES MORROW, Gaoler.

Newtown, Jan. 7, 1781.

TRENTON, January 17.

The publick may depend upon the authenticity of the following brief account of the disorders that have lately taken place among the soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, and which are now happily settled.

A discontent arose among them on the first of this month about the periods of their enlistments, which many of them contended had expired. Some invidious comparisons were also made between the large bounty given to enlist those who were engaged during the war. Endeavours were used by the officers to quiet them, but without success. One officer was unfortunately killed; and a great part of the soldiers marched off from their encampment toward the Delaware. They were under the conduct of their sergeants; but Gen. Wayne, with some other officers, determined to follow and keep with at all events, though the General could not prevail upon them to stop till they came to Princeton. They marched through the country with great regularity and good conduct, and perhaps less less damage than is common on the passing of troops.—While they continued at Princeton a sergeant of the British army with one Ogden, an inhabitant of this state, for a guide, came to them, and made proposals from General Clinton. These they rejected with so much honor and indignation that they seized the messengers and delivered them to General Wayne, who put them under guard. Soon after this a Committee of the Council of Pennsylvania came to meet the soldiery, and a Committee of Congress came to this place. Their grievances were redressed, particularly by giving an interpretation favorable to the soldier of the enlistments which were for three years, or during the war, declaring them to expire at the end of the three years. They marched from Princeton to this place on Tuesday the 9th. On Wednesday the 10th, the two spies were tried, and executed the next day at the crossroads near the upper ferry. Commissioners were appointed to hear and settle the claims of the soldiers, who are now going through with them with all possible dispatch; and on Monday the Committee of Congress returned to Philadelphia.

Upon the whole, this affair, which at first appeared so alarming, has only served to give a new proof of the inflexible honor of the soldiery, and their inviolable attachment to American Liberty; and will teach General Clinton that tho' he could bribe such a mean toad-eater as Arnold, it is not in his power to bribe an American soldier.

Lieutenant-Colonel Klein, formerly in the service of the United States, was last week apprehended in the county of Monmouth on his way to New York.

It is reported that several outward bound vessels from Philadelphia, were captured last week by the enemy's cruizers off the capes of Delaware.

Last week Ensign Fitz-Randolph, with ten or twelve privates of our militia, were surprised in Amboy by a party of the enemy, and carried to Staten Island.

On Sunday, the 7th. instant, departed this life, in an advanced age, Jacob Bergen, Esq., first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Somerset. He was many years a Magistrate under the former government; was continued under the present; universally respected as an early, decided, and consistent patriot. The country has lost in him a faithful, active Magistrate, and the state an useful, respectable citizen.

A report prevails here that the enemy under the traitor Arnold, have landed in Virginia. It is added, but we cannot say with what certainty, that they have taken possession of Williamsburg.

We are told that a vessel, prize to the Fair American, has arrived a few days ago in the Delaware.

Day before yesterday died in this place, William Ball, for many years teacher of a school in the neighborhood.

We have received no papers from the Eastward this week.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

An Act of ascertaining the value of the continental currency in the payment of debts, passed 5 Jan., 1781.

[For this Act, see Statutes of the Session, Chap. IX.]

The remainder of the donations of the Ladies in New-Jersey, for the benefit of the continental army, is desired to be forwarded to the persons appointed to receive the same, that it may be laid out for their use.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office last quarter.

Isaac Barns, Trenton. William Bell, ditto. John Carl, Esq. 2, ditto. James Glisson, 2, Jersey. Michael Hannah, Trenton. John Mehelm, Esq. Readington. Martha Lowrey, Flemington. Ebenezer Platt, Pennington. William Richards, Trenton. Thomas Stevens, Amwell. John Wright, Bordentown.

Trenton, Jan. 5, 1781. B. Smith, P. M.

TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable terms,

A larde DWELLING HOUSE, situated at Bound Brook, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen and barn; fifteen acres of meadow adjoining, on which are a number of bearing apple-trees. Whoever is inclined to purchase the same, may know the terms by applying to Michael Field, at Bound Brook, or John Pool, at Trenton.

RAN AWAY,

From the subscribers last night,

A Negro Man named Joe, and a Negro Woman named Hester: The man is about five feet six or seven inches high, well set, full faced, of an open countenance, was formerly a servant to a British officer, speaks the German language well; had on and took with him a brown great coat badly dyed, white pewter buttons with the letters U. S. A. in a cypher, a green coat with red cuffs and cape and yellow buttons, white jacket and leather breeches, a pair of boots and a pair of shoes, two or three pair of stockings, and two or three shirts. The wench is small though well made, and has a lively eye, being bred in Carolina has the manners of the West-India slaves; she had on a red striped linsey short gown and petticoat, and took with her a dark brown cloak and sundry other clothes. Whoever takes up and secures the above Negroes shall receive Six Spanish milled dollars each, and reasonable charges.

ROBERT L. HOOPER,
ROBERT HOOPS.

Trenton, Jan. 8, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

For Hard Money or Continental,

A Tract of Land, containing about 1000 acres, lying in the Corporation of New Brunswick, on the South-River.

[For this advt. of Levinus Clarkson and others, see p. —.]

JOSEPH MILNOR,

Has for Sale at his Store in Trenton,

Rum, Brandy and Wine, Suchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, Spanish and Muscovado Sugar, Pine and Cedar Boards and Shingles, Bar-Iron and Nails, with a sufficient assortment of

DRY GOODS.

N. B. All those indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment, and prevent further trouble.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable Tract of Land, in Hardwick township, Sussex county, state of New Jersey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 213 acres, 150 very rich meadow land, about 30 of which produce the best clover, timothy and blue grass. It is excellent for raising hemp, and well calculated for raising and fatting cattle. There are on the premises, besides the dwelling house, a pretty good Dutch barn, stables, barracks and spring-house, upwards of one hundred apple-trees, and a number of cherry and peach-trees; also a never failing spring of water sufficient for a hemp-mill, and situated convenient to water a considerable quantity of the meadow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the printer of this paper.

STOLEN,

Out of the stable of the subscriber, on new-year's eve,

A Black Horse, with one white hind foot, one of his fore hoofs split, a heavy main, low carriage, near 15 hands high, trots or paces, ten years old. Likewise a black Mare, 12 years old past, trots and paces, very tender mouth'd, has some white hairs in her forehead, and saddle marks. Whoever takes up said horse and mare, and secures them so that the owner gets them, shall have Six Hundred Dollars reward, or Three Hundred Dollars for each.

SIMON R. REEVE.
Tewksbury township, Hunterdon county,
near New-Germantown.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 161, January 24, 1781.

TRENTON, January 24.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Southern army, dated Hick's Creek, South-Carolina, December 31, 1780.

"The troops of the enemy which left Virginia under Leslie, have arrived at Charlestown, and are said to be on their march to join Lord Cornwallis, who has assembled his forces at Camden. Gen. Greene's head-quarters are at this place."

James Slover, Asher Bisset, and Daniel Melvin were last week, by the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Middlesex, condemned by virtue of an act of this state against trading with the enemy, to serve on board some of the galleys, frigates or ships in the service of the United States, and were accordingly carried under guard to Philadelphia, to have the said sentence executed.

As government is determined to execute the said act with the greatest vigour, it is hoped those villainous enemies to their country who have hitherto carried on that infamous traffick may profit by the above example, least another punishment enjoined by the said act soon overtake them, and they appear with *one ear* less than their neighbors.

*** The Piece signed "A lover of true Justice" is received, and will be attended to next week.

ODE.

How hard the lot of human kind—
  Both high and low, the rich, the poor,
The monarch and the humble hind,
  All subject are to fortune's power.

Now, now, she turns her smiling face,
  And now her specious charms we view;
And fondly hug'd in her embrace,
  Ideal forms of bliss pursue.

As phantoms grasp'd they melt in air;
  The tow'ring castles fancy rais'd,
As quick as lightning disappear,
  At which ere while we fondly gaz'd.

Not they who mighty sceptres sway,
  Nor they who draw the ears of kings,
Can boast security a day
  From the vicissitudes of things.

High from the haughty tyrant's throne,
  Whose power is gain'd by means unjust,
One stroke of fortune casts him down,
  And bids ambition lick the dust.

To crush the daring hopes of pride,
  See one great wretch from being hur'l'd;
Who knows not how brave Cæsar dy'd—
  Cæsar, the conqueror of the world.

How blest is he whose virtuous soul,
  Unshaken sees the storm draw near;
And hears the thund'ring tempest roll,
  Nor feels the force of guilty fear.

Tho' nature should her end proclaim,
  And lightning rend the earth and skies,
Still finds his dauntless mind the same,
  And views the scene with fearless eyes.

Fortune on him but wastes her ire,
  He laughs her feeble rage to scorn;
Each stroke new courage does inspire,
  And serves the hero to adorn.

Virtue! 'ti's thine to mend the heart,
  The rugged path of life to even,
Substantial blessings to impart,
  And point the way that leads to heav'n.

JUVENIS.

New-Brunswick, Jan. 20, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton, a few copies
of the Pamphlet, intitled,

PUBLIC GOOD,

Being an examination into the
Claim of Virginia to the vacant Western Territory,
And of the right of the United States to the same
To which is added,
Proposals for laying off a new State,
To be applied as a fund for carrying on the war, or redeeming the
national debt.
By the Author of Common Sense.

RAN AWAY,

On Saturday the 20th. instant, from the subscriber living in Maidenhead,

A negro man named Will, formerly went by the name of Yerrah, about twenty three years of age, five feet eight inches high, has a very remarkable hair mole on his cheek: Had on and took with him a pair of new leather breeches, two pair of stockings, a pair of new shoes, light colored home-spun coat much worn, and hat. It is thought he will endeavour to get to Ancocas or within the enemy's lines. Whoever takes up and secures said servant so that his master may get him again, shall have Four Specie Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

SAMUEL HUNT.

January 22d, 1781.

WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At Trenton Landing, and at his Store in Philadelphia, will give the highest price for good

MUSTARD SEED.

The Method of raising Mustard Seed in Durham, Old England.

The ground must be well manured and made into hills about two and a half feet distant each way, much in the same manner as for Indian corn; plant the seed in the first good weather after the twentieth of February a little below the surface, let there be about three or four stalks on each hill, and the seed will grow larger and a greater quantity than if sowed: As it does not all come to perfection at one time, it must be gathered as it ripens, and spread on a floor to dry. This is work proper for children.

ROBERT EASTBURN,

In New-Brunswick,

Hath for Sale, on the lowest condition that the times will admit of, viz.

Good West-India rum, Cherry do. by the hogshead, barrel, or gallon, French brandy, Holland Geneva, Teneriff and sherry wines, Molasses, Fine powdered and muscovado sugars, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Raisins, Rice, Indigo, Copperas, Brimstone, Rosin, Starch, Chalk, Whitelead and oil, Fine black mode, Taffety, Linens, Millonets, Lawn, Fine and coarse white threads of various kinds, Colour'd ditto, Sewing silk of different colours, Ribbons, Pins, Needles, Black silk lace, White ditto, Coat and jacket metal, wooden & mohair buttons, Shoe and knee buckles, Sleeve buttons, Table and tea spoons, Testaments, Spelling-books, Primers, Almanacks, Mens shoes, Women's stuff and leather ditto, Wool cards, Fine, coarse, and crooked hair combs, Pasteboards, Stay laces and tapes, French and common shoe heels, Pints, half pints and gill glasses. Iron-ware, viz. Large Kettles fit for salt boiling, Large and small pots, Tea kettles & stew pans, Sliding bolts, hasps

and staples. Earthenware of various kinds, such as, Dishes, Mugs, Bowls, Pots, Tea cups and saucers by the quantity or single article.

TO BE LET,

For one or more years, and may be entered upon the first day of April next, the following Plantations, situate in the township of New-Windsor and county of Middlesex, within one mile of Haightstown, six of Allentown, ten of Crosswick, and twelve of Bordentown, viz.

One containing 75 acres good arable land, with a small orchard, a good log house, and other suitable conveniences; now in the tenure of Mr. Rem Venderbeck, senior.

One containing 250 acres good arable land, with a piece of meadow, a large thriving orchard, a good log house, barn, barracks, stabling, and most other conveniences suitable to a farm; now in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Allen, and joining the above.

One containing 212 acres of good arable land, one large field of which may be kept as a meadow, it being remarkable for good pasture in the season, a good orchard of the best grafted fruit; upon this plantation are a good frame house, a large convenient barn with stables complete, a good well of water, an excellent garden, &c. now occupied by Robert Nixon, and also joining the above mentioned farms.

All the above farms are situated in the heart of a plentiful wheat country, remarkably healthy, and near markets, mills, and meetings, and at present under a good fence. They will be let separate or together, as may suit the appliers. For terms enquire of Jos. Read, Esq. of Mountholly, or John Shields in Philadelphia.

Jan. 19, 1781.

A PAIR OF SPURS.

A few days ago was found in Trenton, a Pair of Spurs. The owner proving his property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the Printer hereof.

January 24, 1781.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 162, *Jan.* 31, 1781.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

A supplement to an act, intitled, An Act for establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States, assigned as the quota of this state. Passed Jan. 4, 1781.

[For this law, see Statutes of Session, Chap. VII.]

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to raise a fund by loan for discharging the bounty to be paid to the troops required by Congress as the quota of this state. Passed Jan. 8, 1781.

[For this law, see Acts of Session, Chap. XII.]

Mr. Collins,

A correspondent will be much obliged to you for republishing from the Pennsylvania Packet of the 23d. instant, a piece on Privateering signed 'Waterman.' It is to be wished the publick attention may be directed to it. The subject is of the highest moment to these states, and the writer has treated it in a clear and judicious manner.

January 26, 1781.

Mr. Printer,

Our alliance with France, in the year 1778, along with all its benefits brought this evil, that too many of us were lulled by it into a delusive security. The war was believed to be drawing to a close, and great numbers of us seem to have fondly imagined there was very little need of any further exertions on our part. By this time however, it is pretty clear that we ought not to hope for a speedy and happy end to the war, unless we employ every means in our power for conducting it with vigour.

The easiest and most effectual way of distressing the enemy and relieving ourselves, would be to encourage privateering. The trade of Britain is her only strength. This can be no other way so effectually broken as by our privateers. Our only weakness consists in the lack of funds. Privateering requires no publick funds to support it. In the common course of trade, we should soon be stript of seamen by the captures which are continuelly made by the enemy. Privateering is the source from which we are furnished with seamen to give in exchange. The wealth to which we derive from this source is clear gain. The Algerines have long maintained themselves by this business alone. The Buccaneers of South America, a handful of bold privateersmen, for many years supported themselves against the world, without dominion, without territory, without any pretext of justice. We are indebted to our privateers, more than to almost any other means we have tried, for our success hitherto; and yet the truth is that this important branch of the war has all along labored under very great discouragements. The only law we have for conducting this business is to be collected from a set of patched up resolutions of Congress, which were made on the footing of mere temporary expedience before our independence, and evidently calculated with a view to the state we were then in. From these resolutions it is often impossible for any man to distinguish whether he is taking a prize or involving himself in a tedious and expensive law suit. The event, too, of this lawsuit is made to depend upon the consciences of the captured. This own story is to acquit or condemn them; their papers are of no weight. It is high time that these resolutions were revised by Congress, and a uniform, clear system established for the regulation of privateering. In hopes that this business will be attended to, I shall take the liberty of suggesting some things, which I conceive to be necessary for the full exertion of our strength in the business of privateering.

1. It is necessary that the Captain of a privateer should be able to distinguish with some degree of certainty what is prize and what is not prize; otherwise law suits, disappointments, clamours of seamen, who cannot bear delay, will throw such discouragements in the way as few men will chuse to encounter, and the fact is, that many have renounced the business for this very reason. To attain this certainty it is necessary, in the first place, that we discard the scheme of exempting Bermudian vessels, and the property of British settlers from capture. The Bermudians do us no service; they supply the British fleets and armies amongst us with refreshments, and they occasion a thousand disputes. The notion of encouraging British people to settle amongst us, was plausible enough whilst we were fellow subjects of the same empire; but in our present state of independency to allow of people coming directly from the ports of an enemy, at open war with us, is perfectly futile. Those few of them who are in earnest about it, come by the way of Holland, or some other neutral state. But the pretence of coming to settle amongst us is

so easily made, and so easily sworn to, that it may be made and supported by every vessel that is taken, if the people on board have a good understanding with one another, and are hardy enough to disregard oaths, which is but too frequent.

Another thing essential to the attaining this certainty is to make the papers conclusive evidence: to resolve, that British papers or the destruction or want of papers should be sufficient ground for condemnation. This is the present regulation in France. This would give new life to privateering.

The objection to this plan arises from a source which I blush to think of. People wish to keep the door open for trading with the British under cover of double papers. What must be the feelings of our allies, after all they have done for us, when they see us neglecting them and running to the ports of the enemy; supporting the trade and strengthening the force of the British in time of open war? the French have acted with generosity towards us. Might they not expect, that we should at least observe the law of nations in refraining from the support of their enemy and ours? the only apology, (and it is a wretched one) is that we have not learnt to consider ourselves as an independent people; that we do not regard, as we ought to do, our national character. It is to be hoped, that the thing is owing to want of thought and not to ingratitude. However, considered in any view, it is the height of bad policy.

2. Another thing absolutely necessary is, that prizes may be tried and condemned speedily and cheaply. Admiralty laws should be made and executed for the benefit of the publick; not for the sake of enriching one or two insignificant individuals. Particularly in the case of small prizes, care should be taken that the whole amount be not swallowed up in costs. This belongs to the states individually to provide for, excepting in the cases of appeals.

3. Great care should be taken to encourage the bringing in of Prisoners. At present it is a misfortune for a privateer to take a number of prisoners. Cartels have been usually settled upon the plan of valuing every man at a certain sum of money according to his rank: so as that the balance might be paid in cash: and it is not many ages since the captor had a property in his prisoner, and was allowed to make the most of his ransom. As the prisoners taken at sea by privateers generally belong to the state to which the privateer belongs, I should think that it would answer the best of purposes for each state to pay a reward for every prisoner taken at sea and brought into the state. This would operate at once to encourage privateering and enable the state to redeem from captivity a number of brave seamen, who often perish in prison or else are under the necessity of enlisting with the enemy.

Yours, &c.

WATERMAN.

TRENTON, January 31.

On Saturday evening the 20th. instant, about 150 privates of the New-Jersey brigade, which were quartered at Pompton, left their huts, and, under conduct of some of their sergeants, marched towards Chatham. The proceedings of the Legislature at their last sitting, constituting commissioners to enquire into the claims of such soldiers of the brigade as conceived themselves entitled to a discharge on account of the expiration of their enlistments, had not then been communicated to these. The commissioners went to Chatham on Monday, and having read and explained to them the resolutions of the Legislature, they immediately agreed to return to their duty. The commandant of the brigade, in consideration of their being unacquainted with the measures taken in their behalf, and of their acknowledgments of the offence, granted their request for a general pardon. The commissioners having appointed a time for settling their claims, they re-

turned to the orders of their officers. A small part only of the brigade were engaged in this matter, the greater part disapproved of it, and all regret that it happened. To the honor however of these brave men we mention it with pleasure, that when they left their quarters they adopted a solemn resolution to put to death any one who should attempt or even propose to go to the enemy's lines, and hang up without ceremony every tory who should presume to say a word tending to induce any of them to do so.

"Departed this life, the 4th. instant, Mrs. Mary Clarkson, wife of Levinus Clarkson, Esq. of New-Brunswick, in her thirty-third year."

*** General Dickinson informs the Colonels and other officers, commanding battalions in the militia of this state, that the Printer will deliver (to those who have not already received them) the number of militia acts allowed to each battalion.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber,

A Tract of Land in the county of Middlesex, about five miles from New-Brunswick and seven from Perth-Amboy, known by the name of the Neck Tract, supposed to contain about five hundred acres, with a dwelling-house and some improvements, and is very convenient for two farms, lying nearly square, one side fronting the river and two sides bounded on creeks, which will save fencing, and on each considerable quantity of meadow may be made, with a good landing for shallops, and a shad fishery. Also one, two or 300 acres of land to be taken off of other lands the subscriber has in that neighborhood, with or without a very good mill-seat on an extraordinary good stream, as may best suit the purchaser. The subscriber would also sell a small Farm whereon John Bowne lives, near Princeton, and a Lot of Land by Worth's mills on Stony-Brook, with a large stone dwelling-house, &c. It is a good stand for a store, one has been kept in said house many years. Likewise a House and Lot in Bordentown, in good repair and pleasantly situated; and two lots of Land in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia. Any person inclining to purchase any part of the above premises, may be more particularly informed by applying to the subscriber in Bordentown, or for the last mentioned Lots to Thos. Watson, jun. in Philadelphia.

THOMAS WATSON.

Bordentown, January 29, 1781.

STAGE-WAGGON.

The subscriber informs the Publick, that he has provided a commodious Stage-Waggon, with four horses, suitable for carrying Passengers and their baggage, and will set out from the sign of the Bunch of Grapes in Third-street, in the City of Philadelphia, on every Monday morning precisely at ten o'clock, and proceed with all convenient speed for Elizabeth-town, passing by the Four-Lanes-End, Trenton,

Princeton and Brunswick; and will set out from Jecamiah Smith's at Elizabeth-Town precisely at eight o'clock on every Thursday morning, and proceed the same way back again to Philadelphia, without any unnecessary delay.

The price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town to be Forty Shillings in specie, or the value thereof in other money, and the like sum for 150 lbs. weight of baggage; and the same sums for passage and carriage from Elizabeth-Town to Philadelphia: And so in proportion for any greater or less weight.

All Passengers favoring him with their custom, to be freemen of the United States, and others who can produce proper passes, otherwise they may expect to be refused a passage in this stage. No prohibited goods will be carried at any rate. No sealed letters to be carried by the stage unless they are directed to some commissioned officer belonging to the United States, to or from Elizabeth-Town.

The subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to all Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and hopes for a continuence of the same, and they may depend on the punctual attendance of their humble servant,

GERSHOM JOHNSTON.

Jan. 27, 1781.

The Members of the Whig Society of Somerset are requested to attend at Hillsborough, at the house of Andrew Mershon, innkeeper, on the second Tuesday of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. JOHN TAYLOR, Sec.

Jan. 27, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

At Samuel Cooper's Ferry, at 9 o'clock on
Thursday the first day of February next,
The Schooner,
General Clinton, Her furniture, tackle and apparel.
By order of the Judge,

J. BURROWS, Marshal.

Elias Bland, who had obtained a proper passport to go to Great-Britain, lately died at New-York, as I am informed, intestate; and having before before he left New-Jersey empowered me to settle his affairs, I am desirous that every thing should be done for the benefit of all persons interested in his estate: And as it appears to me necessary that his creditors should meet as soon as may be, in order to consult what steps may be most proper to be taken on the occasion, I propose that a meeting be held on Tuesday the 20th. of February next, at twelve o'clock, at the dwelling-house of the deceased in Woodbridge; at which time and place all persons interested are desired to attend, with a state of their several demands, for the purposes abovementioned. JAMES PARKER.

January 17, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A plantation lying in the township of Alexandria and county of Hunterdon, on the road that leads from Samuel Everett's mills to Sherrerd's ferry, now in the possession of Wm. Taylor. It may be laid out to contain 263 acres. There is a good orchard and a sufficiency of meadow on the place, and the buildings and fences are in good order. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to James Parker near Pitts-Town, by whom an indifferent title will be given for the same.

This is to give notice that the Partnership of Downing and Chambers is dissolved:—All persons having any demands against them are desired to make application to Robert Chambers; and those indebted to the partnership are requested to make speedy payment, to prevent further trouble.

Trenton, Jan. 27, 1781.

Rockyhill, Somerset county,
January 24th, 1781.

All persons who bought Tickets in the Third Class of the United States Lottery from the subscriber, may have them renewed whether blank or prize, (except the five hundred dollar prizes) in the Fourth Class of said Lottery, by applying within six weeks from the date hereof.

3* HENRY VANDIKE.

N. B. It is necessary that all those who apply should produce their tickets of the third class as vouchers.

Whereas a certain Thomas Kelly has long been supported as one of the poor of the township of Trenton, is frequently stroling about in the neighboring counties, either begging or sponging on the inhabitants notwithstanding a proper place is provided for his maintenance, without burthening any; wherefore these are to request all persons wherever he may come, not to harbour or encourage him in so troublesome and unbecoming a practice. And whoever shall take up and deliver him, the said Thomas Kelly, to either of the Overseers of the poor of said township, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward.

JOS. BRITTON, } Overseers of
EBENEZER ROSE, } the Poor.

Trenton, January 29, 1781.

ISAAC MICHAEL,

At his Store at Bound-Brook, hath for Sale,
as cheap as times will allow, viz.
Rum, Wine, sugars, Linens, Checks, Coffee, Tea,
Tobacco, Snuff, And sundry Dry Goods.

Trenton, State of New-Jersey, Jan. 31, 1781.

The Trenton Library Company being desirous to renew the same, request all such Members, and every other person in this state who may have any of the Books belonging thereto, to deliver or send them immediately.

R. WILLIAMS, Libr.

N. B. Any person living at a distance, and having books, the expense of transportation will be paid by the Librarian.

Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 30, 1781.

The wife of the subscriber (late widow of Robert Taylor, jun. and generally known by the name of Hannah Taylor) has absconded from his dwelling without any just cause; And there being no hopes of her returning, notice is hereby given to all persons not to trust her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. Those with whom she may have already run him in debt, are desired to render their accounts immediately.

JOHN ANDERSON.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 163, *Feb.* 7, 1781.

CHATHAM, January 31.

On Saturday evening, the 20th. instant, about one hundred and sixty soldiers, of the Jersey brigade following the example of the Pennsylvanians, left their huts and proceeded to this place, under the direction of their sergeants. They were unacquainted with a late resolution of the legislature, appointing commissioners to enquire into their enlistments; but as soon as the commissioners, who met them here the Monday following, had read and explained that resolution to them, they immediately agreed to return to their duty. The commandant of the brigade, in consideration of their great penitence, and of their being unacquainted with the measures adopted for settling the disputes respecting the enlistments, promised full pardon to all who immediately returned to and continued in their duty. But upon the way to, and after their arrival at the huts, a few of the ringleaders, encouraged by emissaries from Sir Harry, and perhaps by the too great clemency of granting them a general pardon, again became insolent and mutinous. A detachment from the main army, under the command of General Howe, which had been sent on to quell the mutineers, arrived about this time, when those who had forfeited the pardon, by not performing the conditions, were apprehended by order of the General, and David Gilmore, sergeant in the 2d. regiment, and John Tuttle, private in the 1st. were tried, found guilty, and immediately executed. Every mark of penitence and respect for order was manifested by the others who had offended, and entire order and subordination took place in the brigade.

Last week the enemy hung, at Bergen-Point, one Ball, an inhabitant of Rahway, who was suspected of being a spy.

Last Friday, General Robertson, with between two and three thousand troops came from New-York to Staten-Island. It is supposed he has it in contemplation to make an incursion into this state, as some of their dirty productions, to poison the minds of the soldiery, were found last Saturday at this place.—

We would recommend it to Sir Harry to silence the clamorous hirelings of Hesse, to whom he is fifteen months in arrear, before he makes overtures to our soldiery.

The brig Fame, Capt. Treen, about fourteen days ago, took the privateer-schooner Cock, Capt. Brooks, bound from New-York on a cruize to Chesapeak-Bay, and sent her into a port in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, February 7.

At the adjourned Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery held in Monmouth the 23d ult. Robert James was convicted of high treason, and Humphrey Wade and John Parker were convicted of horse stealing, and all are sentenced to be executed next Friday. At the same courts, John Van Mater, Israel Pennington, Francis Borden, David Knott, William Morton, Walter West, Cornelius Clayton, Joseph Randolph, sen. Levi Conrow, David Allen, Peter Patterson, Daniel Bray, Thomas Fields, David House, jun. Jonathan Stout, Patrick Baily, Edward Doughty, Joseph Price and Jane Milligan were convicted of misdemeanors.

The refugees within the British lines have been so elated with the prospect of peace, at the expence of the liberties of the United States, in consequence of some late events, that numbers of them purchased merchandize in order to set up housekeeping in this state, and went so far as to fix upon their respective places of abode.—Poor deluded wretches!

Extract of a letter from Holland to a gentleman in this state, dated September 20, 1780.

"The same causes which have hindered this republick from openly connecting itself with America, and from protecting its own commerce, still continue in a great degree. She has hitherto suffered herself to be insulted, ill treated, and pillaged with impunity by the English. But the grand point with respect to America which we have gained is, that the English party have not succeeded in their endeavours to engage her in this contest in favour of your enemies; and as to her own commerce, tho' she has not had enterprize sufficient to protect it alone, she will have prudence enough to appear among the foremost in the fleets forming by the confederated maritime powers.

"I felicitate you on the glory which your troops and militia have gained in repulsing the British incendiaries from the village of Springfield. You will have learned, before the receipt of this letter, of the capture of the English East and West Indian fleets by the combined fleets of France and Spain, between Cape St. Vincent and Madeira. A very important stroke in its consequences; for there were 5 ships for the East Indies, 18 for Admiral Rodney, 13 for Jamaica, and 28 for New-York and Charlestown, with troops, money, ammunition and provision, the loss of which must derange the operations of the enemy on all sides.

"We think it unfortunate for America that Mr. Laurens has met with so many delays in executing the commission Congress had given him for this country; however, the good work shall not be entirely stop'd on that account. I have lately received letters of thanks from the Ministers of the United States of America, both in France and Spain, in consequence of my acceptance of bills in the absence of this gentleman, and shall esteem myself always happy when I can promote the interest of so glorious a cause as that in which America is engaged."

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

Made his escape from the subscriber, one of the Constables for the township of Windsor, a certain Jacob Maple, who was convicted of larceny before two of the Justices of the county of Middlesex, and was sentenced to be whipped at the publick whipping-post, but made his escape while preparation was making to put the said sentence in execution. The said Maple is about five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion, has very black hair; wore a mixed colored coat and leather breeches, and an old flop'd. hat. Whoever secures the said Jacob Maple, so that he may be brought to punishment, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JOHN TOTTEN, Constable.

Princeton, Feb. 5, 1781.

For the information of the Public.

By a law passed (in last November session) by the Legislature of the state of Maryland, it is enacted. "That after the first of April next no bills of credit issued by Congress, or acts of Assembly under the old government, or resolves of Conventions, shall be received or exchanged by the Commissioner in said state at the city of Annapolis, or the Commissioner on the Eastern Shore; nor will this state ever hereafter redeem, or in any manner be answerable for the redemption or sinking of any of said bills of credit."

The possessors of any of the above mentioned bills of credit, emitted by acts of Assembly under the old government, or resolves of Conventions, are hereby cautioned to get them exchanged, agreeably to the above law, otherwise the said bills will be sunk in their hands.

A. B.

Trenton, 25th. Jan. 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

An excellent Negro Gardner, about 40 years of age, has had the small-pox and measles. Enquire of the Printer.

Bucks County, January 31, 1781.

RAN AWAY,

From the subscriber, on the 29th. ult.

A Mulatto Girl, named Agnes Beat, had on when she went away, a dark linsey gown and petticoat, light colored cloak, black bonnet, low heel'd shoes, and as she has taken with her sundry other clothes, she may alter her dress.—

Whoever takes up said Mulatto shall have Three Hundred Dollars reward, and reasonable charges paid by me.

ADAM VANHART.

N. B. All persons are hereby forbid to harbour her; if they do, they shall be prosecuted according to law.

WANTED,

A blacksmith, who understands country business, he would meet with good encouragement; the person having a shop and tools which would be let on reasonable terms.

Those that purchased Tickets of the subscriber in the Third Class of the United States Lottery, and are desirous of renewing them in the fourth, are desired to apply in all this month, otherwise they will be excluded from that privilege.

M. FURMAN.

Feb. 6, 1781.

ABRAHAM DRAKE,

Has for Sale at the Scotch-Plains,

Broadcloth, Corduroy, Corded dimitty, Calico, Black and white gauze, Damascus, Black silk handkerchiefs, White silk ditto, Check silk ditto, Linen handkerchiefs, An assortment of buttons, Mohair and silk, Catgut, Cambrick and lawn, Muslin, Stripe ditto, Pelong, Mode, Taffety, Wide Persian, Ribbons, Calimanco, Stockings, Stamp'd linen handkerchiefs, Irish linen, Nankeen, Women's gloves & mitts, Buckram, Knives and scissars, Pins and needles, Chocolate, Raisons, Brimstone, China tea cups & saucers, Quart & pint Delf bowls, Queen's ware plates, Shoe and knee buckles, Stock buckles and sleeve buttons, Tea and sugar, Molasses, Snuff and tobacco, Writing paper by the ream or quire, Earthen ware, Cotton, Indigo, best quality, And a variety of other articles which will be sold as low as possible.

Trenton, 5 February, 1781.

Whereas many depredations are committed on the property of the United States in this town, such as stealing the boards and other materials from the public buildings and fences, carrying off parts of waggons and other articles, which cannot be put under cover, or otherwise secured from the plundering hands of those who have a disposition for such vile practices; The Quartermaster requests the assistance of every good citizen in detecting such injurious and worthless members of the community, and offer a reward, equal to the crime, to any person who will discover the person or persons guilty thereof, in such a manner as to enable him to prosecute him or them to conviction. By this means only the property which every individual is interested in can be secured.

JOHN NEILSON, D. Q. M.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 164, Feb. 14, 1781.

FISH-KILL, February 8.

Extract from General Orders.
Head-Quarters, New-Windsor, Jan. 30, 1781.
[For this order, see —.]

TRENTON, February 14.

We hear that on the night of the 4th. instant, the prisoners in the gaol of the county of Monmouth made their escape, by sawing off their irons and some of the window grates; it is thought that the sentry was remiss in his duty.—Among those who escaped were Humphrey Wade and John Parker, both under sentence of death for horse stealing. There were several others that escaped who were charged with capital offences; one of whom, of the name of Denight, (together with a negro man) is retaken.

On the 6th. instant, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Samuel Reed, of Philadelphia, being on his way to Freehold in Monmouth county, was robbed by three villains, disguised in frocks and trousers, of sixty Guineas, twenty Half-Joes, and nine hundred Continental dollars, at the Sand-Hills, about half a mile this side Lawrence Taylor's tavern.

To the Printer of the New-Jersey Gazette,

Sir,

As it is a matter of the utmost importance that the value of the new money should be equal as a circulating medium to gold and silver, and every good citizen should endeavour to prevent its depreciation, it behooves us to enquire why the county contractors are authorized to give higher prices for such articles as they purchase for the public, than was formerly the value of them in gold or silver. They give notes for the amount, and by this means the money is depreciated before it comes into circulation. It is undeniably certain that grain can be purchased either for the new money or the old continental at seventy-five dollars instead of one, at least thirty or forty per cent. less than is allowed by the public. The public therefore appears like a merchant whose circumstances are desperate, and therefore offers a much higher price than common, in order to obtain credit. If it is not proper that the money should be immediately brought into circulation, yet as we suppose it will be finally paid in value equal to gold and silver, why should the public be burthened with a debt of at least one third part more than is necessary? This, Sir, is a question of importance to all who have taxes to pay; and it behooves our Representatives to inform us why the public money is thus to be squandered.

A FARMER.

February 1, 1781.

Amwell township, Hunterdon county, State of New-Jersey.

This is to warn all persons from marrying Margaret Trall, widow, till she has fulfilled the sixteenth chapter of Ezekiel from the 35th. to the 41st. verse with John Wilmut, for breaking the covenant of grace, for she is ordained for that—and not till I have fulfilled the first chapter of Isaiah and 17th. verse. I am now seeking judgment. If any body should ask me my reason for doing this it is for the glory of God and good of my neighbors; and I hope no gentleman will make a carnal application of it.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR TRAVELLERS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the Publick that he is now in possession of that large and commodious Tavern, the Thirteen States, lately kept by Mr. Jacob G. Bergen, and having provided such requisites as the times will admit, all Gentlemen who will favour him with their custom may depend on good entertainment; and the favors of the Publick will be ever gratefully acknowledged by their

Most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN CAPE.

Trenton, Feb. 14, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

Two or Three Farms, adjoining Middlebrook upon the first mountain near Steel's tavern, about three miles from Bound-brook. The farms are now in possession of Wm. Ryal, Silcock and Thos. Barton. Easy terms of payment will be given to the purchaser. If not sold they will be rented. For further particulars enquire of Richard Stevens, near Pittstown.—The said Stevens wants to hire a man to work a farm upon shares, or to hire him upon wages by the year; the person who inclines to agree, must be a sober, industrious man that understands farming, or he need not apply; if the man has a wife only, they will both be hired.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable plantation containing 250 acres, in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county, state of New-Jersey, for continental or specie; it is well situated, has a good two story house, kitchen and cheese house, with a well of good water at the door, two excellent bearing orchards of good fruit with a peach orchard; some of the land is excellent for wheat, and corn, eight acres of meadow, besides a quantity of salt meadow, with a considerable quantity of woodland. For further particulars enquire of John Imlay at Allentown, or Peter Imlay in the township of Amwell, Hunterdon county, who will agree for the same. An indisputable title will be given.

February 8, 1781.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY,

From the subscriber, in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, near the Hickory Tavern, about the 28th. of December last,

A Low Dutch servant Man, named Andrew Countryman, about 22 years of age, sandy complexion, some of his upper fore teeth are broken, very vain, and fond of strong liquor. Whoever delivers the said servant to his master, at the place aforesaid, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

HENRY APGAR.

February 7, 1781.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE,

Two Negroes, a man and woman, who understand country business.
Apply to the Printer hereof.

WANTED,

Twenty or thirty pounds of Red Clover Seed, for which an equal number of pounds of best Flax will be given, or for any less quantity at the same rate. The seed to be left at John Yard's, Trenton, where the flax will be delivered in fifteen days after the delivery of the seed.

RAN AWAY,

On Wednesday evening, the 7th inst. from the subscriber, in Penn's Neck, Windsor township, Middlesex county,

A negro Man, named Cain, about forty years of age, is remarkably bald on his head, very talkative, and is well set, about five feet five or six inches high. Had on when he went away, a light colored linsey coat and vest, a good pair of buckskin breeches, a good felt hat, blue stockings, tow shirt, and took no other clothes with him, but may change them, as he is fond of *trading*. Any person securing said Negro man, so that the owner may have him again, shall have Six Dollars reward and reasonable charges paid by

GARRET COWENHOVEN.

Feb. 10, 1781.

WANTED,

Materials for erecting a house in Trenton, twenty-six feet by twenty, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole, viz., stone or brick, pine and cedar boards, pine and oak scantling, shingles, nails and lime; to be delivered at Trenton, or such convenient place as may be agreed on. Also Workmen, who will engage by the piece.

Those who are willing to contract for furnishing any of the said materials, or for doing any branch of the work, will please to leave their proposals in writing with the Printer hereof, as soon as possible.

Ready money will be paid in every case; to which circumstance it is expected attention will be paid in stating proposals.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 165, *Feb.* 21, 1781.

TRENTON, February 21.

We are informed that two prize-vessels were, a few days ago, brought into Raritan river. They were taken by stratagem by two whale-boats, supposed to belong to New-Brunswick.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information in Europe, to his friend here, dated Nov. 18, 1780.

"I am astonished at the opening grandeur and scope of the American commerce. It already reaches its infants arms far and wide, and bids fair, in process of time, to look into every port on the globe. Let it, by

all means, have its course, and keep it free from all restraints. Every year Great-Britain continues the war, she fixes her loss and your gain. America is weaning fast from the habits of a partial, local navigation, and an attachment to the British trade. A few years will finish the business; and will open a thousand channels far more lucrative, and make them familiar; and then you may bid defiance to all the intrigues and endeavours of the nation from whom you have separated. They can never regain what they have lost. As to your political affairs, remember that your war is an appeal to heaven. If you ever forget this you will forget it to your hurt. To this add perseverance, vigour and unanimity, and you need fear no evil. All nations will respect you, will turn their eyes to you, and favour your pretensions even from interested views. Great-Britain knows at this hour that if she could subdue your country, she never could hold it; the attempt would ruin her. Pride, and she knows not what herself, urge her on in the war. You will probably, by and by, have another peace-commission, a cargo of pardons, and all that stuff which stupidity itself has long since laughed at. I need not talk to you of bribery, insidious offers, half-way projects, and political finesse; I dare say you know what you are about."

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A General Court-Martial of the Militia of the state of New-Jersey is hereby ordered and appointed to be held at the house of Mr. John Cape, in Trenton, on Wednesday the 21st. day of March next, for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel William Chamberlain; of which Court-Martial Colonel Joseph Phillips is appointed President, and Colonels William Shreve and William Scudder, and Lieutenant-Colonels John Taylor, and Oakey Hoagland, and Majors Joseph Brearley and John Van-Emburgh, and Captains Philip Phillips, John Hunt, William Tucker, John Mott, Israel Carle and Timothy Titus are appointed Members, and William Willcocks, Esquire, Judge Advocate; and for the trial of such other prisoners as shall be brought before them.

Given under my hand the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

WANTED,

A Printed Copy of the Acts of Assembly of the last Sitting of the first Assembly since the Revolution, passed in September 1777, for which a generous price will be given by the Printer hereof.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

On the 2d. of January last, from the Great Meadows in Maidenhead, A large bay Horse, with a small star and snip, near hind white foot, and a scar on the same just above the hoof; when lost had a film on his near eye, and lops his ears very much. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him so that the owner gets him again, shall have Three Hundred Continental Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges.

SAMUEL HUNT.

February 20, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon in April next,

The Plantation whereon Isaac Hazlehurst now lives, situated about half a mile above Mount-holly, in Northampton township, Burlington county, West Jersey. It contains about eighty acres of land, twenty of which is wood, about twenty acres of meadow, and the rest kind land, most of it much inclined to grass, and may be turned into mowing ground; the whole is under good cedar fence, and well supplied with water: There is on the premises a handsome new frame house two stories high, forty feet front by twenty-six feet deep, and a ten feet piazza beyond the whole, four rooms down stairs, with fire places, a seven feet entry through the middle, and five rooms upstairs, with good garrets and two good cellars; the whole well finished, and is as convenient as possible, and only wants to be painted to make it complete; there is a pump of excellent water, a carriage house with a corn room over it, a granery, saddle house, poultry house, smoke house, barn, cow house, with headstalls for twelve cows, cart house, and several other convenient buildings, all new; also a hay house that will hold twelve tons of hay, and two stables built of cedar logs; two orchards containing about one hundred and fifty trees, the greatest part of the best grafted fruit; also an exceeding good garden well laid out, and well stocked with raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants, together with a great variety of peaches, pears, plumbs and cherries, all of the best kinds. The whole is in exceeding good order, and fit for any genteel family that wishes to retire from the city, being rendered exceedingly convenient by water carriage from thence to Mount-holly, as well as a regular stage-waggon twice a week to Cooper's ferry. It may not be amiss to add, that the ground all lies to great advantage; that the house and buildings are pleasantly and well situated; and that experience has proved it remarkably healthy.—For further particulars apply to Mr. John Purviance, merchant, in Philadelphia, or to Robert Hazelhurst, on the premises, who will give a good and sufficient title to the purchaser.

TO BE SOLD,

Part of a Tract of Land,

Lying on the South side of Lawrence's brook, about two miles below Brunswick in New-Jersey. The purchaser may have from 200 to 600 acres, and as much salt meadow at a small distance as will supply the place. About 70 acres is improved, and about 30 acres of good fresh meadow may be made at a small expence; the remainder is well timbered. For terms apply to John Dennis, Esquire, in Brunswick, or to the subscriber in Front-Street, Philadelphia.

STACY HEPBURN.

February 15, 1781.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLICK VENDUE.

At the house of the subscriber, on Saturday the 24th. instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A WAGGON, DOUGHTROUGH, CRADLE,

and sundry other articles.

JACOB BENJAMIN.

JAMES EMERSON,

At his Store in Trenton, has for Sale,

Doctor Ryan's incomparable worm destroying sugar plums, necessary to be kept in all families, with directions for taking them. Also black and white flowered sattin and white sarsenet, suitable for cloaks or bonnets, with white, stripe, and black India persians, black velvet, homespun broadcloths and linceys, linens and Russia sheetings, brimstone, indigo, and several other articles too tedious to mention, all which sell at as low a rate as the times will admit.

The Commissioned Officers of the First Regiment of Militia in the county of Hunterdon, are desired to meet at Pennington on Monday the 26th. instant, (February) at two o'clock in the afternoon, in order to elect a Treasurer for said regiment, agreeably to the direction of the last Military Law, passed at Trenton, January 8th. 1781.—At which time and place will set Andrew Muirhead and Daniel Hunt, Esquires, and Major Henry Phillips as a court of appeal, to whom those persons within the district on whom fines have heretofore been levied for remissness in public duty, and suppose themselves aggrieved in the quantum or otherwise, may then and there have an opportunity of being heard of which this is for notice. Feb. 14, 1781.

TWENTY DOLLARS SPECIE, OR THE EXCHANGE, REWARD,

Ran away from the Constable of Buckingham, Bucks county, last April,

A Young man named David Russle, a turner and chair maker by trade, supposed to be about 23 years of age, light complexion and fair hair; had on a hat with loops, a plaited stock with silver clasps, light colored nap coat, brown jacket, coarse shirt, new buckskin breeches, new calfskin pumps and plaited buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said Russle in any gaol, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

ASA FELL.

February 13, 1781.

N. B.—He was advertised in the Pennsylvania papers.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol IV., No. 166, Feb. 28, 1781.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR.

At a Court-Martial held by the appointment of Major-General Dickinson, on the 25th day of September last, in Freehold in the county of Monmouth, the following officers were tried, viz.

Major Thomas Hun, for cowardice and unofficer-like behaviour, and acquitted of the first charge, but unanimously found guilty of the last, and adjudged to be cashiered.

Ensign Peter Vanderhoof, tried for cowardice and disobedience of orders, and unanimously acquitted of the first, but unanimously found guilty of the last, and adjudged to be fined in the sum of two hundred pounds continental currency.

Ensign Barnes Bennet, for disobeying orders with respect to the trunks and other things brought from Staten-Island with Col. George Taylor and others, under the sanction of a flag, for suffering the goods to be embezzled, and for passing counterfeit money which came over in the said flag, and found guilty in manner and form as he stands charged in all respects excepting as to that of passing counterfeit money knowing it to be such, and adjudged to be cashiered.

Lieutenant Jacob Tice, charged with not turning out upon his tour of duty, found guilty, and adjudged to be fined in the sum of two hundred pounds continental money.

Captain Samuel Dennis, for cowardice and disobedience of orders, and unanimously acquitted.

Quartermaster Richard Hartshorne, for neglect of duty in not supplying the men with provisions, and unanimously acquitted.

All which sentences and acquittals I do approve of, ratify, and confirm.

Given under my hand, the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

TRENTON, February 28.

"On Friday last died, in the twenty-third year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with much patience and fortitude, Miss Polly Potts, daughter of Mr. Stacy Potts of this town; and on the following day her remains were interred in Friends buriel-place, attended by many mourning relatives, and her numerous acquaintance.—

"However familiarized we may be with the fate of human nature, our hearts still recoil at the idea of a final dissolution; and at the departure of our friends we feel a pang which cannot be described, and which can only be known by those who experience such a separation. When we see youth, affability, wit and good sense lie prostrate;—when we view the possessor of a happy disposition and so many amiable accomplishments lifeless and no more;—when we behold the seat of the graces covered with the attire of the king of terrors; although

it be accounted a weakness, and although the loss of the surviving ought not to be put in competition with the gain of the deceased, yet—
"One human tear may drop and be forgiv'n."

By a letter from Morristown of the 25th instant, we learn, that a Packet, lately arrived at New-York, has brought the following account, namely, that a large fleet of men of war and transports, with troops on board, had sailed from Brest for America, before the packet left England, and that it was supposed their particular destination was New-York. Intelligence from New-York also mentions, that the infamous Arnold had sent an express by a short route to Sir Henry Clinton, informing that he was blocked up by four French ships of force, and, if he had not speedy assistance, must infallibly fall into the hands of the rebels; which was immediately forwarded across Long Island to the English Admiral at Gardiner's Bay. It is also added, that the defeat of Col. Tarleton was considered there as a severe stroke, and that they are in much consternation.

The intelligence mentioned in our last respecting the arrival of some French ships in Virginia, and of their having blocked up the enemy now there under the command of the infamous Arnold, is since confirmed. Advices from the southward say that Lord Cornwallis, on hearing of the defeat of Lieut. Col. Tarleton by Brigadier Morgan, immediately destroyed his heavy baggage, made a forced march into North Carolina with a view of retaking the prisoners, fighting our army in its divided state, and carry conquest through the whole country: That Brigadier Morgan crossed the Yadkin near Salisbury on the 1st and 2d instant, which by a sudden swell was rendered impassable by the time Lord Cornwallis came up, though he was not a day's march in the rear: That he went some distance up the river, where he crossed, and was encamped near it on the 8th. That General Greene was at Guilford Courthouse, about forty miles distance.

It is given out from abroad that large reinforcements to the British army are to be sent over the ensuing campaign; part of them to relieve the Hessians and other foreign troops now here, who are expected to return to Europe in the spring.

Since the publication of John Wilmut's Advertisement in No. 164 of the Gazette, the Printer has been informed that it is supposed to have allusion to Mrs. Tree, and to be intended to asperse her good name: This is therefore to inform all whom it may concern, that the said Mrs. Tree, from incontestable evidence, appears to be a Gentlewoman of unblemished character, and whose life and conversation have always been exemplary and amiable. The advertisement would by no means have been published, had the Printer been acquainted with the intentions of it, or had the least suspicion that it was pointed at her.

TWO FARMS TO BE SOLD.

The one on which the subscriber lives, containing 273 acres of land, one third of which is good mowing ground, one third plow land, the other third well covered with timber of the best quality; the whole

farm is enclosed and under complete fence and small enclosures; there is on it a good dwelling house almost new, two stories high, a large Dutch barn, barracks, shades, &c., two large apple orchards, a number of peach trees, and a large peach nursery fit to plant out. The other farm joins this one, and contains 163 acres, above one third of which is well timbered wood land, 15 acres of mowing ground and much more may be made at an easy expense, the rest good plow land; there is on said farm a good dwelling house and shop, a large English barn, two apple orchards and a number of other fruit trees, the whole under good fence. Both farms are exceedingly well watered, and will be sold very cheap for ready money by the owner.

JOHN SHAW.

Bernard's Town, Basken-ridge, Feb. 24, 1781.

TO BE SOLD.

A Quantity of West-Jersey Rights to Locate Lands in any part of the Western Devision. The title warrented good. Any sort of specie now current, or continental currency, will be received in payment, or country produce, &c.

Wanted to purchase or hire, for a term of years a Negro Man who has been brought up to husbandry and knows plantation work well. Also a Negro Girl about 14 years of age, who has been brought up to country work. None need apply but such as can warrant their characters good. Application may be made to the subscriber, who is ready to treat with any person for the above contents.

JOHN LEE.

Mount-Pleasant, near Mount-Holly, February, 26, 1781.

N. B. Wanted, a quantity of cedar rails, boards and shingles, &c.

LOST,

On the 22d instant, on the Morristown road, between Mr. Clark's schoolhouse and John Bullom's tavern near Middle-Brook,

A pocket-book, containing one Seven Dollar Bill Jersey state money, one Forty Shilling ditto, Pennsylvania ditto, one Seventy Dollar Bill Continental, and some other small money. Whoever finds and delivers said Pocket-Book and Money to Mr. Clark, schoolmaster, near Middle Brook aforesaid, or to the subscriber, Post-Rider, shall have One hundred and fifty dollars reward.

Feb., 24. JAMES MARTIN.

As I propose leaving this state in a short time, notice is given to all persons who have demands against the subscriber, are desired to bring their accounts as speedily as possible, as I shall attend at this place some time to complete the settlement of the same.

JOHN STAATS.

Bound Brook, Feby. 6, 1781.

Were committed to the gaol of the county of Burlington, on the 16th. of January last, a certain John Workman and John Teanis, who acknowledge they broke out of Easton gaol some time ago. Also a certain John Ketcham, a deserter from the Pennsylvania regiment. Those concerned with the prisoners are desired to come immediately, pay charges, and take them away.

RALPH PRICE, Gaoler.

Burlington, February 24, 1781.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Bedminster township,

A large blackish roan Horse, fifteen hands high, shod all round, long tail, blind in the near eye, occasioned as is supposed by the stroke of a whip as he hath been formerly a waggon-horse in the continental service. Also went with him, a two year old Filley, near fourteen hands high, dark brown, long tail not docked. Whoever secures said Horse and Filley, so that the owner may have them again shall have Two Hundred Dollars reward with reasonable charges.

Feb. 26, 1781. ROBERT GASTON.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 167, *March* 7, 1781.

TRENTON, March 7.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, March 6.

"The news from the South is encouraging. There are letters from thence as late as the 15th. ult. which give an account that Gen. Greene had effected his retreat without any loss of men or baggage;—that Lord Cornwallis had halted at Dan river, and it was uncertain whether he would cross it, or retire to the southward. Other letters from Virginia, of a later date, say the enemy are retiring with as much precipitation as they advanced, harrassed half to death with long marches;—that the main army was in turn pursuing them;—that Morgan, Lee, Sumpter, and Marian were south of them, and the militia fast assembling and gathering about them."

"On Wednesday, the 28th. of February last, departed this life, at his seat at Morven near Princeton, in the fifty-first year of his age, Richard Stockton, Esquire. The ability, dignity, and integrity, with which this gentleman discharged the duties of the several important offices to which he was called by the voice of his country are—well known.

"In the private walk of life he was peculiarly engaging; his manners were easy, his conversation was at all times embellished with the genuine marks of a finished education, a refined taste, and a true knowledge of the world.

"It pleased God to give him an oppertunity of completing his character as a Christian, by that unshaken fortitude and pious resignation

with which he sustained a disease peculiarly painful and tedious; and by that composure and triumph with which he parted with everything that was dear in life.

"His remains were conducted to the College hall on the Friday following, where an excellent sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Smith, the Professor of Divinity; they were afterwards interred with his ancestors, in the Friends burial-ground near Princeton."

His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Terms in the Court of Chancery, (then to be held at Trenton) on the first Saturdays after the first Tuesdays in the months of April and September, and on the first Saturdays after the second Tuesdays in the months of May and November.

To the Printer of the New-Jersey Gazette.

Sir,

The General Assembly, by their act of the 17th. November last, have authorized his Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Privy Council, to ascertain and declare, from time to time, the comparative value of the continental currency and specie; or, in more familiar phrase, the current rate of exchange between them. This, in my opinion, was a judicious measure, and in virtue of the authority vested by it, the rate of exchange was duly declared on the 22d of the same month at seventy five. Doubtless the Legislature intended that this power should be exercised as often as a change of circumstances should render it proper and necessary. It is not mine to prescribe to the Honorable Body in whos hands it is deposited, but with the respect which it becomes a citizen, I would observe, that the same reasons which made it proper on the 22d. of November last to mark it at seventy five, rather than a lower number, now make it proper to carry it above seventy-five. The experience of several years has taught us, and fixed the conviction, that all laws and regulations respecting money, ought in an especial manner, to coincide with the general sense of the people. That where-ever this is not the case, a thousand shifts and practices of slight of hand will be used to evade them. There is certainly, at this time, in the opinion of the people at large, a very considerable difference between the estimated or mercantile and the lawful exchange. The natural and inevitable effect of this is to depreciate the new bills, commonly called lawful money, which it is the interest, determination and endeavour of every honest trader and honest man of whatever profession, to support at their legal value and equality with coin.

I would not, by any means, have produced these sentiments to publick view were they merely my own, but I believe they are the sentiments of the community in general; nor do I wish to enlarge upon them, well knowing that news-paper effusions upon money matters rarely do any good; but I hope they can have no ill effect nor be taken as an offence, and am fully persuaded that a little reflection and enquiry will point out to those whom it may concern, what is best to be done.

SILENTIO.

Trenton, March 5, 1781.

Whereas by information from the Superintendant of Purchases it appears that many of the County Contractors have been very negligent in making their Returns and Settlements: Therefore those Contractors in the several counties who are delinquent in making their returns and settlements agreeably to law, are required to make them

immediately; and those who have made purchases, and since resigned their offices, are required forthwith to make a final settlement of their accounts.

JAMES EWING,
Auditor of Accounts.

Readingtown, Hunterdon county, near the White-House, February 20, 1781.

The subscriber takes this method of acquainting his former customers, and the publick in general, that he has furnished himself with a quantity of Carolina Cane, intending to carry on the

REED-MAKING BUSINESS

as usual and hopes, by his knowledge of, and attention to his business, to give satisfaction to all those who shall please to favour him with their custom.

CHARLES EVERSOLE.

Joseph Inslee, at Pennington, Has for Sale, a few barrels of the best Liver Oil. Also Pepper and Alspice, by the hundred weight or less quantity.

WANTED,

A good schoolmaster, to teach reading and writing. A single or married man, well recommended, will hear of a place, and meet with proper encouragement by applying to the Printer.

Likewise good wages will be given by a gentleman in the neighborhood of Morris-Town for a good Negro Man, who can be well recommended for Cooking, Sobriety, &c. For further information enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro Man and his Wife, with two male Children. The man is a complete farmer. The wench is an exceedingly good dairy woman, and can wash, iron, and cook very well. They are honest and sober. Enquire of the Printer.

MADE HIS ESCAPE,

From the Constable of the township of Windsor, in Middlesex county,

A Certain William Turner, apprehended for theft. He is about five feet eleven inches high, and in but poor habit. Whoever will take up and secure the said Turner, shall receive Two Hard Dollars reward, and reasonable charges.

LIPPINCOT SOUTH.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLICK VENDUE,

At the house of Okey Hendrickson, Innkeeper, in Heights' town, on Friday, 23d. of March,

Three horses, two of them very good for the gears, and the other an elegant saddle horse; also a good breeding mare, cattle, a waggon

and gears, two sets of boxes, with wings and screws for a riding chair; one plough; half a dozen chairs; half a dozen knives and forks; a set of new China; and 1000 feet of inch pine boards. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock, when the conditions of sale will be made known by me. OKEY HENDRICKSON.

N. B. Also a hogshead of good Rum to be sold, of high proof and excellent quality, for which loan-office certificates or state money will be taken in payment.

From the N. J. Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 168, *March* 14, 1781.

TRENTON, March 14.

General Dickinson desires the Militia of this state will hold themselves in the most perfect readiness to march on the shortest notice; it being probable their services may soon be required. He requests the officers will pay the strictest attention to their men's arms and accoutrements, that their appearance in the field may reflect honor on themselves; and flatters himself, that when called upon, they will turn out with that spirit which characterizes the Militia of New-Jersey.

The Brigadiers and Colonels, or Lieutenant-Colonels Commandants of brigades, will be pleased to make their returns agreeably to the direction of the last militia law, passed at Trenton, January 8, 1781.

We would advise the gentleman who sent us an account of the "Conduct of a guard," whenever such behaviour shall be repeated, to practice the methods he proposes, of guarding such guard to a safe place, there to remain until they shall be taught that their duty is to protect, not plunder, the good people of the state. The money sent will be returned when called for.

The Whig inhabitants of the Western Precinct, (Somerset county) are requested to meet at the house of Henry Harrison, at Rocky-Hill, on Tuesday, the 3d of April next, on business of importance; to which time and place the last meeting adjourned.

By order of the meeting,

THO. EGBERT.

Princeton, March 12, 1781.

WILL BE RENTED AT VENDUE,

On Saturday the 24th of this instant, March,

The elegant Farm formerly belonging to Capt. Howard, but now in the possession of Thomas Forman, situate on the main road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, one mile from Princeton and two from Kingston. The vendue to be held on the premises, and will begin at one o'clock, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by WM. SCUDDER.

Princeton, March 6, 1781.

At a Court of Inquiry held at the house of Aaron T. Lucas, in Readington, by order of Major-General Dickinson, on the 5th and 6th days of February, 1781, for the investigation of a charge of cowerdice alledged against Colonel John Taylor, of the fourth regiment of Hunterdon county militia, at the battle of Springfield, June 23, 1780.

The Court consisted of the following officers, viz.

Colonel Joseph Phillips, President, Lieutenant-Colonel Joab Houghton, Major Cornelius Stout, Major Richard M'Donald, Major Joseph Brearley, Major Henry Phillips, Members.

The Court, after hearing the proofs and allegations of both parties, and having maturely considered the same, unanimously beg leave to report, That the said Colonel John Taylor's conduct at Springfield was unexceptionable; that he did not manifest any degree of timidity or cowardice on that occasion, but on the contrary, (situated as he was) discovered spirit, prudence, and sagacity; conspicuous and inherent qualities in a good officer: And therefore ought to be honorably acquitted of the charge above mentioned.

By order of the Court,

JOS. PHILLIPS, Presid.

The above report approved of by

PHILEMON DICKINSON,

M. Gen.

The District Society of Whigs of the townships of Windsor and South-Brunswick, (Middlesex county), will meet at the house of Mr. Isaiah Shaw, in Cranberry, on Thursday, the 29th inst. (March) at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Society,

NATHANIEL HUNT, Clk.

March 12th, 1781.

TO BE SOLD.

A Negro Wench,

Forty-six years old, remarkably healthy and active, has had the small-pox, is an excellent cook, in which station she has served many years in a very genteel family;—is honest, industrious, neat, and a very good economist, spins very well, and is fond of children. Would particularly suit a genteel tavern or family that entertains much. . . . Price £60, hard cash, or the current exchange in continental. . . . Enquire of the Printer, March 12.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tuesday the 20th of March, instant,

The Plantation whereon James Hazlett now lives, it was part of a tract of land belonging to Rebecca Coxe; it is situated in a very pleasant healthy part of the country in Mansfieldwoodhouse township, Sussex County, and state of New-Jersey; containing 175 acres of excellent wheat and pasture land, 100 acres cleared, the rest well timbered, 16 acres of good English meadow, and more can be made.

On the premises are two good dwelling houses, a good barn, stables, and barracks, a good thriving orchard; the whole place well watered by a constant stream besides good springs; the fences in good repair. The Vendue will begin at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given. Conditions of sale made known, and an indisputable title will be given by JAMES & SAMUEL HAZLETT.

TO BE SOLD,

At Chestnut-Neck, in Gloucester county, on Friday the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

The Sloop Hannah,

With all her tackle, and furniture; and also her Cargo, consisting of thirty-seven thousand feet of pine boards, ninety-two thousand 18 inch shingles, a quantity of bar iron, and a considerable quantity of tar.

By order of the Judge of the Admiralty of the state of New Jersey.

J. BURROWS, Marshal.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The subscriber, living in Mount-Holly, Burlington county, having administered on the estate of Elias Bland, late of Woodbridge in New-Jersey, deceased, requests those indebted to the said estate to pay; and those who have accounts are desired to bring them in, properly stated and attested, by the 10th of next month.

WM. CALVERT.

3d month 12, 1781.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD,

Broke out of Burlington gaol, on the night of the 6th inst. the following persons, viz. John Workman, (advertised in the Pennsylvania papers for breaking out of Easton gaol) about five feet nine or ten inches high, dark complexion, pitted with the small pox, about thirty-four years of age. John Ketchum, five feet eleven inches high, stoops when he walks, a deserter from the 6th Pennsylvania regiment. Thomas M'Calvey and John Hanly, formerly belonging to the Pennsylvania line. Whoever secures the said John Workman in any gaol, shall have Five Hundred and fifty dollars, and One hundred and fifty for each of the other three, will all reasonable charges, paid by me. RALPH PRICE, Gaoeler.

March 7, 1781.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 169, March 21, 1781.

Mr. Printer,

I observed some time ago two peices in your paper concerning the freedom of Negroes, tending to discourage a proposed law for their manumission. The first fully admits the Injustice of slavery; the second admits it too, but with some reluctance, (as I have not the papers by me, I write,

under correction, by memory) and hints, that the iniquity is so very old, and very common, that in short it is *almost* no iniquity at all. Both however heartily concur in opinion, that a law for that purpose would be highly inexpedient at the present time. As all their arguments are founded on a supposition that a total and immediate abolition of slavery is intended; should the fact appear to be quite otherwise, their reasonings will lose all their weight, and of course ought likewise to lose their effect. I had the honour to sign a petition, as did most of my neighbours, to the Legislature for the freedom of the Negroes; and I can assure those gentlemen, that an immediate and indiscriminate liberation was neither expressed in, nor intended by the petition; and we fully considered, as we ought to do, in the wisdom of that Honourable Body, that they would enact a law upon similar principles with the one then in force in the neighbouring state of Pennsylvania. We wished indeed it might retrospect as far as the Declaration of Independence, that we might convince the world in general, and even our enemies, that it was not a partial, interested freedom we meant to assert and maintain, but that as soon as we had cast off forever our shackles and pressures, which had too long borne down and obscured every generous motive of action, and found ourselves free to act agreeable to the dignity of human nature, our conduct should declare that we considered liberty as inherent and unalienable; and as far as our influence should extend, we would communicate it to *all* our fellow men. The freedom of those unhappy black people, induced in so very gradual a manner as it is in Pennsylvania, must remove every reasonable apprehension of danger to the state, or private loss to individuals. But should some inconveniences and embarrassments arise to the public, it is no more than we have a right to expect, as a punishment for our past oppression of them. The danger we have been in of losing our *own* liberty, may be a wise dispensation of Providence to awaken in us a juster sense of *theirs*. The national calamity of war, we cannot doubt, is sent as a punishment for national sins; because only in this life can states and kingdoms be punished: And it behooves us seriously to consider whether the just and merciful maker and father of all mankind is not now contending with us for the insult offered to his image and the workmanship of his hands, in depriving our fellow men of that liberty with which Christ has made them free, and insolently and impiously arrogating this privilege, as peculiar to ourselves alone, for no better reason but because our skins are white, when it has pleased the all-wise God to make the greater part of mankind of a different complexion.

As to the loss of private property upon this plan—to every good man it must appear very inconsiderable; But were it even greater than proposed, the heart-felt satisfaction and inward peace which are evermore the concomitants of conscious rectitude and justice, and the approving and *prospering* smiles of that God who alone giveth increase, will finally much better supply deficiencies than all the sneaking carnal prudence and interested wisdom in the world. The just man's children, says the good man when old, I never saw beg their bread. But, say these writers, like Felix of old, *at a more convenient season* we will *hear you*. According to the fore mentioned plan, four or five and twenty long years must elapse before it has any effect; therefore there is not a moment to be lost in beginning it. Let us only place ourselves in *their* situation; or let but a good man and a conscientious patriot who finds himself wrong, and in spite of supposed interest, wishes to be right, consider his *own* situation, and he would without hesitation pronounce—Now is the time. Tolerando miseris succurrere disco,—by suffering myself I learn to succor the miserable,—was a Latin maxim I got by heart when a boy at school, but I never felt the force of it so sensibly as since the present troubles of my country began. I am an old man, and have had Negroes ever since I had property of my own, (it is true I treated them with humanity and kindness, as is generally the case in this part of the world) yet I never doubted they were chattel property as much as my horses and cattle, till my neighbor called upon me with the petition, of which the enclosed is a copy. The proposal at that time was entirely new to me; and interest condemned it before I heard it read. In obedience to the first mercenary impulse I declined signing it, with the most plausible evasion I could

find, to save my credit; I avoided as much as possible talking upon the subject then, yet I could not get rid of the impression it made, and in a round-about manner (I acknowledge it with shame) I procured a copy, which I persued with leisure and seriousness; the result was, I cheerfully signed the petition soon after, and as I am informed it has been presented some considerable time ago to the Legislature, I presume, Mr. Printer, there would be no impropriety in printing it; perhaps it may carry the same conviction with it to others that it did to me: For I am convinced it is from want of thought and consideration alone that good men can oppose the measure.

However, the publication of that, or the scrawl that incloses it, is submitted to your better discretion.——Happen as it may, I shall rest the better contented for having made an honest well-meant attempt, altho' it should be judged an improper one.

HOMO SUM.

The following is a Copy of the above mentioned Petition.

To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the state of New-Jersey in Legislative-Council and General Assembly convened.

The Petition of sundry Freeholders and Inhabitants of the county of—

Humbly sheweth,

That your petitioners, inspired by that love of liberty which dilates and purifies the heart, and is abhorrent of slavery where-ever it is found, beg leave humbly to represent the distress they feel for their fellow men amongst them, doomed to hereditary and perpetual bondage.

Your petitioners are humbly of opinion, that the God of human nature, however he, in his wisdom, may think proper to diversify his own image in external appearance, yet whenever he breathes into it the rational and ever living soul, he likewise bestows everything that is effectual to the dignity of man;—the blessing of reason would otherwise be its curse. But should the conduct of sovereign wisdom be in any instance inexplicable to us, he has laid down a rule directory to our conduct; of perpetual obligation; too plain to be doubted; too positive to be evaded;—*To do to others as we would they should do unto us.*

That, in a political view, there appears an inconsistancy between our principals of liberty and our conduct in this particular; and that Providence, who protects the inhabitants of the world, and hath hitherto, by its manifest interposition, supported us under pressures that otherwise might have sunk us into the depths of slavery, may still longer delay the completion of our hopes, however happy our prospects, while we thus contravene his benevolent purposes to mankind in general; For with little propriety can we expect or ask for those blessings for ourselves, which, though able, we are unwilling to bestow on others.

That we feel a degree of mortification that the state of New-Jersey, which has ever distinguished itsself amongst the foremost in the union, for its animated exertions in favor of freedom, should be preceded by any other state in acts of liberality and disinterestedness; at the same time that we venerate the justice and magnanimity of the state of Pennsylvania in this instance.

That your petitioners are fully assured that arguments in favor of liberty are unnecessary with the *free* Representatives of a *free* People; and therefore beg you to consider, what we have said as an apology for the urgency with which we would press, and the earnestness with which we expect the total abolition of slavery amongst us: In such manner as you in your wisdom shall think most consistent with the safety of the state, and the happiness of those who are to be emancipated by it: That from the influence of your example, the mild sunshine of freedom may pervade and illumine every part of the continent, and brighten and animate every countenance of every different shade of complexion.

And your Petitioners shall continue to pray.

CHATHAM, March 14.

On Monday last about fifty of the enemy made their appearance in Round-Creek, upon which the militia in the neighborhood assembled and obliged them to retire. After which one Clisby, of Lyon's Farms, discharging his musket, unfortunately killed Mr. John Calhoun, of the same place.

A very considerable movement in New-York is taking place, the particulars of which we have not been able to learn, though some people, more sanguine than ourselves, imagine a good embarkation is on the carpet, as our Commissary-General of prisoners, a few days ago, was ordered to leave the city.

NOTES TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Upon a careful examination of the piece signed a *Militia Officer*, the irony was not thought sufficiently pointed, otherwise it would have been inserted agreeably to our note in 163. We shall however be obliged by the author's future correspondence.

The great variety of intelligence and numerous favours from other correspondents, whose productions are less voluminous, prevent us from inserting the several numbers of the *Censor*, at present.

We would be glad of an interview with the person who lately sent us a *New Song*.

The *Cobler* was not sufficiently correct for publication, but we would by no means discourage the author, who appears to want nothing so much as practice in writing.

We wish to convey a line to the author of the piece signed, *A Friend to Liberty and Justice*.

Mr. Collins,

I find that the Legislature, at their last sitting, have passed an act for emitting a sum of money in small bills for change. It is to be wished these were struck, in order that the continental currency which now serves for that purpose, might be immediately called in. Was it not a mistake or oversight that a very early day was not set by the Legislature to finish the redemption of it? Does it not depreciate, and will it not continue to depreciate? All are sensible of the mischiefs produced by having two kinds of bills of credit, of the same nominal but different current value, circulating among us at the same time. In the nature of things they must

prejudice each other. No prospect of bringing the old currency to the original rate, remains, and were it practicable, it could not be of any use, but rather the contrary. The sooner therefore it disappears, the better. The date of it was long since fixed to end with the next month, some of the states have wisely fixed it to end with the present. That no inconvenience may arise to the holders, especially to those who live distant from the Treasury, they would do well to to recollect this circumstance, and pay it for taxes, or pass it to those who have taxes to pay, that the trouble of bringing it to the Treasury afterwards may be avoided, and that the quota of the state may be made up and destroyed. Our path will then lie more plain and easy; and I trust, in due time to see all our paper money gradually and regularly sunk in the mode and at the periods prescribed by law. The trade of this country now released from the oppressions of Great Britain, of freed, and kept free from restraints among ourselves, will very soon be fully adequate to furnish us with a sufficient medium of coin, if it is so already.

VERBUM SAPIENTI.

Mr. Printer,

That species of animals, which we call by the various names of Speculators, Dodgers, Silents, Setters, Scramblers, Sharpers, *cum multis aliis minoris notae** have, for a long time, infested this country, and have done much annoyance to the property of the honest inhabitants. I think a great deal may be effected towards extirpating them by the short and simple means of ready-money contracts. Credit is the scaffolding upon which they play their pranks; cut this away, and they must sink with their original insignificance. If they cannot buy on trust, and contrive to pay with quarter or half the value, the craft must languish. The continental currency, while it was a tender, gave a fine scope to their depredations. That field being now, in a great measure, shut up, times have grown dull with them. They do not, however, despair, but like a gang of rats, gnawing at a partition, are busily employed in depreciating the new money. This is their last cast if they do not succeed, they go like ninepins; and I am mistaken if a proper application of the above-mentioned would not defeat their project, and further the riddance of such vermin.

RHINO.

Trenton, March 21, 1781.

All persons indebted to Stephen Ely, deceased, are desired to pay off their accounts by the first day of May next; and those having any demands against said Stephen Ely, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, in order for settlement.

GEORGE ELY, Administrator.

☞The Journal of the second Sitting of the 4th Session of the Legislative Council; the Votes of the Assembly of the last Sitting, same Session; and the Laws and Votes of the last Sitting of the present Assembly, are printed, and ready to be delivered.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

State of New-Jersey, ss.

Notice is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New Jersey, at the Courthouse in the town of Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester, on Thursday the 12th day of April next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged and set forth in the bill of Col.

*Most of which begin with an S, denoting their crooked and serpentine nature.

Joseph Ellis, (who as well as, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Hannah, lately commanded by Abraham Davis, and said to be taken on her voyage to New York, loaded with pine boards, shingles, tar, and bar-iron, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo aforesaid: To the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and a decree thereon pass, persuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, March 5, 1781.

All persons who have furnished supplies, or for services done, under the Requisition of his Excellency General Washington, in the county of Hunterdon, are desired without fail to attend with their vouchers, as follows, viz. At Pennington, the first Tuesday in April; at Henry Mershon's tavern, in Amwell, the second Monday in said month; the day following at Pitts-Town, and the next day following at the White-house tavern. JOSEPH INSLEE.

The Subscriber in *Pompton*, on the great road from Boston to Philadelphia, has fitted up the

YELLOW-HOUSE TAVERN,

Just 20 miles from Morristown, 30 from King's Ferry, and 40 or 45 from New-Windsor,

Where his stables, fit to hold twenty horses, are well supplied and carefully attended, and his house every way well furnished, as far as the ability of

All the roads for a few miles round us are safe and direct, and every Gentleman who will ride a little while in the evening to reach us, may depend on getting quarters. The Gentlemen, our customers shall be free from noise but what they chuse to make themselves, as we are unincumbered with children, or country custom, being ourselves young unmarried people, and our neighbours chusing to drink beer at their own houses. They shall find the news-papers of three different Printers kept for their perusal, with a small collection of books, and other amusement—though abroad they shall be at home, find English fare in a Dutch country, and the landlord their most humble servant. JOSEPH CURTIS.

The subscriber, in Maidenhead, will expose to sale at publick vendue, on Friday the 23d of this instant, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of large black walnut tables, lesser tables, chairs, iron pots, kettles, andirons, shovel and tongs, pails and buckets, of different sizes, spinning wheels, big and small, a reel, doughtrough, china, knives and forks, empty black bottles and case and bottles, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Also will be sold at publick sale at the same time, a good plough, with the

necessary irons, harrow, wood-sled, a good English bodied waggon, well tir'd, and a complete sett of gears for two horses, one hogshead of excellent cyder, racked off, a number of empty cyder cask, meat casks, &c. Several bushel of red potatoes, Indian corn and buckwheat, a side of horse leather, a small quantity of excellent flax ready dressed; a new milch cow in good order, and two valuable horses, suitable for either draft or saddle.

The above goods will be sold for cash only, and the vendu will begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, on the premises, where attendance will be given by

FRANCIS DU CLOS.

March 16, 1781.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

A House and Lot of Land, in Kingston, New-Jersey. There is four rooms on a floor, besides the kitchen. The lot contains one acre. It is well situated either for a store or tavern, having been occupied lately by persons following those callings. It is situated on a publick road to head-quarters, in a healthy part of the country; a number of industrious rich farmers in the neighbourhood.

Also To Be Sold, a lot of Land in Nicomixen township, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, containing about twenty-five acres, with a log house and stable, and sundry fruit trees; about half under fence. Three miles from Sherard's ferry, on a publick road, and will suit a tradesman. Apply to George Douglass at Point-Breeze, near Bordentown.

March 20, 1781.

The Whig inhabitants of the Western Precinct, (Somerset county,) are requested to meet at the house of Henry Harrison, at Rocky-Hill, on Tuesday, the 3d of April next on business of importance; to which time and place the last meeting adjourned.

By order of the meeting,

THO. EGBERT.

Princeton, March 12, 1781.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 170, *March* 28, 1781.

TRENTON, MARCH 28.

Advices were received in Philadelphia on Monday last, from the southward, of a battle being fought on the 15th. instant, between General Green and Lord Cornwallis, at Guilford courthouse, in the state of North-Carolina; that General Greene retired a small distance, with intent to renew the engagement next day, but the weather proving unfavorable, prevented any farther operations for that time. These were all the particulars received, and those not authentic.

An action hath also happened on the 16th instant, between the French and English fleets, which was maintained with great spirit and gallantry by both parties for an hour and a quarter. The

enemy's line was then thrown into disorder, several of their ships having suffered in their rigging, and one so considerably, that her fire ceased, and was obliged to bear away before the wind. The French ship Le Conquerant, which led the van of the line, having sustained the fire of three of the enemy's ships, received so great damage as not to be in a condition to renew the action. We hope to have the satisfaction of giving a minute relation of the above land and naval combats to the public in our next.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

At a Court-Martial held by the appointment of Brigadier-General Heard, on the 19th. of January last, at the house of James Drake, in the city of Brunswick—

Ensign Morford, of the third battalion of Middlesex militia, was tried for parading in arms with the men belonging to Capt. Perine's company, and marching from their post in mutiny, and found guilty, and adjudged to be cashiered and rendered incapable of serving in the militia as an officer during the war.

And at a Court-Martial held by the appointment of Brigadier-General Heard, at the house of Jacob Hyer, in Princeton, the fifteenth day of March, instant, the following officers were tried:

Lieutenant Charles Fisher, of Col. William Scudder's regiment of Middlesex militia, with disobeying the orders of his Colonel, in refusing to march with a detachment of the said regiment to Morris-Town in June, 1780, found guilty of unofficerlike behaviour, and adjudged to be fined in the sum of five pounds lawful money, to be recovered and applied as directed by the militia law.

Ensign Lewis Baremore, for refusing to march with the regiment under Major Nixon, in January last, on the revolt of the Pennsylvania line, found guilty of unofficerlike behaviour, and adjudged to be cashiered and reduced to the ranks, agreeably to the act of assembly.

Lieutenant David Gilliland, of Col. Scudder's regiment, for disobedience of orders in not marching with Capt. Perine for the relief of Capt. Stout, when stationed at Monmouth, in February 1779, and for not marching with Capt. Perine to South-Amboy, in October 1780, acquitted on the sufficiency of his reasons for not marching.

All which sentences, and the said acquittal, I do approve of, ratify and confirm.

Given under my hand the twenty-third of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Flemington, New-Jersey, March 20, 1781.

Doctor Gregg's House, Land and Improvements thereon, situated in Flemington, are now For Sale, and immediate possession given. The conveniences thereto, with the situation of the place, renders it commodious for any kind of publick business. The title is indisputable. For terms apply at the premises.

The Members of the Whig Society of Somerset, are requested to attend at Hillsborough, at the house of Andrew Mershon, tavern-keeper, on the second Friday of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

March 25, 1781. JOHN TAYLOR, Sec.

TO BE SOLD,

Any time between this and the 20th of April next; and if not sold then, to be rented;

A Lot of good Land, situated in the township of Hillsborough, Somerset county, containing ten acres; about one half of which is good meadow, firewood and rail timber belonging to it to serve for some time. There is some fruit trees on the same, such as peach, apple and cherry; a good house, small barn, hay barrack and waggon house. Lays in the neighborhood of several places of worship and mills, and would suit for any publick business, being in the heart of a thick settled country, near the South branch of the Raritan. For terms apply to Mr. Jerome Vanderbelt, near New-Shanick church, Mr. Minne Voorhees, near New-Brunswick, or the subscriber, opposite Garrison's tavern, who has some other lots to dispose of.

SAM. H. SULLIVAN.

Hillsborough, March 20, 1781.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the house of Daniel Reeder, in Trenton, on Wednesday the 4th. of April next, the following articles, viz.

Cattle, horses, plough and harrow with the necessary irons and teeth; a good English bodied waggon well tir'd, and gears for two horses. Also will be sold at the same time an assortment of waggon boxes, a good musket and brace of pistols, a man's saddle and bridal, a good steel trap, and a number of good cyder cask, spinning wheels, an assortment of carpenters' tools, a few bushels of red potatoes, and sundry articles too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock of said day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known.

March 27, 1781.

WILL BE RENTED AT VENDUE,

On Saturday the 7th. of April next, by the subscriber in Maidenhead,

The Plantation whereon Peter Covenhoven now lives, containing 140 acres of land, situate in a pleasant part of the country, lying on the great road from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, and is a good stand for a tavern. There is on said place, a good dwellinghouse with four rooms on a floor; also a good barn with stabling, and a bearing orchard with a good well of water by the door. The vendue will be held on the premises, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, where attendance will be given and the conditions made known by

March 22, 1781. JOSEPH BROWN, Sen.

PRINTING PAPER,

Of different Size and Quality,
By the Ream, or Hundred Reams,
Bookbinders and Bonnet Pasteboards,
Wrapping Paper, &c.
Made and to be Sold or Exchanged for
Rags,
By Stacy Potts, in Trenton.

Whereas sundry white oak saplings have been cut and carried off the subscriber's plantation, with a number of fence rails, without his leave, by some evil minded person or persons: These are therefore to warn all such from committing the like offences in future, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. And a reward of two hundred continental dollars will be given for a discovery of the offender or offenders, if they are brought to justice, paid by

BENJAMIN GREEN.

TO BE RENTED,

A Farm containing between two and three hundred acres of land; a considerable part of which is cleared, with a comfortable house and barn, situate two and a half miles from Princeton, and half a mile from the main road leading from Princeton to Rock-Hill. There is a tolerable orchard, and some good meadow may be made. For terms apply to Mrs. Stockton, at Princeton, or to the Printer hereof.

March 26, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Single, Dozen, Gross or Thousand, by
Isaac Collins,
At the Printing-Office in Trenton,
The New Testament,
Printed on a good Type, and good Paper.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 171, *April* 4, 1781.

Number 1.

Mr. Collins,

About two years ago I gave, through the channel of your Gazette, my sentiments of our national disease, and the remedies necessary for its cure, with the liberty and candour becoming a true Patriot. The prescribed medicines, though the only which could effect a cure, were however found exceeding nauseous to the disordered stomach. Some of the less disagreeable specificks were tried first, to afford some relief to the more immediate troublesome symptoms, while the rooted disorder was permitted to carry on its rage; till at last the state-patient was forced, by the law of self-preservation, to take the nauseous dose, though with a few palliating ingredients, which weakened in some measure the sovereign power of the remedy: And while it thus become slower in producing its happy effects, it left the patient longer struggling under a slow recovery from a dangerous langnor, frequently subject to fits or convulsive disorders of the nerves. However, if a humorsome patient cannot be prevailed upon to take a sovereign remedy without palliatives which, retard the cure, he

must blame himself for all the intermediate distresses; which, perhaps, may produce the happy effects of making such patient more cautious in guarding against a relapse, and more prudent in improving preservatory prescriptions.—

Since our state-patient has made trial of the prescribed remedies, though mixed with retarding ingredients, it affords manifest indications of a sound recovery from the gates of political death, and promises fair for a restoration to health and vigour, unless prevented by unsuspected causes. As a relapse is generally more dangerous than the primitive disorder, I hope my fellow-citizens will indulge me with offering a few preservatory prescriptions, which, if duly observed, may prevent a relapse, and promote the political health and vigour of this nation. Curatory remedies must be adapted to the removal of the causes of a disorder, but the preservatory to prevent a return of them. Those I shall now presume to offer are to be of the latter kind.

I considered, in my former essays, the causes of our national disease in a twofold point of view; the one meritorious; the other the efficient cause. I As to the meritorious cause, I endeavoured, No. II, to prove it to be, *the ungrateful conduct of this nation towards God, our kind benefactor, and just arbiter of the universe.*——I would feel exceeding happy had I sufficient reasons to believe this cause had been removed, and the prophet's counsel become acceptable to us, "that we had broken off our sins by righteousness, and our iniquities by showing mercy to the poor." I would wish to hope, that some attempts for a national reformation have been made. But alas! how ineffectual many of the attempts! how slow the advance! I fear the lamentations of Jeremiah may be justly applied to us, saying, "Thou hast tricked them, but they have not grieved; thou hast consumed them, but they have refused to receive correction; they have made their faces harder than a rock, they have refused to return.*"

As also that of another prophet, "for the people turneth not unto him who smiteth them.†" The lovers of our country may well lament its judgments, saying, "Why should you be stricken any more? ye will revolt more and more."‡ Notwithstanding our just deserts, yet has a gracious God, from the abundant riches of his forebearing goodness, "in wrath remembered mercy," and therefore "we are not consumed." If then we wish a preservative against the return of perhaps greater calamities, let us attend to the counsel given, Jer. III. 22, 23, "return ye backsliding children and I will heal your backslidings: Behold," says repenting Israel, "we come unto thee, for thou art the Lord our God. Truly in vain is salvation hoped for from the hills, and from the multitude of mountains. Truly in the Lord our God is the salvation of Israel." Not only people who had the divine revelation but also Pagans, have acknowledged and believed that kingdoms and dominions, with all their vicissitudes, were at the disposal of the Supreme Being: If so, then it undoubtedly becomes such a people to endeavour to procure his favour, and the continuence of it, by true repentance for sins past, and a course of due obedience to his commands; which above all remedies, secures a nation's welfare. I will not here assume the business of the clergy, in pointing out the necessary qualifications for a well grounded hope of eternal bliss, but that of a citizen, shewing the national duties respecting the Deity, requisite for the hope of his favour in the enjoyment of national blessings. And these I humbly conceive to be—

I *A solemn acknowledgment of God in his publick worship.* This is a duty founded in the nature of things. For he who acknowledges a God, acknowledges a Creator, and consequently an object of divine worship. He then who refuses him this, denies him to be God. Hence have all nations, in all ages, agreed in this principal. Hence have Christians, instructed by a divine revelation, chosen rather to suffer the most exquisite torments than forego or neglect this duty to their Creator. A duty also necessary for the well being of civil society. Suppose a nation in which the worship of the Deity is totally neglected; what consequences must unavoidably ensue? Stupid ignorance must envelope the multitude; the sense of sin and guilt be obliterated; the sanction to all laws be only the terror of

*Jer. V. 3. †Isa. IX. 13. ‡Chap. 1. 5.

punishments; the civil government become a set of herdsmen, and their subjects next to a flock of brutes: For what would such as knew no law of God regard the law of man? What wild tumult and disorder would soon seize the body politick?—As then the publick worship of a Supreme Being is reasonable and necessary, so ought the time to be appropriated for that purpose, to be esteemed *sacred*. For if the time set apart for the worship of God, is taken up in the pursuits of secular affairs, carnal recreations or indolent idleness, how soon will this publick worship become neglected, and the ends of it frustrated? Hence then it is evident, that the civil government is in duty bound to guard against the profanation of a Christian Sabbath, if not from principals of Christianity, at least from their obligations to promote the good of society. And also how unfit and worthless such Magistrates must be, who can see this sacred time profaned with the neglect of the law in their hands. Hence also appears the awful guilt of this nation in their general neglect of that publick homage which is due to our God. Do we wish for the smiles of Providence and the blessings which flow from it; let us conscientiously wait upon God in his publick ordinances; let neither government nor subjects, rich nor poor, esteem themselves excluded from the obligation of this duty to their Creator. No one among us, whose atheistical profanity has induced him to an habitual neglect of this duty, ought to be considered as a true friend to his country, or safe to be entrusted with any of its concerns.

2. I add, *a due regard for the duties required in the moral law.* These are founded in the relation moral agents bear to their Creator, and mutually to each other as members of society; and therefore is a sense of them coeval with, and inseparable from, the exercise of reason. Of course, a disregard of such laws, a neglect of such duty, must be highly offensive to our Creator, and subversive of the happiness and sweets of society. Pagans, from the meer dictates of conscience and reason, have acknowledged these truths. A divine revalation has afforded us the clearest views of them: There we find temporal blessings heaped upon nations morally virtuous: There we discover the most awful calamities threatened, and executed, on nations for their trampling, with impunity, on the moral commands of God. And indeed, here the sin brings its own punishment with it. View the debauchee; while he wallows in all excess of riot, drunkenness, cursing, swearing, lewdness, &c., while he may yet enjoy wealth, can he enjoy himself, or be of any real advantage to civil society? The covetous oppressor may amass gold, but will his conscience and the frame of his mind permit him to find any true satisfaction in what he thus acquires? While the uncharitable wretch exposes his neighbour to many inconveniences and hardships, providential retaliations often make him sigh and groan. Hence we ought to be sensible of the vast importance of moral obedience to the welfare of this our new empire. I fear, if immorality should advance as it has commenced, this nation will sink under the weight of it. Let therefore every citizen, whatever his opinions may be with respect to religion, in his respective station by word and example endeavour to promote moral virtue. If Justices would bestow half of the labour and trouble upon putting the laws against profanity in execution they do upon the paltry trials of disputes among neighbours, they would do their country infinite service.

3. Another national duty I conceive to be, *the appointment of proper persons to the reins of government.* By *proper persons,* I mean here, not only such as may be officially qualified for the duties of their appointment, but moreover such as are of *a moral good character.* What amazing influence the moral conduct of persons in authority has, at all times, upon the community, is obvious to every observant mind. And as the free citizens of America have directly or indirectly the appointment of officers to the civil government, the whole become of course more exposed to the displeasure of God, on account of their neglect in this respect. For in such appointments the community must become accomplices to the aggrevated sins of their exalted stations; and therefore may God, the more justly, punish them by such rulers; and in permitting such examples to debauch the community, in righteous-

ness punish the nation with various calamities for its general depravity. On this account it has afforded me pleasure, that some of the atheistical scoffers of God and things sacred, whose presence dishonoured our councils, have been deprived of their honourable seats. And for the same reason I entreat my fellow-citizens, as they regard the welfare of themselves and dearest posterity, to be cautious in their elections, and not commit and entrust their liberities, property, and the importance of good civil government, to debauchees, or persons of immoral and irreligious characters. Let therefore our honourable representatives also well consider these consequences in the appointment of all the officers their constituents have committed to them.

4. The last general duty I shall mention under this head is, *that every citizen endeavour sincerely to comply with such religious principals and duties as he professes to believe our Creator requires of him*. All men are not, nor indeed can be, in this state of imperfection, of one opinion as to the modes or manner of worshipping and serving God. But as we, in the main, are professed protestants, we agree in the fundamentals of that holy religion which condemns as abominable the sin of hypocrisy; and declares that we have to deal with a searcher of hearts and a trier of the reins of the children of men. Therefore, if we profess to believe that our good works can and must procure the favour of God, let such be sincere and endeavour to excel in them: For if they can thus procure his favour, and still refuse to do it, how inexcusable must their guilt be? and how high the affront to Supreme Majesty?—If we profess to believe it must and can only be obtained by free grace, through the merits of a crucified Saviour, we also profess that this grace ought not to be abused to licentiousness; and those who do, deserve aggravated punishment. Does it not then become such to improve this grace, freely offered, for the curbing vice, and the promotion of religion and virtue? and so each one to adorn his profession with an holy conversation? And are not the virtuous of every persuasion bound by the principals of their own persuasion to seek, by prayer, supplications, and an exemplary conduct, the welfare of the nation where they find protection of their property and the exercise of their religion without controul?

Upon the whole, in viewing the present state of our national affairs, nothing appears so gloomy and alarming as the ungrateful return this people has made, and is making, to a kind and indulgent God. Our secular affairs are putting on an agreeable prospect, they seem to promise fair for a happy deliverance from our most pressing difficulties. But, alas! what may all this avail? If our sins should again bring the frowns of superintending providence upon us? How soon may that blast our most pleasing hopes, and cast us into a labyrinth of unforeseen difficulties and distresses?—Let us therefore be entreated by the calls of heaven to us revealed in his sacred word; by his kind and indulgent providences in our favour; by the justice and goodness of the cause we are engaged to defend; by the sacred ties of care and regard for the welfare of ourselves, our children, and generations yet unborn; to be sincerely engaged in removing and preventing every cause of offense to the Supreme Arbiter of the world. Ye Ministers, to whom the dispensation of the oracles of God and the cure of souls is committed, with vigilance and zeal oppose the present torrent of vice. Ye civil rulers, let equity and justice be the chief ingredients of every bill passed into a law; let helpless and oppressed innocence find you its faithful guardian; let impartial justice be dispensed at every tribunal; let the civil sword committed to you be a terror to evildoers, and a comfort to those who do well. Ye heads of families, regard the education and morals of those committed to your charge: You, above all others, have the oppertunities of curbing vice, and the promotion of virtue. Young and tender minds are committed to your tuition and discipline; let, therefore, your advice, instruction, care and example, lead them in the paths of religion and virtue. Remember they are to succeed others as members in church and state. Were we a reformed people, I am persuaded we would soon be a happy people; which is the sincere wish of

Jan. 25, 1781. A TRUE PATRIOT.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, ESQUIRE,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the state of New-Jersey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the United States in Congress assembled, by their Proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of March, reciting that "at all times it is our duty to acknowledge the over-ruling providence of the Great Governor of the universe, and devoutly to implore his divine favour and protection: But in the hour of calamity and impending danger, when by fire and the sword, by the savages of the wilderness, and by our own domestics, a vindictive enemy persues a war of rapine and devastation with unrelenting fury, we are peculiarly excited with true penitence of heart to prostrate ourselves before our great Creator, and fervently to supplicate his gracious interposition for our deliverance."

Did Therefore earnestly recommend, "That Thursday, the Third Day of May next, may be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer; that we may with united hearts confess and bewail our manifold sins and transgressions, and by sincere repentence and amendment of life appease his righteous displeasure, and through the merits of our blessed Saviour obtain pardon and forgiveness: That it may please him to inspire our rulers with wisdom and incorruptible integrity, and to direct and prosper their councils; to inspire all our citizens with a fervent and disinterested love of their country, and to preserve and strengthen their union; to turn the hearts of the disaffected, or to frustrate their devices; to regard with divine compassion our friends in captivity, affliction, and distress; to comfort and releive them under their sufferings, and to change their mourning into grateful songs of triumph: That it may please him to bless our ally, and to render the connection formed between these United States and his kingdom a mutual and lasting benefit to both nations; to animate our officers and forces by sea and land with invincible fortitude, and to guard and protect them in the day of battle, and to crown our joint endeavours for terminating the calamities of war with victory and success: That the blessings of peace and liberty may be established on an honourable and permanent basis, and transmitted inviolate to the latest posterity: That it may please him to prosper our husbandry and commerce, and to bless us with health and plenty: That it may please him to bless all schools and seminaries of learning, and to grant that truth, justice and benevolence, and pure and undefiled religion may universally prevail."

And did thereby further recommend "to all the people of these states to assemble for publick worship, and abstain from labour on the said day."

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable the Privy Council of this state, in pursuance of the said Proclamation, as well as from a deep sense of the pious duty thereby recommended, to appoint Thursday, the said third day of May next, to be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer throughout this state, in the manner, and for the purposes in the said Proclamation mentioned; and do hereby recommend it to the Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination in this state to perform divine service, and to the people committed to their charge to attend on public worship on the said day, and to abstain thereon from all servile labour and recreations inconsistent with the duties and solemnity thereof.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, this twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth of the Independence of the United States of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,

BOWES REED, Sec'ry.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

We hear, that the Honourable the Congress of the United States have agreed to recommend to each of the States immediately to suspend or repeal all tender laws, from a conviction of their injurious effects, not only upon our paper money itself, but upon the agriculture, commerce and morals of our country.

On Sunday, the 18th. inst. departed this life, after a long continued illness, the Reverend John Brainerd, Pastor of the Presbyterian church at Deerfield, New-Jersey, in the 62d year of his age; and on the Wednesday following, his remains, attended by the neighboring Ministers and a numerous concourse of people, after a discourse, well adapted to the occasion, had been delivered by the Rev. Dr. Sproat, of Philadelphia, were interred.

The memory of this exemplary worthy man of God, needs no eulogium—it will long be endeared by all who had the happiness of an acquaintance with him, in the various relations he sustained.

Let it therefore suffice to say, that for many years he was a most laborious Missionary among the Indians—an eminently useful Trustee of New-Jersey College,—he excelled in recommending religion in private conversation—was distinguished for his punctuality and Catholic spirit—a most tender husband, an affectionate father, a kind master, and a generous sincere friend.

He died with great calmness and serenity of spirit, in sweet and certain hopes of eternal glory, greatly lamented by many people of various denominations.

"Blessed are the dead, that die in the Lord."

TRENTON, APRIL 4.

Thursday last a party of the enemy from New-York attempted to carry off the Honourable Josiah Hornblower, Esq. Speaker of the Assembly of this state.—They were in the habit of peasants, and personated Jersey militia. In this manner they came to the ferry nearly opposite his house in Essex county, and called for the boat, which was carried over to them, the people not suspecting their villainy. The ferryman, on his arrival, observed G. R. on their cartouch boxes, and therefore on his return with some address, let the boat fall down stream with the tide, in order to give a hint to Mr. Hornblower's family that all was not right. This had the desired effect; Mr. Hornblower escaped out of the back door a few minuits prior to their coming in at the front. Two of the villains pursued him and were taken, the others got off, after making Mr. Hornblower's son-in-law, Mr. Cape, prisoner—Who has since returned on parole.

The last Post from Morris-Town brought no Eastern Papers, the rider having been made prisoner by the tories, as is supposed, in the Clove, and carried off to New-York with the mail.

Whereas at a late arbitration held between Nicholas Egbert of the one part, and David Cock of the other, both of Readington, concerning a black mare; it was asserted to the arbitrators and before a large number of spectators, that George Alexander, of Flemington, had sold said mare to Nicholas Egbert, of Readington, for the sum of Fourteen Pounds, and that said Alexander had said he could take his oath of it: These are to certify to whom it may concern, that the subscriber did buy the mare of Joseph Smith, nailer, of Flemington, for Twenty Pounds, and is able to prove it by good evidence.

NICHOLAS EGBERT.

Readington, March 22, 1781.

SPELLING-BOOKS

By the Thousand, Dozen or Single,
To Be Sold,
At the Printing-Office in Trenton,
Also, The
Laws of the last Sitting.

TO BE SOLD,

For any current Money,

A Negro Man and Woman with two Children, one a girl two years old; the other a boy on the breast. They will be sold cheap to any person who will take the family. The only cause of selling them is the owner's wanting to lessen his family. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, Trenton, or the owner at Bowhill farm, Nottingham township, Burlington county.

RANDLE MITCHELL.

WHEAT.

A quantity of good merchantable Wheat is wanted; for which ready money will be given. Inquire of the Printer.

By the United States in Congress assembled.

A PROCLAMATION.

[For this Proclamation appointing Thursday, May 3, "as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer," see Journals of Congress under date of March 12, 1781.]

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 172, *April* 11, 1781.

Number II

Mr. Collins,

In my former number I have endeavoured to prescribe some remedies against the procuring or meritorious cause of our disease; will now presume to offer some against the efficient cause. In No. III of my former essays I have laboured to shew that the chief was the depreciated state of our currency, with the different authors and causes of it. It has afforded me much pleasure to see the several remedies, prescribed for its cure, applied in succession, with encouraging success.—Commissions on purchases of the Quarter-Masters and Commissary departments have ceased—Those departments called to regular settlements of accounts—Laws enacted against forestalling.—Calls by Taxes made on the citizens for the support of the war, the money press stopped—Resolves and laws passed, for sinking the enormous sum of continental money, at its current value; and to supply its place by new emissions, on proper and safe funds for the support of its value.—Let the honest among those who have the management of our publick affairs now say whether their prospect of carrying on the contest is not much more encouraging (notwithstanding the yet remaining difficulties) than it was a year and half ago? Though my former lucubrations exposed me to insult and abuse; yet I felt happy, in a consciousness of my sincere and honest pursuits of my country's welfare; and now feel an additional happiness, in seeing the main of my sentiments, then delivered, justified by the publick and general conduct of the United States. Beholding thus my dear native country emerge from the labyrinth of ruin, how can I forbear interesting myself in her future preservation and welfare? I therefore hope my fellow-citizens will indulge me in offering some important remedies against a relapse into the same, or a worse catastrophe, which I shall endeavor to do, with like liberty and candor. These preservatory remedies I shall reduce to the following heads.

1. *Let every friend to his country exert himself to prevent the depreciation of the new currency.* The necessity of this is so well attested, that it requires no farther proof. This remedy is the more urgent, as numerous enemies will be again employed for the base purpose of depreciation. Government has made use of probable means to prevent it, and give the new emissions a ready circulation. But former losses, particularly on outstanding debts and distant payments, have so intimidated the community, that probably necessary precaution will deter them from any trust, unless it be unavoidable. I submit it to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether an additional clause, *that if the money should again depreciate against all our efforts, that in such case the debtor should be obliged to pay the true value at the time of contraction*, would not, in some measure, remove this difficulty, and prove a bar against depreciators, who have found it greatly to their interest, in paying off debts with a small part of its true value. If any such or a similar remedy cannot provide, we must bear this inconvenience till our money has again established its credit. Much will depend upon the due execution of the

laws. I therefore wish to see the example of some counties in New-Jersey, imitated by all others, namely, that some prudent and judicious gentlemen, of approved attachment to their country, associate for these purposes; and, agreeable to their pledged honour, to promote, without favour or affection, the due execution of such salutary laws. Such aids, added to the small quantity which is to be in circulation; the pledged faith of the different states to redeem it at the price of gold and silver; the interest it bears, which will induce the holders, in case it should be undervalued, to preserve it until so redeemed, which will still diminish the quantity, and again force an appreciation; I say, all these together, afford a well founded prospect, of the preservation of its value. It is undoubtedly the interest of every citizen, not devoted to the detestable business of speculation, to preserve the value of the new emissions. Let, therefore, every one freely part with what is needed and he can spare, at the current market price. Some may reply, tories who have only sold for hard cash, have been gainers. I answer, if whigs had not been so much intoxicated with a love for great quantities of continental, tories had never been such gainers.

I foresee the greatest danger from the gentlemen merchants and traders. The cramped and dangerous situation of the American trade, affords them so great an oppertunity for extortion. Few of our ports are open, and therefore a vast extent of country must resort to them. Those from a distance must be supplied, let the price be what it may, so the extortionate price, becomes the current. Those of one state must be supplied at the port of another. The money of this state is no legal tender there; nor are the laws of this against the depreciation, in force there. Perhaps the only remedy against these dangers may be, Let us resolve, and put our resolution into execution, to buy nothing but what is a necessary convenience of life, and be as frugal as possible in the use of that, leave all the rest in their stores. This would soon teach the extravagant, frugality; make the extortioner court custom; and save millions to our distressed country. And if the merchants of those ports, by frivolous pretences, should begin to under-value the money of neighboring states, then it will behove those Legislatures to provide effectual remedies. Per example, those of New-Jersey might effectually provide for itself and the state of New-York. Her harbours are full as commodious and advantageous as those of Philadelphia, in such case she ought at all events, to procure her necessary importations, and prevent as much as possible, any intercourse with those merchants.

Another danger is, the foreign traders bring more valuable cargoes, and as the articles for their return, are more scarce than heretofore, more bulky and of loss price, these gentlemen, generally keep a balance of our currancy in their hands; rather than entrust it to the care of others or take it with them, they will give more than the current exchange. This immediately becomes a precedent to others. Though it is not to be supposed, that foreign merchants would choose to suffer personal inconvenience or loss, for the sake of our publick advantage; yet these gentlemen, while here, must be subject to our laws, and ought in no wise to be skreened from punishment, in a matter of such importance to the United States.

Here, my fellow countrymen, is one of our greatest dangers. O! that we might become wise, espy our danger, and prevent it while in our power.

2. Another such remedy I conceive to be, *that all our publick measures are so conducted, as to deprive our enemies, as much as possible, of all hopes of conquest.* This might spare millions of money, and oceans of blood; the inseparable concomitants of the long continuance of war. On this subject our most serious attention ought to be drawn.

1. *To the Army.* It seems evident, that every nerve should be exerted, to fill the respective corps by inlistments during the war, to their full complement. Inlistments for short periods, creates an enormous expense; —fills the lines continelly with raw and undisciplined troops;—and leaves the commander in chief frequently in sad delemmas. Such circumstances feed our enemies with sanguine hopes, that they will sooner

or later prove our ruin. Also every precaution should be used to prevent all wellfounded and just causes of murmurs and complaints in the army. No promise or engagement should be made to it, but what was possible to perform, and punctually accomplished. I conceive it as a matter of importance to proper military discipline, that officers treat their soldiers with the strictest justice and humanity; this undoubtedly affords energy to the execution of martial law, and creates reverence and respect instead of hatred and malice mixed with slavish fear.—The late discontents in our army, have undoubtedly afforded our enemies additional hopes of its dissolution, and of course, an easy conquest. I hope such disagreeable experience will teach prudence for the future.

2. No less than the army does *the accomplishment of our solemn consideration demand our most serious attention.* The unaccountable delay of this important matter, may one day prove of fatal disadvantage to the nation: and our enemies probably recollect the fate of the seventeen United Provinces, in their struggles for Liberty with Spain; when the intrigues of that then court found ways and means to draw ten of them from the union, and again subject to slavery and insupportable miseries. And when the height of debates, concerning the interest and advantage of particular provinces, infected the remaining seven to such a degree, as caused insufferable loss and eminent danger to the whole nation—When ever the heroick Prince of Orange was almost drove to despair, and offered to resign his command and retire. To such extremes did paltry views of particular interests reduce such a people, and the distressing, though the strongest and clearest motives of self preservation, urged them to the solemn and indissoluble confederation; which, forever after, has proved the impregnable bulwark to that republick.—And must the same bitter root of particular interest produce such destruction to us? The unjust claims of one state, obstinately maintained, may cost that dear, and cause the others to partake of the bitter cup. It is possible, that, while danger lays at every door, members of one state can persevere in a claim at such dreadful hazard; which, if obtained, would unavoidably cause it to sink under the weight of its own burthen. I wish the accomplishment of this important matter may suffer no longer delay, as a buoy to the sinking hopes of our enemies. Add to this,

3. *The want of necessary power in the collective body of the United States.* It is not the number of states in the union, or of their delegates in council, which can procure our preservation or deliverance, but *the power and abilities they possess.* However great the power of extensive America may be, what may it avail, if it cannot be brought to a necessary point, to frustrate the views of our enemies? However great our resources, what benefit can they afford, if they cannot be brought forth for a seasonable supply? An essential defect in most republicks is a want of necessary power, in their representative body, which causes dilatory operations, and frequently pernicious consequences to the commonwealth. Of all others; the American republick seems to have neglected this leading principal, in their constitution: While every state has been engaged in its own, the general one has been neglected. And I am fully persuaded, that this is the chief cause of our most distressing calamities. It is true, we have a Congress, a Council of the United States. But are they much more than a mere Council. The acts of that august body have often raised in my mind the idea of a strange novel in the political world. They say, be it resolved, that such and such things be recommended to the respective states. Then if a mere majority in either branch of any Legislature gives a negative upon the measure, ten to one, if the whole is not void, however necessary it may be. Beside the pernicious delays, which attend such a course of business, the different Legislatures cannot possibly be competent to judge of matters, elsewhere debated upon proper materials. A want of necessary power in Congress may endanger the chain of union. For instance, Congress has parcelled out to the different states, their respective quotas of supplies for the support of the war. Suppose one, two, or three states, on some pretended excuses, refused to comply, what then? must the others make up their deficiencies, or must the army suffer, disband, and the country be lost? It seems evident, that

every department in an empire, ought to enjoy such powers as are necessary for the discharge of its offices for the good of the community. Therefore all such powers as belong to the policy or good and wholesome government of each individual state, ought to be, and remain unalienable. But the powers by which the general matters and concerns of the empire are to be managed, ought to be lodged in Congress, agreeable to such general outlines, particulars ought to be squared. It may be said, it is dangerous to entrust Congress with too much power. I answer, what is too much? what is necessary for the well-being and safety of the whole, cannot be *too much*. Why is such power more dangerous in Congress, than in the respective Legislatures? are not its members annually elected from among our citizens, daily liable to mix again with them in the private stations of life; and so become again one with them? or is it because the Legislatures, and not the people, appoint them: Then the danger originates from the Legislatures? If so, it might be remedied by dividing each state into circles, and the people themselves to appoint their delegates. This objection therefore rather insinuates some secret views, than real danger. To Congress ought to belong the disbursement of the publick finances; but a sufficient check against danger here, would be, that the different states had a free and incontrolable right,—to inspect the national accounts, to instruct their delegates, and to impeach and punish them for maladministration.

The chain of my ideas has already led me into lengths, which forbids me to proceed at present. I remain, Sir, &c.

Feb. 8, 1781. A TRUE PATRIOT.

AN ORDINANCE,

Relative to the Capture and Condemnation of Prizes.

[For this Ordinance, see Journals of Congress.]

FOR THE NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

To Homo Sum.

Sir,

In your piece on the subject of slavery you are pleased to take it for granted that it is injustice to continue our Negroes in their present state, and assert that of this opinion are two gentlemen who some time since, in this paper, wrote against a law for their manumission. Their performances are now before me, and I must beg leave to inform you, I do not find they give up this point. One of them, indeed, after adducing several arguments to exculpate those who, possess slaves among us from the charge of injustice, in this respect, says, he wishes not to contend for the justice of retaining our Africans in vassalage; and, for argument sake doubtless, permits his readers, if they "please," to conclude that justice demands their liberation, that he might next shew the impolicy of freeing them at present. This is all, Sir, from which you could have formed the idea above expressed. But as you are "an old man," and depended on your memory only, I can readily apologize for the mistake. Thus erring, you did not I suppose, think it material to combat any of their arguments on this head, but proceed to censure them because they can not now consent to the emancipation of our Negroes. With what propriety you compare these writers to Felix, a man self-convicted of guilt, and who, notwithstanding, impiously procrastinated his repentence, I will not enquire; nor yet will I examine into the justness of your unreserved declaration, that "much the greater part of mankind were *made* of a different complexion with us;"—or, as I imagine you meant, that "much the greater part of mankind at present are *black*," for if it was granted they are a little swarthy or not perfectly white, it would not be anything to your purpose. The expression is certainly very harmless in the present dispute, and if it does not injure yourself it cannot hurt any other one. But I will take the liberty to animadvert on the other parts of your "scrawl," as you condescend to call it.

We are informed you do not desire an "immediate liberation of our Negroes." - - - No. A Score or two of years are to elapse first. But why so? To obviate, at once, all the "reasonings" of those who fear their present release would be attended with pernicious consequences to the state. Not that to free them then, without satisfying their owners for their undoubtedly lawful property, would be less unconstitutional at that period than now. You do not seem to entertain an opinion that, in either case, our Assembly, should they grant the request, would deviate from their line of duty, or trespass on our rights. I am really grieved that so respectable a character should be so unacquainted with our principles of liberty; - - - but perhaps we are in duty bound to attribute this defect also to a *decayed memory*. I could wish, however, before you design to write again on the subject, you would refresh your powers of recollection, by an attentive perusal of our constitution. If you do so, I am persuaded you will not again propose the example of the state of Pennsylvania in this case, as most worthy to be copied after by us. And also, that you will not think it a trifling thing for individuals, in this manner, to be deprived of their *legal property*.

Shall I remind you of the principles on which, with so much justice and wisdom, we opposed the (in itself) contemptible duty laid by Great Britain on her *tea*? - - - Whether the masters of slaves could afford their loss or not, I need not observe to you, that this is not the question. If the Almighty is offended with us for keeping slaves, would he be pleased with an act which should liberate them at the expense of fraud and injustice? Such a sacrifice would be most disgustful, I believe, to the God of justice and holiness: And are we compelled to offer such incense to the Divine Majesty? Let our oblation then, of this kind, be offered up by the hands of justice, at least, if nationally, and with sincerity, piety and love, if individually. As you have been happily convinced of the iniquity of detaining Negroes in thraldom, it cannot be doubted but the moment you signed the petition for their release, with a proper disposition, you freed every one of them in your possession: And if it was unjust for you to hold them in captivity a few months ago, it was so seventy or eighty years since; and I conclude also that you have duly stated the account of their service and your expense, and faithfully paid them the balance, if any there was in their favour. To this I have no objection; nor do I object that your venerable example, in this instance, should be imitated by every slave holder in the state, provided this practice shall be approved by our legislators, and be for the emolument of our Africans. Nor would I in any manner blame you, yourself being persuaded to preserve others others in slavery is a vice, were you with great zeal to address the consciences of the proprietors of slaves, and endeavour to cause them to forsake a practice which you deem sinful. And permit me to say, I am clearly of the sentiment that this, or something similar to it, is *All* that would become you, or any others, to do in the matter: This is your *ne plus ultra* Petitioning the Assembly, in your strain, betrays things in you that I do not choose to mention lest I offend.

Being now proselyted by your petition, you think the dignity of the state is interested in the *immediate* passing a law for the abolition of slavery. But, would a solemn act of publick Robbery, or Fraud *increase* our Dignity? Such is the act I presume, you request of the Assembly; but, inadvertently, you have petitioned for it, I hope, and until I can be convinced that such a law would do us Honour, you will think me justifiable in opposing it, though I cannot believe it will be necessary for me, or any one, to say much on the subject.

Having wrote thus far, I again read your publication, and you will pardon me when I say, I saw nothing more in it worthy of attention, except that from its first to its last letter, you conceit it is sinful to retain our blacks in a state of servitude, and that your proposed law, would be just; but with respect to all those who do not agree with you in these things, the arguments, or observations deduced from them, can have no weight, and to others they are needless. Before I conclude, however, let me remark, that as the petition you have annexed to your performance, does not in the opinion of some men, contain a syllable

to prove the injustice of detaining our slaves in service, or that it would be just for the Assembly to grant its prayer, (whatever sentiments the paper may contain, by implication, reflecting, in part, on the justice of the divine government, administered to the people of Israel) these persons are tempted to suspect your sincerity, and to doubt whether, in fact, you are "an old man," who "has had negroes ever since you had property of your own." They are inclined to believe this whole story, and the account of your conversion, to be a stroke of art; a device to embellish your work, and give it a good grace; but I will not be so rude; I will not hesitate to believe you are aged, very old indeed, so far advanced in years that there shall not be any one, who thus thinks with me, but will highly commend my noticing you, and with so much respect, had it been in consideration of your age only, which is always to be honoured.

I am, respectfully, and shall, in future, be proud,
Sir, to be employed in your service,
TRUTH ET JUSTICE.

CHATHAM, April 4.

On Tuesday night the 27th ult. about 200 regulars and refugees from Staten-Island, under the command of Major Beckwith, who had eluded, by circuitous routes, the vigilance of the different patroles, entered Elizabeth-Town in four divisions, where they captured ten of the inhabitants, one Lieutenant and three privates of the state troops, and two continental soldiers. They stayed about an hour and a half in town, and then retreated, with the loss of one man killed and another taken prisoner. They plundered the house of Mr. Joseph Crane to a very considerable amount.

On Monday night, the 26th ult. a detachment of eight men, from the state troops in Elizabeth-Town, went over to Staten-Island and brought off a Lieutenant and one private of the militia. They took two more, but the wind blowing fresh, and their boat small, incapacitated them so much that they could not bring them over.

MR. JOHN STAATS,

Having removed from this state, and some of his accounts remaining unsettled, Notice is hereby given to all persons who have any demands against him, to bring their accounts to the subscribers, in Somerset county, for settlement.

JOHN SCHENK,
NICHOLAS PERINE.

Millstone, April 7, 1781.

TO COVER,

The Ensuing Season,
At the Plantation of Robert Crage in Hunterdon county,
near New-Germantown,
The Famous Horse

YOUNG LOFTY,

Out of a Dawson Mare.

Young Lofty is a jet black, has a star, snip and one white foot; full fifteen and a half hands high, and will cover at the low rate of

Five Bushels of wheat the season. He was got by the noted horse Old Lofty. It is needless to mention any thing farther in regard to his pedigree, as it is to be seen at his stand.

[Later advertisements similar to the foregoing will be noted by giving merely the names of the horse, locality and advertiser.—A. S.]

Morris county, March 24, 1781.

Whereas inquisition has sbeen found, and final judgment entered thereon, as the Act of Assembly of the state of New-Jersey directs, against John Hutchison, for forfeiting his allegiance to the state, and the United States,—This is to give notice, that all the real and personal estate that did belong to the said Hutchison in this county, will be sold at publick vendue on Tuesday the first day of May next, to be held at the house that did belong to the said offender, at twelve of the clock on said day; which are as follows,—An excellent Farm, containing upwards of 200 acres, on which he lived, in the township of Hanover, and two other tracts of land lying on Rockaway river, which are valuable, and Household stuff and Farming Utensils. All which will be sold for ready money by us,

DAVID THOMSON,
ALEX. CARMICHAEL,
AARON KITCHEL, } Commissioners.

N. B. All persons that have any just demands against said John Hutchison are desired to make it appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas as soon as the sales are over, that they may be settled. And all persons that are indebted to, or that has any of the effects of the said Hutchison in their possession, to pay and deliver up the same, by the said day of vendue to the commissioners.

TO BE SOLD,

An excellent Negro Wench 33 years old,

for whom new state bills will be taken. Inquire of William Harrington, Bethlehem township, near Boskirk's tavern, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the stable of George Brown, in Trenton,

A Black Horse, 11 years old, 14 hands high, hog backed, and has some saddle marks thereon, shod before, and a natural pacer. Whoever takes up the said horse, and delivers him to the subscriber at Bell Mount, or to George Brown, aforesaid, shall have Two Hundred Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE EKENSWALLER.

April 6, 1781.

Wanted immediately,

A PAPER-MAKER,

Who is industrious, and understands his business well, to whom good wages will be given by the subscriber at his paper-mill near Allentown, in Monmouth county, New-Jersey.

WILLIAM TAPSCOT.

[Horse Selim, Somerset Co.—Jacob Vandoren.]

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 173, *April* 18, 1781.

Number III.

Mr. Collins,

In my last I have endeavoured to shew the dangerous want of sufficient power in Congress.—Perhaps some of my readers will be some what surprized at my pleading for giving more power to a body, whose proceedings I had before shewn to have been exceptionable in several respects. But let my readers reflect upon the hint in 5th particular under the subject of mis-rule of government, No. III, and they will find my sentiments then the same. Tho' I fear there have been some bad members in that honourable assembly, yet I doubt not but there have been full as bad, if not worse, in the legislature. If so, ought therefore neither to have sufficient power for the purposes of their appointment? And I am satisfied, that many defaults of government are either ascribed to Congress, where Legislatures were to be blamed; or that the want of proper power in Congress has been the true cause. And I really and sincerely fear, if this evil in the constitution of the government of this empire is not redressed, we will still more repent it. Every republick, particularly an extensive one, must sink under the burthen of its own weight, except the distant powers are sufficiently collected to support it. The contracted republick of Holland could not have supported itsself had it not been for their solemn confederation; on which the powers of their States General depend. In consequence of which I remember to have read, that at one time, the province of Utrecht refusing to bring up their quota of money for the common cause, the States General ordered their army into that province and forced a compliance. Which, however disagreeable, appears, in case of unreasonable obstinacy, absolutely necessary for the preservation of the whole. And there seems the same reasons, and no more danger, for the different states to submit such general powers to Congress, than there is for the different counties to submit theirs to the Legislature of the state. These matters I suggest from a mere concern for the well being of my country. I have not the least concern or correspondence with any member in Congress; and my circumstances in life are such that I have not the least distant prospect of ever becoming one of its members. My country's welfare is my darling object.—To the former two capital remedies I add,

3. *That government enact laws, and execute them with spirit, for curbing the pernicious effects of malicious machinations against the states, and the preservation of good order, and the property of its subjects.* This is the very life and source of vigour to civil society in a time of danger; and the reverse unavoidably leads into decay. All nations in all ages afford demonstrative evidences in support of this observation. —If our laws are insufficient for these salutary purposes, my knowledge is not sufficient to point out the defects. But the executive powers will be pleased to pardon me, if I make bold to offer some remarks on matters of their department.

As to courts of justice, the general clamours of their supposed neglect affords me pain. I wish there may be no foundation for the general rumor, That when culprits, guilty of the most heinous crimes against

the state, are apprehended, they generally *escape*, or *trial*, or *punishment* after trial. If these assertions are true, they are undoubtedly alarming to the community. For the very end and purpose for which the subjects have yielded many of there inherent rights to government, and pledged their allegiance to them, was for the preservation of their peace and property: if therefore government permits individuals to disturb either of them, they betray their trust; become accessary to the crime; and by receiving their pay for a principal business neglected, rob the publick. These generals, applied to particulars, shew, that if a culpret escapes before trial, government is answerable for it to the community. The publick is at the expense of prisons, and what belongs to safe keeping of prisoners; but of the safe keeping itsself is committed to the respective government departments, and therefore the community has a right to demand justice, and not permit themselves to be parried off with trifling excuses. Under these may lurk abandoned villany. If a culpret is tried, and the penalties of the laws not adjudged or executed according to the crimes or guilt, which lay within the power of the court to know, this constitutes a greater misdemeanor. If a court should be inclined to favour a prisoner at the bar, they may easily omit some responsible evidences, or so manage them as to prevent the jurors' virdict against him, though guilty. I do not lay this to the charge of any court proceedings among us; I declare to have no sufficient reasons for such charge, but I hint it as a warning. The suspicions of many in the community are awake to criminal proceedings; as to their true causes I am not competent to judge. If there should be any real foundation for such murmurs, God forbid it should proceed from bribes: I rather would suppose they would have proceeded from a notion, that punishing one or two leaders in a gang as a terror to the rest, is sufficient. But it is evident, that this belongs to the legislature to judge of, not the court. That must take the law as it is, and by all due and proper means execute it, without any pretense to judge of its right or wrong. For in such case, the execution of every law might be suspended; because the court might judge it improper. What then would become of the state? I clearly conceive that any judge, proceeding upon such principles, deserves to be removed from his office. Moreover, I think *such a notion is evidently wrong.* For view this in another case—Soldiers enlist in the army, being encouraged by their bounty, pay, and rations; they know they enter upon danger; if they knew their officers, who lead them on, would only be aimed at, they would think their danger less: But if every soldier expected inevitable death if he was to be led against the enemy, who would be got to enlist? Just so with such gang. Their object is enticing, and are encouraged by *a perhaps* they may escape; and if they are apprehended, every one hopes he will be among the number that will escape punishment. But if every one apprehended, guilty of a capital crime, was duly punished, and none escaped; who would be encouraged to venture?—Therefore, may our courts of justice, in this critical day, be impartially engaged to prosecute offenders according to the laws of their country! And, my fellow-citizens, be cautious, and not believe ungrounded surmises, or propogate them to the prejudice of an institution so necessary, and useful to civil society. If friends to their country find reasons for suspicion, let them investigate the matter, and prosecute it to effect. Your own representatives are bound to redress your grievances.

As to courts-martial, it is obvious how much the peace and safety of both army and nation, in time of war, depend upon the due and impartial execution of those laws. The depravity of human nature, influenced by selfish principles and views, expose the gentlemen, to whom the execution of these laws is committed, to the danger of partiality in the abuse of their power, or neglect of their duty. A possession of power, particularly in those unaccustomed to it, too generally creates a haughty, domineering disposition, which is a strong temptation to overlook the rights of non-commissioned individuals; and where-ever such a disposition obtains sway in free popular states, pernicious consequences to the publick must ensue. Another danger is, when officers are impeached by the community, or non-commissioned citizens; those who are to

Judge are evidently exposed to the hazard of prejudice in favour of their commissions: And from this hazard proceeds the general jealousy, respecting such judicial proceedings, in the community, both with respect to the army and the military affairs of the militia. And therefore it is of the highest importance to the peace and confidence of the citizens at large, that all such trials are conducted with all possible and demonstrative evidences of ingenuous impartiality. If culprets are permitted to escape just punishment, it evidently encourages pernicious practices in every military department, and creates suspicions of all such proceedings: so that the characters of truly innocents, acquitted from false aspersions by courts suspected of partiality, often suffer in the esteem of their country. Hence is evident, that the strict and impartial execution of justice in these courts is of great importance, as well for the due preservation of the characters connected with them, as for the good of society. Where is a friend to his country, whose feelings are not wounded, when he reflects that Benedict Arnold had been impeached, and *honourably* acquitted by a court-martial; and now, after his attested treason, to hear it generally allowed that the charges then alledged against him were true? To observe a Director-General honourably acquitted, and that acquittal inveighed against with many plausible reasons, as procured by unfair and partial proceedings? To see a militia General publickly defend a field officer suspected of misconduct, whom General report assert to have not then acted under his immediate cognizance, and previous to any trial. Must not any subsequent court, appointed under the direction of that General for the trial of such an officer, become liable to suspicions? I need not shew how exceeding perilous such suspicions are to us, particularly in our present circumstances.

1. Another capital remedy is, *Let our legislature be truly and zealously engaged to investigate and redress every grievance of the people.* I say, *let the legislature do this*, because they are the representatives of the people; the source of our civil and military powers: And therefore such as neglect or abuse them are responsible to those who have entrusted them with these powers; and to those alone have the people to apply for redress. The Parliaments of England, while no minions of the Crown, have at all times proved the bulwarks, in that nation, against the corruptions of the court. And in our states they are entrusted with these powers, for those valuable purposes. Hence a redress of grievances is one important branch of their business. And I feel confident, if our legislature was to take up ten or twelve weeks in inquiring into the causes of the present murmurs and complaints, and redressing them, they would do their constituents infinitely more service than in passing a number of laws. Let them begin in their own body, and make the neglect and misconduct of former legislatures lessons for amendment to themselves.—Let them proceed to Congress, and examine what evils have proceeded from a defect of the national constitution; what from the mis management in Congress; what from the officers of Congress. Whether the expenditures of publick monies have been properly accounted for; if not, what the reasons are? Whether proper ways and means are provided to bring publick defaulters to condign punishment? —Whether proper supplies for the army are contracted for, both at home and abroad; if not, what the causes may be? Whether there is any ground for the surmises, that a quantity of clothing for the army has beene purchased in France above a year ago, for the payment of which bills have been drawn, which remains there, and our army suffering, while continental vessels have returned from thence, perhaps loaded with private property? If such surmises are not true, the publick should be undeceived. If true, it is an insufferable grievance; which if patiently bore, and no way to redress or punish the authors, argues our nation to be in a most wretched condition. Let them return to the different departments of their own internal government; not wait for complaints; the general murmurs and discontents of the people are sufficient. The most honest and disinterested part of the community are unacquainted with the mode of such impeachments; they have been baffled and disappointed in their attempts, and sit down, discouraged and

discontented. Some of the more knowing are coadjutors to the grievances; or fellow officers who do not choose to expose the guilty of their class and rank. Such are the natural effects of their respective causes. The constitution has drawn the power of the people at large to a point, and they have entrusted it to their representatives to prevent or redress such evils. If these neglect the exercise of those powers, they become certainly responsible for all the evils which thence accrue to the community; evils which never fail to prove a cancer to the body politick —Let me therefore beseech and conjure our legislatures, by every tie of love and regard for the welfare of our country, to examine their powers and duty for the redress of our grievances. Fear not the trouble, nor the expence; I am confident the salutary effects will reward them an hundred fold. Do they discover general discontents respecting the proceedings of their courts, let them inquire in a more private manner what are the reasons. If they discover well founded reasons of suspicion, I humbly conceive it to be their duty to cite such officers before them, and sincerely endeavour to find out what evidences might have been procured, and neglected; how the evidences given in the case have been managed; and where-ever they discover culpable partiality, let such officers, whether civil or military, be broke with infamy, without respect to persons or characters. Let them not only thus guard against the abuse of power, but also against the neglect of its exercise. Judges, justices, or officers in the militia, who wilfully neglect the execution of the laws in their respective departments, may as justly and ought as well to be broke as the others. For what do the best of laws avail, if not put in execution? Would our legislatures once make trial of this recommended remedy, I am confident the renewed vigour, spirit and life of our civil society would soon convince us of its salutary effects.

I hope my country will indulge me with the liberty I take in my remarks, while I assure them they proceed from a love to its welfare.

So I am
Sir,
Yours',
And my fellow-citizens, &c.
A TRUE PATRIOT.

TRENTON, April 18.

We hear that Adm. Arbuthnot's squadron, which lately sailed to Virginia, arrived at New-York a few days ago.

MARTIN BECK, BLUEDYER,

In Germantown township, Philadelphia county,

Begs leave to inform the Publick in general, and his friends and former customers in particular, that they can send their yarn, (linen or cloth) to Mr. Daniel Suter's, in Second-street, the fifth door above Race-street, Philadelphia; from whence they can fetch it again in three weeks from the time they left it, done in the best manner, and as low as the times will admit; and it is expected that each person will put his name and place of abode on a piece of paper to the yarn.

N. B.

To be sold at said Suter's, Lisbon wine, Jamaica spirits, West-India and Philadelphia rum, souchong and bohea tea, coffee, loaf, white and brown Spanish sugars, pepper, alspice, ginger, lampblack, glue, chalk, boiled and raw linseed oil, cotton, cotton and wool cards, men's and women's leather shoes, a quantity of writing paper.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Monday the 30th of this month, at the house of the subscriber, in the Western Precinct in the county of Somerset, near Rocky-hill, and within about half a mile of Col. Henry Vandike's, Two valuable horses, cattle, a waggon and gears, a sleigh and sled, a mill for cleaning wheat, plough and harrow, and several farming utensils. Also a bedstead and bedding, and all sorts of household and kitchen furniture. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock of said day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by

ADRIAN HEEGEMAN.

April 14th, 1781.

[Horse Kuhli-Kan—Bowhill Farm, near Trenton—owner not named.]

[Horse Frederick—Amwell—Peter and Philip Case.]

[Horse Liberty—Maidenhead—Edm. Bainbridge.]

[Horse Arabian—South Amboy—Dan. Lott.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS,

That James Sanderson, living near the White Horse, between Trenton and Crosswicks, has set up the Blue Dying; such as linen and cotton. Any person who will give him their work, may depend on having the same done well, and in as short a time as possible after the delivery of it.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 174, *April* 25, 1781.

Number IV.

Mr. Collins,

Having in the course of my three foregoing numbers offered four capital remedies for our preservation, I proceed to add,

5. *Let government be prudent and frugal in the expenditure of publick monies.* Money are the sinews of war. And government ought to know the necessity and use of it. While our money press could supply any quantity government ordered, I fear they have made too free with the expenditures; and many inoffensive citizens must now experience the deplorable effects. Our legislatures find the ways and means, by which they must now procure it, more difficult; and the want of it more alarming and dangerous than perhaps many have been aware of: Therefore a small degree of sagacity or forecast will convince of the necessity of prudence in procuring, and faithful frugality in the expenditures of the publick's money. Dutch historians observe that this prudence and frugality have proved one of the chief means of that people's preservation in their severe struggles for liberty. To think or say, in the loss or waste of publick property, *that there are many to pay for it*, argues an abandoned and inimical disposition of mind. Those who have had oppertunities to know the cheats and insolent frauds upon the publick, cannot refrain from disagreeable recollections. And ought not these to be warnings to the present legislatures? Let them therefore study ways and means to prevent, as much as possible, such pernicious practices for the future. Let them be cautious in the salaries allowed to the respective officers. It is true officers should be paid for the care

and labour of their stations; but our present circumstances demand frugality from every citizen. And why should not such as are entrusted with the affairs of the nation, set the example? Where is the common citizen, that can now live as free as before the war, and bear his part of the unavoidable publick burthens? Therefore the allowances to the former officers while under the crown, can be no standard to proceed by now. These allowances ought to be squared as much as possible, by such income as the nation can reasonably afford. For how exceeding disagreeable must it prove to a most zealous friend of his country, to see men supported in luxury and excess, by the dear earned fruits of his industry and sobriety? But will some say, *none will serve unless well paid.* I answer, an honest friend to his country will desire no more than common fare with his fellow-citizens. These are to be trusted; these will be rewarded by the blessings and approbation of their conduct by their countrymen. Others plainly discover their view to be money, not the good of the nation; and therefore ought not to be trusted. For, it may be depended upon, they will injure their country if possible, for the sake of lucre or gain. Moreover, let government take care to employ no more in the publick service than are truly necessary. All monies so paid is wantonly thrown away, and must unavoidably embarrass in the necessary business of the nation. Finally, let government for the preservation of publick financiers compel punctual, satisfactory, and just settlements of accounts, within as short periods as possibly may be. It is manifest that long continued accounts become intricate, and afford numberless oppertunities to defraud the publick. To this I subjoin,

6. *Let legislatures exert every nerve to adapt the raising of supplies to the convenience and advantage of the community.* Several particulars under this head demands our serious attention. I humbly conceive,

1. As to the manner of raising supplies, government ought not to look only to the more industrious part of the community for them. There are thousands of pernicious superfluities daily imported for which those who are able and will consume them, ought to pay duties on them, in proportion to the burthens of the yeomanry of the country. These duties would bring a vast sum into the publick treasury; be voluntarily paid by such as are able to do it. If it should prove a bar against their importation, would then be a double advantage to the community. The taxes to be procured in kind, or the produce of the country. For then, less money would be required; the farmers prompted to raise it; the necessary supplies for the army be secured, the embargo be taken off, and a free trade, the spring of industry, allowed with the remainder; and the expences of several officers avoided.

2. As to the abilities of the community to afford them, our rulers ought duly to consider them. I allow our resources are greater than a foreigner would allow to so new a settled country, but they are far from being inexhaustible. They are capable of great improvement. Husbandry is the main source of them all, and therefore ought particularly to be encouraged and supported. Encouraged by a tender care of their property as sacred, by providing as advantageous a market for their produce as the circumstances of the times will possibly admit. Husbandry ought to be supported by laying as few obstacles in the way as may be, and giving every discouragement to the destructive vices of dissipation, sloth, and indolence.

Here I cannot omit taking notice of some late publications respecting the manumission of our slaves.—However desirable and salutary such thing might be in a favourable day, I am clearly of opinion, if the scheme of Mr. Cooper and his Friend to Justice was adopted, it would be attended with the greatest injustice, and the ruin of the glorious cause we are contending for. I here only transiently observe, that they are the lawful property of their present owners. If they are not, why is the legislature importuned for a law to manumit them? If they are, let the legislature duly consider if it even was in their power by a law to manumit them, whether their constituents are able to bear this additional tax? Suppose, at random guess, their number in New Jersey to be twelve thousand, probably there are more, and their average value

at forty pounds per head; then forty times twelve thousand, is four hundred and eighty thousand pounds. Can New-Jersey be supposed able to bring up this sum in addition to the annual taxes for the war? If the whole of this tax was to be raised by the present owners losing their slaves, it would be tenfold more unjust and ruinous than the depreciation tax. And if that had be so levied by virtue of a law, such legislature would have deserved banishment. If the owners were to be allowed a reasonable value for them, I wonder whether all those advocates who possessed none would cheerfully pay their proportion towards their redemption? Whether they would suppose themselves able to do it, at this time? No charity is easier bestowed, and less deserving, than what is taken from another person's property. I wish they were free in such a manner as might be consistent with justice to their owners, and the safety of the nation. But I am confident, we have as good a right to petition our legislatures, upon levelling principles, for a repeal of all our laws enacted for the preservation of private property, and at once throw all our possessions in common use, as to petition for a manumission pursuant to the principals held forth in the before mentioned performances. And I submit it to the consideration of my fellow-citizens, whether gentlemen, who presume to offer such unjust and ruinous bills to the legislature, are proper persons to be entrusted with legislative authority? Let us only consider, if the majority of the New-Jersey legislature happened only once to be composed of men possessed of such principles, into what awful convulsions and general ruin they may cast the state! Yea, men of so little sense of the sacredness of property, seem very unfit to be entrusted with the people's possessions, or the management of a cause in which the preservation of both our liberties and property, in a great measure, depend upon our abilities to support a war undertaken in their defence.

7. Another important preservative is, *Let every member of the empire consider himself as deeply interested in the issue of the present contest.* It is a baneful and an accursed maxim, *Every one for himself and God for us all.* In every society, individuals are members of that social body; and as that body fares, so will its members. Every American may well consider himself as embarked in the vessel of our state. If that is cast away, we all perish with it. If we should happen to be subdued, (which God forbid) I am sure that even the body of our tories will be fatally disappointed in their most sanguine expectations. And as for others, have they, or do they, in the time of afflictions, amass heaps of gold, they would only have heaped them for the use of their task masters; and the common citizen, with the poorer sort among us, might well prepare their necks for the galling yoke. If we preserve our independence, in the comfortable sense of liberty, and the agreeable prospect of doubling our preserved pittance by the advantages of a free trade, and leaving our offspring in the possession of dear bought liberty, and the oppertunities of amply providing for their posterity. A child so left by a parent with one shilling to begin with, is much better off than one left with thousands of pounds in a state of civil slavery. I have seen a little of the condition of the middle and poorer sort of people in the best dominions of Europe; but O! did America know her present advantages, I am sure she would hazard the last farthing in defending them. These may perhaps say or think—*what shall we have for all our pains; the great and rich will only reap the benefit.* I would be sorry if any should thus reason against themselves; for I am confident that none are more deeply interested in the issue of our present contest than our middle and poor sort of people. In a state of civil slavery, the opulent by their money and influence procure ways and means to support themselves and families in ease and grandeur at the expense of the sweat and labour of those in your circumstances of life. Were the rich and wealthy as much affected by civil slavery as the poor, no state in the world would long usurp its tyranny. Therefore in despotick government the poor and middle class give up all hope of ever getting before hand in the world, as to themselves and children after them; scanty fare, as to food and raiment; is generally the extent of their views; and all the repast afforded them in their hard

labour and parsimony is often the galling reflection, that hard necessity will expose a worn out age to gratuitous support, or to expire in want. O! lamentable condition! Compare with this portrait, truly drawn, the happy situation of free born Americans. How many thousands can attest that they remember the day they possessed no more than the scanty clothing on their backs, who now occupy ceiled dwellings and extensive freeholds; all procured by mere industry and care. I boldly assert, that there is not under the whole canopy of heaven such another place as America, while free, for the encouragement of the poor, in their pursuits for obtaining comfortable livelihoods by industry and care. It is therefore evident, that it is full as much, if not more, the interest of the middle and lower class among us to defend and maintain our liberty, than the rich and great. Which still becomes more manifest, if we consider the consequences of being subdued. In such lamentable case a few of our warmest friends would lose their heads, but the number of the opulent would find means to make friends of the unrighteous mammon by their money, and afterwards share in the common plunder. But will the common peasant have friends? When his all is confiscated, will he begin the world a-new under any prospect of success? Should these taskmasters bear down their own loving subjects at home by an intolerable load of taxes, and excuse vanquished rebels? Who can possibly expect it? Therefore, if any of the lowest among us render any service to their country, let such consider, it is in effect done to themselves and their posterity. Some may reply—*But ought not the rich to do their proportion according to what they possess? but instead of that, they are screened, yea, many of them make their fortunes out of our distresses.* I answer, 1. Perhaps if you was well acquainted with the whole, you would not see cause to believe so great a disproportion between you and the rich. 2. If there was, no people whatever is happier circumstanced to procure a redress than you are. For every freeman worth a trifling sum, has as good a right to vote at every election as the man worth his thousands; and as full liberty to petition your representatives for a redress of grievances. This single privilege is worth its millions.—3. If many have made their fortunes unjustly in an hour of our distress, as I fear too many have done, yet let me beseech you not to sit down in discontented murmurs, and refuse your sacred duty to your country. In this respect your crime would be as detestable as his: For while such injure their country by accursed rapine, you do it by refusing that aid and assistance your country requires for the preservation of whatever is dear to yourself; so he injures his poor country, and lays up something against an evil day: But you would do it in another respect, and leave yourself remediless in the general ruin. Let us consider their unjust acquired riches is seldom of long duration. Perhaps we may see some of them or their children come to your door, begging for a morsel of bread. Let us therefore do our duty in detecting and bringing to condign punishment every publick defaulter; and honestly exert every nerve in support of the common cause as our own. While I cordially wish for the general sway of such a spirit, I remain,

Sir, &c.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

FOR THE NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

An undissembled esteem of the Almighty's glory and the felicity of mankind, will apologize, it is hoped, for the freedom of the present Address to the Citizens of the United States. Admitting that the Divine being who gave existence to the universe, superintends its moral as well as natural government, we can experience no calamity, tho,' through the medium of second causes, without asknowledging it to be derived from heavenly power; without confessing there is not "any evil" of punishment "in a city," but what is inflected by "The Lord" himself.

Upon the admission of this truth is founded the propriety of the recommendation of Congress, "That Thursday, the third day of May next, be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, that we may

with united hearts, confess and bewail our manifold sins and transgressions, and by sincere repentance and amendment of life, appease God's righteous displeasure; and, through the merits of our blessed Saviour, obtain pardon and foregiveness."

And while an advertance to the Divine displeasure manifested to cities, to kingdoms, and to the whole world itself, for the practice of evil, cannot but justly cause a people of guilt and impenitence to dread the effects of heavenly justice. A sinful nation, of possessed by contrition, and returning to holiness, from the several precedents of the Almighty's clemency sensibly displayed to penitence, may humbly hope for the enjoyment of his holy favor, and the salvation of his arm of strength.

It should ever be remembered, however, that the eye of Omniscience penetrates the veil of *disguise*, and that the Divine Majesty "will not be *mocked;*" that the oblation of *deceit* will be an offense to his *truth*, add sin to sin, and occasion *hypocrisy* more forcibly to feel the power of his wrath.

You will therefore permit me, my fellow-citizens, with fervency to implore, that in our observance of the ensuing solemnity, *sincerity* may dwell on our lips, and *piety* possess our souls; that duly recognizing our acts of guilt, with *heart-felt grief* we may supplicate the Almighty's grace, and be devoted to his sacred will.

And becoming objects of his love, what may we not hope for from his munificence!—In the language by himself expressed, shall not "our light break forth as the morning, and our health spring forth with speed!" Will not "our righteousness go before us, and his own glory be our reward?"

On us, indeed, all good shall wait that can be desired by wisdom, or conferred by bounty. "Peace shall dwell within our walls, and plenty within our dwellings!" Science shall grace our schools of youth, and honour attend our commonwealth!—No more shall flow the patriot's blood!—No more shall hapless widows weep!—Nor more shall orphans cries be heard.

But should the approaching day be unduly noticed; should it be marked only by *seeming goodness*, and shall we *still continue* in the *path of vice*, what vengeance may we not fear from incensed Omnipotence! And how could we endure the Almighty's "terrors!" or whither flee to avoid his presence!—Look we may for "mercy," but we "shall not perceive it!" And expect "salvation," but it "shall be far from us!"

If, therefore, we regard prosperity; if we wish to escape perdition, let our steps be directed by prudence, and our actions impelled by virtue!—Let each one himself reform, do honor to religion, and to his country become a blessing!

State of New-Jersey, }
April 9, 1781. } CLEERICUS.

CHATHAM, April 18.

Last Monday night Capt. Baker Hendricks went from Elizabeth-Town to Staten-Island, and brought off one Lieutenant and a private of the Refugees, and one inhabitant.—Previous to the above, a party went over and brought off a Captain.

TRENTON, April 25.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated April 17, 1781.

"We have just received a letter from General Greene, of the 30th ult. about 45 miles N. W. of Cross-Creek. Lord Cornwallis still on the route to that place, and General Greene near him. No action is likely to happen. It is evident from this letter that the enemy suffered greatly in the action of the 15th March, near Guilford Court-House, the distress which embarrasses them shows it."

Mr. Collins,

It may be recollected that in my address to the Legislature published in your Gazette, No. 149, speaking of the new emitted money, I observed, that upon the principles which it was emitted, nothing but the unaccountable caprice which governs human nature in certain situations, could depreciate it: Little did I then think it *could* be neglected by its very guardians.

I then presumed that the Legislature would see the fatal tendency of coupling it with the old continental, and repeal the *forty for one* clause: This they did, and put it perhaps on as good a footing as possible, by authorizing a competent body to declare the rate of exchange as often as any alteration in it should happen. Did not this alteration in the law and the consequent declaration of the *legal* exchange making it equal to the *real*, give universal satisfaction? And did not the money then circulate with greater freedom than it has ever done either before or since? Why is it then that the same spirit is not kept up? Why is not the legal exchange *kept* equal to the real? Is it because the state of Pennsylvania have not altered the legal exchange there? And what have we to do with Pennsylvania? Is not our money our own? Will they *redeem* it for us? *and redeemed it must be.* Will they make good to the people of this state the loss they suffer by receiving it in a depreciated state, or holding it in their hands while depreciating? If not, for justice sake, let us look to ourselves, let us rouze from this lethargy, and make our money what it ought to be, by keeping up the exchange equal to gold and silver.

If the Executive of the state of Pennsylvania think proper to depreciate *their* money, by keeping it tacked to continental at half the real exchange—if they think proper to cheat their honest citizens, by putting it in the power of knaves to pay their debts with half the value, what is all that to us? Let us not follow so weak, so wicked an example—we are past the age of infancy—our interest demands it of us—let us *think* and *act* for ourselves.

SCIPIO.

All persons indebted to the printer of this Gazette, for publishing Advertisements, are requested to make immediate payment. This duty has been so much neglected that he is constrained to declare, that in future none will be inserted unless the money is paid at the time they are delivered in, agreeably to the terms specified at the bottom of the fourth page.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, April 24, 1781.

Burlington, April 13, 1781.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Person that can come well recommended, to keep the gaol in Burlington. For further particulars enquire of Jacob Phillips, Sheriff.

[Horse Bay Richmond—Rocky Hill—owner not named.]

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, in Bordentown,

A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO WENCH,

About 16 years of age, has had the small-pox and measles, and is sold for want of employ only. JOSEPH BORDEN.

Bordentown, April 22, 1781.

[Horse Jolly Chester—Maidenhead—Ralph Phillips.]

[Horse The Lion—Readington—Peter Covenhoven.]

TO BE SOLD

At public Vendue, on Friday the 11th of May next,

The undivided two-sixth parts of one hundred and fifty acres of land, late belonging to William and Andrew Scholey, whereon John Scholey now lives, situated within about two miles of Easton ferry, in a pleasant and wholesome part of the country. The above land will be sold for ready cash only. Attendance will be given by

WILLIAM BOND, and
GEORGE WARNE,
Commissioners for Sussex County, New-Jersey.

N. B. The above vendue to begin at two o'clock on said day.

April 11, 1781.

[Horse Golden Farmer—near Trenton—John Reeder.]

TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable terms, by

WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At Trenton Landing,

Most of the medicines that are in use, also corks for beer and cyder, the best salt for fish and pork, mustard by the bottle, French barley, oatmeal, wooden ware, sweet oil, brimstone and antimony for horses, stone lime from one to one hundred bushels, snuff, vinegar, by the gallon, and sundry other things.

TO BE LET,

For one year or more, and may be entered on immediately,

Two houses in Arneytown, six miles from Crosswicks, ten from Bordentown, five from Allentown, and fifteen from Trenton.—One has been a tavern for many years, and would suit a blacksmith; the other a large and commodious house, and would suit a storekeeper or tradesman. For terms apply to Thomas Forman, near the premises.

April 20, 1781.

[Horse Fleetwood—Maidenhead—Daniel Hunt.]

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 175, May 2, 1781.

TRENTON, May 2.

Colonel Israel Shreve was lately elected a Representative in Assembly, for the county of Burlington, in the room of William Hough, Esq., deceased.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, ESQUIRE,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the state of New-Jersey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by a certain act of the Legislature of this state, intitled, *An* Act *to amend an Act, intitled An* Act *for establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the bills of credit of the United States, assigned as the quota of this state*, passed at Trenton the seventeenth day of November last, is is enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor and Privy Council, immediately after the passing of said act, and thereafter, from time to time, as often as the same may be thought necessary, to ascertain and declare the general current rate of exchange between continental currency and specie, as by the said act may more fully appear.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable the Privy Council of this state, to issue this proclamation, to declare and make known to the citizens of this state, that the said Governor and Privy Council have, on the date hereof, ascertained and declared, and do hereby ascertain and declare the present exchange between continental currency and specie to be One Hundred and Fifty for One.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,

BOWES REED, Sec'ry.

God Save the People.

MICHAEL TRAPPAL,

Stocking-Maker,

Opposite Mr. Abraham Hunt's,

Takes this method to acquaint his former customers and the publick in general, that he continues to make all kinds of worsted, thread and cotton stockings and breeches patterns as usual; and will engage to be punctual to the time promised, at as low a rate as the times will admit.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran-Away from Hackett's-Town, Sussex county, on Saturday evening the 21st of April, two negroe men and one woman, the wife of the eldest. One of the men named Frank, is about forty years old, the other about 25. The woman named Phoebe, is near forty, and

has a child with her. They stole two horses, one a very large sorrel horse, eight or nine years old, and fifteen hands high. It is supposed they are gone towards New-York. The above reward will be paid to have them apprehended and secured, by the owner, Mrs. Wilson, at Hackett's-Town, Col. Thompson, at Trenton, Mr. Bray, at Raritan Landing, or Colonel Stewart, at Head-Quarters, New-Windsor.

New Jersey, Middlesex county, ss. } By virtue of an order from the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery, will be held at Princeton, in and for the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of May next: All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other Officers and Ministers of Justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state, against any offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day, and at the place aforesaid.

JOHN PLATT, Sheriff.

April 28, 1781.

[Horse Young Whirlegigg—Six Mile Run—Cornelius Dehart.]

[Horse Figure—Scotch-Plains—Amos Swan.]

New Jersey, Somerset county, ss. } By virtue of an order from the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery will be held at Hillsborough, in and for the county of Somerset, on Monday the twenty-first of May next: All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Counstables, and other Ministers of Justice, of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state, against any offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

PETER T. SCHENK, Sheriff.

April 28, 1781.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLICK VENDUE,

On the 29th of May, at ten o'clock, upon the premises,

A Valuable tract of Land, lying in the county of Somerset, and township of Bridgewater, being the place of Cornelius Middagh, deceased, supposed to contain 170 or 180 acres of good land, some excellent meadow now under improvement, and more may be made, good plough and pasture land, a sufficiency of wood land, a good garden, and an excellent spring of water near the door. For further particulars

inquire on the premises, where the articles of the vendue may be seen, and due attendance given by the subscribers,

WILLIAM VAN NORTWICK, Executor,
MARGARET RIDDER, Executrix.

Raritan, April 24, 1781.

TO BE LET,

An extraordinary House and Garden.—

Several working horses for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, within two miles of Cranberry mills. JOHN DUNCAN.

[Horse Godolphin—Phila.—J. Wilkinson.]

[Horse Young Granby—Slab-Town—Abner Page.]

[Horse Juvenal—Troy—owner not named.]

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 176, *May* 9, 1781.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT TRENTON.

(B) Ball, Spencer, Trenton. Barnett, I. B., Germantown.
Dorsett James, Spotswood.
Hart, Noah, near Pennington.
Lesley James, Germantown. Lloyd Richard, Allentown.
Pigley John, Moore's-Town.
Rodgers B. R. John, Surgeon to Pennsylvania line, 3.
Smith, Captain, 7th Pennsylvania regiment.
Voorhees Minne, Commissary Flying Hospital, Issuing Commissary of Supplies Pennsylvania line.

BENJ. SMITH, Postmaster.

TRENTON, May 9.

On the 21st. ult. a party of about 70 of the enemy came over to Elizabeth-Town, from Staten-Island. They landed at Halstead's Point, and were discovered between that place and the town by O.—Hendricks, who was patroling with about 10 of his men, and though so much inferior in number, he kept up a smart fire on them, which prevented them from penetrating farther into town than Doctor Winans's.—After collecting a few horses, &c. firing through the windows in the room where Mrs. Winans was sitting, by which a boy was wounded in the arm, and burning the house of Mr. Ephraim Marsh, they went off to their boats. In this excursion these freebooters had one of the banditti, viz. Elias Mann, late an inhabitant of Elizabeth Town, killed, and the noted Smith Hetfield, wounded in two places.

And on Friday night last an other party of plunderers were over at Elizabeth-Town, and carried off about 40 head of cattle.

By persons from New York we are informed, that a number of troops have embarked on board of transports, their destination said to be to the Eastward:—

That last week a very hot press took place there, by which several hundred men from the city were carried on board the fleet,—and 309 American prisoners were also carried from the prison ship, and forced on board their ships of war, among whom were Captains, Mates, and other officers.—Such is the unexampled barbarity of the piratical nation against which we have to contend! They revere neither the laws of GOD nor of nations.

We are told that in a New-York paper of the 30th ult. is an order for a *Feu-de-Joye*, in consequence of Cornwallis's success on the 15th of March, at Guilford Court-House. As that success undoubtedly effected a *retreat*, it were to be wished, upon the purest principles of whiggism, that the enemy might meet with the like *success* every day. Were this to be the case, we should oblige them, ere long, to *retreat* from the continent, not only because of *fatigue*, and for the *want of provisions*, reasons they assign for *retreating*, but lest there should not be one man left to tell the tale of these *successes* to their Royal Master the Tyrant of Britain. Never could the firing of a *Feu-de-joye* be more necessary to put a good face upon a bad bargain.

We hear that on Saturday last a packet from France arrived at Philadelphia.

The General Assembly of this State meet the 15th, and that of Pennsylvania on the 24th instant.

WOOL OR FLAX.

The Printer will thank any of his customers, to whom it may be convenient, and who may be in arrear for this Gazette, if they will pay him in either of those articles.

TO BE SOLD,

An excellent Breeding-Mare,

With a Foal at her Side. Enquire of the Printer.

ONE THOUSAND CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away on the 24th ult. from the subscriber in Hopewell, a negro man named Toney, about 35 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high.—Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

ANDREW BLACKWELL.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour him at their peril.

May 8, 1781.

ELIZABETH-TOWN STAGE WAGGON.

The subscribers inform the Publick, that they have provided a convenient Flying Stage Waggon, with four horses at the end of every twenty miles, suitable for carrying passengers and their baggage; and do engage to go two trips in every week, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, with this flying stage, after the 20th of May, 1781, and so continue till timely notice is given to the publick.—Will set out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-street, on every Monday and Thursday morning, precisely at the rising of the sun, breakfast at the Four-Lanes-End; shift horses, cross the New-Ferry just above Trenton Falls, dine at Jacob Bergen's at Princeton, shift horses, lodge at Brunswick, the next day at Elizabeth-Town at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The same, every Tuesday and Friday, will set out from Doctor Winan's tavern, in Elizabeth-Town, precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon, for Brunswick; the next days, every Wednesday and Saturday, will breakfast at Princeton, dine at the Four-Lanes-End, from thence to Philadelphia.

The price for each passenger, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, to be Forty Shillings in GOLD, or SILVER, or the value thereof in other money; and the like sum for 150 weight of baggage; and the same sum from Elizabeth-Town to Philadelphia, and so in proportion according to the length of way and weight.

The subscribers beg leave to return their thanks to all Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to favour them with their custom, and hope for a continuance of the same, and they may depend on the punctual attendance of their humble servants,

GERSHOM JOHNSON, and
April 30, 1781. JAMES DRAKE.

[Horse Wilkes—Burlington Co.—Apollo Woodward.]

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

New-Jersey,
to-wit, Notice is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at Gloucester Court-House, in the county of Gloucester, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Thursday the thirty-first day of May next, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Richard Townsend, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Peggy, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, of the port of Boston, lately captured by the enemy, and re-captured by the said Richard Townsend and others: To the end and intent that any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any he or they have, why the said schooner, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned, and a decree thereon pass, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Haddonfield, April 28, 1781.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Monday the 14th instant, May, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Richard Townsend, Esq. in the upper precinct of the county of Cape-May,

The Schooner Peggy, burthen about 70 tons, with her sails, rigging, tackle and apparel: also her cargo, consisting of sugar, rum, molasses, coffee and cotton. The cash to be paid on delivery of the articles.

By order of the Judge,
J. BURROWES, Marshall.

May 4, 1781.

FULLING-MILL.

The subscriber takes this method to acquaint his customers and the publick in general, that he has taken Abraham Van Dyke's fulling-mill, at Elomantunk, near New-Germantown: The mill is now in good order, and he will endeavour to give satisfaction to all who shall favour him with their custom. ISAAC VEGHTE.

Elomantunk, May 3, 1781.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 177, *May* 12, 1781.

TRENTON, May 16.

The Legislature of the state of New-York are to meet on the first Wednesday in June next.

MINERS.

Wanted, at Durham, five Miners, who understand working on a regular vein of iron ore, to whom good encouragement will be given by RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

May 16, 1781.

THE GOVERNOR,

Head-Quarters, Trenton, 14th May 1781.

At a General Court-Martial, whereof Col. Joseph Phillips was President, held at Trenton the 22d day of March last, by order of His Excellency the Governor, and continued by several adjournments, Lieutenant-Colonel William Chamberlin was tried upon the following charges.

1st. With ungentlemanly and unofficerlike behaviour towards the officers of his regiment.

2d. With having wilfully and maliciously impeded, or endeavoured to impede the militia, when about to march on a general alarm.

3d. With having embezzled the publick stores at Princeton.

4th. With having wilfully and maliciously, and wickedly issued orders contrary to those of a superior officer.

5th. With having issued orders for detaching a number of men to march on duty, the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand seven hun-

dred and eighty, and on the twenty-eighth of the same month, arresting the officers and preventing them from doing duty till tried by a Court-Martial.

6th. With having returned a number of the Captains to be fined for not making a return of their companies, and not returning others, guilty of the same offence.

The Court having maturely considered the several charges, are unanimously of opinion that he is guilty of the first, second, and sixth charges, and not guilty of the third, fourth and fifth charges, and do unanimously adjudge him to be cashiered.

By the same Court-Martial was tried Col. Thomas Reynolds, of the second Battalion of the Militia of the county of Burlington, on a charge of "having refused to put in execution the sentence of a Court-Martial held in said county, by his appointment, to turn out on their tour of duty, agreeably to an Act, intitled, *An Act to provide for the more effectual defence of the state, in case of invasion or incursions of the enemy*, passed the sixteenth of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty."

The Court having maturely considered the charge against Col. Thomas Reynolds, and his defence, are unanimously of opinion, that in refusing to put in execution the sentence of the Court-Martial aforesaid, he was guilty of a breach of the above-mentioned law, and do adjudge that he be fined the sum of Fifteen Pounds lawful money of this state.

And by the same Court-Martial was tried Major Cornelius Stout, of the third battalion of the militia of the county of Hunterdon, upon the following charges, viz.

1st. That at the time of the Springfield alarm, in June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, the said Major Stout sent written orders to Capt. Snook, who was then on his march, under the command of Col. Chamberlin, to join him, the said Major Stout on another rout.

2d. That in June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, he made an unjust and fraudulent return to General Heard, of the number of his men.

3d. With having uttered ungentlemanly and opprobious words of His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief of this state.

4th. That about the time the enemy left Princeton, the said Major Stout left his regiment and went to Princeton, and suffered the publick stores to be wasted and embezzled.

The Court taking into consideration the several charges against Major Cornelius Stout, are unanimously of opinion, that he is guilty of the first and third charges, and not guilty of the second and fourth charges; and do adjudge that the said Major Cornelius Stout of the third battalion of the militia of Hunterdon county, be cashiered.

All which sentences and adjudications I do approve of and confirm, and order the same to take place.

WM. LIVINGSTON

At a meeting of the Whig Society of Monmouth county, the 10th of May, 1781,

Resolved unanimously,

That we will use our utmost endeavours to support the credit of the paper currency of this state, and to execute the law strictly against every person who shall, to our knowledge, attempt to depreciate.

Resolved, That the concurrence of the other societies in this state be requested in the same measures and that the President do direct the foregoing resolutions to be published in Mr. Collins's next week's Gazette.

By order of the Society,
JOHN COVENHOVEN, President.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Saturday the 19th. instant, May, at ten o'clock, the forenoon, at Tom's-River Bridge, in the county of Monmouth;

The Sloop General Greene, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, consisting of about seven hundred bushels of Indian corn; and three young negro men, viz. Gilbert Black, Frank and Jacob;—to be sold for ready money only.

By order of the Judge,
J. BURROWES, Marshal.

May 12, 1781.

From the Pennsylvania Packet, *April 28,* 1781.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Si nolis sanus, curres hydropicus.

Friends and Countrymen,

We are now entered into the sixth year of the war, and yet experience has not furnished us with wisdom. Our officers and soldiers have indeed acquired a considerable degree of military knowledge; but every department of government, in every state in the union, seems rather to have lost a part of what they possessed at the beginning of the contest, than to have added to the original stock. When Sir William Howe landed on this continent with above thirty thousand veteran soldiers in 1776, though you had nothing but inexperienced and undisciplined troops to oppose to them, no despondency was to be seen. At the beginning you were beaten, which was expected by every body who had any knowledge of the history of the world. The perseverance however, and exertions of Congress, and of the different states, prevented the enemy from reaping the advantages which they expected from their success. Their objects were conquest and subjugation, and they were disappointed. The capture of the Hessians at Trenton, and the engagement at Princeton, which immediately followed that event, reflected the highest honour on your General and the troops under his command, and gave the first favourable turn to your affairs. And the courage and conduct of your army at Saratoga, impressed all Europe with a high opinion of your military character. The virtuous cause in which America was engaged, the wisdom of her counsels, and the bravery of her troops, were every where the subjects of conversation. Your friends were delighted; and the various publications which appeared in England, together with the debates of the English parliament, proved, that your enemies could not with hold their admiration, at the same time that they were confounded and astonished.

In the hour of their insolence, the throne of England had been in vain besieged by your supplications. Offers were now made on their part and rejected, infinitely more favourable to America, than had ever been proposed to her. These offers came too late. Your representatives in Congress had resolved to break the political bands which had connected you with England, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station, to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled you. And for the support of that declaration had pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honour.

Other insuperable objections presented themselves against the acceptance of the offers of Great-Britain. The most solemn engagements had been entered into by treaty with the King of France, that neither of the contracting parties should conclude either truce or peace with her, without the formal consent of the other; and they had mutually engaged not to lay down their arms, until the independence of the United States, which is declared to be the essential and direct end of the alliance, should be secured. The two contracting parties likewise engage "to make all the efforts in their power, against their common enemy, in order to attain the end proposed."

It is not my intention to touch upon the cabals and party disputes, with which this country has been distracted, both in and out of Congress, which have retarded our exertions. I pass over them with silence and with sorrow. They are to be lamented by us all; and it is the interest of all, that they should be buried in eternal oblivion. I am induced to trouble you with this address, to remind you, that the stipulations which have just been mentioned are mutual. That you are as solemnly engaged to France, as she is to you, to make all the efforts in the power of each of you, against the common enemy, for the purpose of securing the independence of the United-States, *and that you have not fulfilled your engagements.*

With respect to the army, Congress appear to have done every thing in their power. They are not vested with legislative authority: but whenever their requisitions are made for the public good, they ought punctually to be complied with. They called in proper time upon the different states, for a certain number of men, to be furnished by each of them, in proportion to their respective abilities, for the completion of the federal army. The time for opening the campaign draws very near, and this necessary requisition of Congress has not been fully complied with. The reinforcement mentioned by the Count de Rochambeau will probably arrive during the course of next summer.

That general officer informed the Assembly of Rhode-Island, that the corps which he now commands, is only the avant-garde of a greater force expected from France. It is certain that the avant-garde has preceeded the main body by an unusual length of time. Unforeseen circumstances may have occasioned this; there is no doubt however, but the latter will come: And when they do, it will be as uncommon a spectacle as it will be disgraceful to us, to see a body of auxiliaries sent from the distance of three thousand miles, exceeding in number the national troops of the country they are sent to assist.

If you are determined not to make those exertions which are necessary for establishing your independence, it is an act of cruelty to suffer the war to be continued any longer. In that case you should instruct your representatives in Congress to send a deputation at once to the Court of France, to inform them of your intentions. They should be told, that the solemn assurances which you gave some time ago, to prosecute the war with with all possible vigour, even to the sacrifice of your lives, and fortunes, for the accomplishment of your independence, were words without meaning, and that you are sorry you ever made use of them. That it is true the English have used you very ill, that they have destroyed a great number of your bravest and most valuable citizens, have burnt your towns, and let loose the savages of the wilderness to murder your women and children, and have committed many other acts of the most atrocious nature. That however your hearts are very tender and disposed to forget and forgive; and that therefore you beg to be absolved from your engagements with the Court of France,

that you may sue for, and receive the pardon and protection from the King of England, which he has been graciously pleased to offer to those who truly repent.

Dishonorable and criminal, as this proceeding may appear, it certainly would be less so, than the conduct of several of the Legislatures of this continent. These Legislatures are of their own creation, and receive their political existence from the breath of your nostrils. It behoves you therefore to enter into an immediate examination of your conduct, and to instruct them on those points wherein they may be found to have been negligent or deficient.

CASSIUS.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 178, *May* 23, 1781.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

There is hardly any thing in the United States that has been the cause of so many publications as the depreciation of our bills of credit, nor has any been attended with such horrid injustice. It must be called the *accursed thing;* it has already ruined great numbers of the most virtuous citizens of this as well as the other states in the union: In short, the continental money has almost made its exit, being now depreciated to that degree that I am ashamed to mention it. What is become of those piddling polititions that continuelly filled our news papers with their performances in favour of the depreciation of our paper money, pointing out the many advantages we should avail ourselves of by the depreciation, &c. &c. Since our Legislature has made up the depreciation with great propriety and justice to our army, they seem ashamed. Let them alone, they have spit their venom and done all the mischief they could, I only wish they had never appeared in print. But, Mr. Printer, the same set of monopolizers, Silents and Dodgers, are endeavouring with all their powers and faculties to act the same tragic scene over again with our state money. The common conversation is, that it is already at two or more for one in hard money, and indeed in almost every kind of merchandize; and unless our Legislature speedily interpose, and by law' put a stop to those gentry, I am really afraid our state money, altho. funded on the most permanent security, will share the same fate of the Continental.—This I apprehend is an task. Men may be divided into two classes, viz. creditors and debtors; no depreciation ever did or ever will originate with the former. Perhaps you will ask why? The answer is ready, because it is the best interest of creditors to keep it good. The depreciation of money always did and will originate with debtors for the same reason, because it is their interest to depreciate. Has not the most careless observer experienced this to be true within the last four years? How many have made fortunes by running in debt, and keeping their creditors out of their money until the depreciation was five or ten times as much as when the debt was contracted, then perhaps pay with one tenth of what the thing purchased sold for? To finally cure this malignant disorder, let a new law be enacted that in case a depreciation should take place, every debtor contracting any debt shall pay up the depreciation which may happen between the time of contracting and the time of paying. This will be a dodge upon the dodgers, and let this be the only tender of our state money. By this means you will make it the interest of debtors as well as creditors to keep the money good; and surely when it becomes the interest of all men to comply with a law, that law will be carried into effect. Long arguments are unnecessary, for interest governs all men. However, I have but little expectation of anything being done effectually until a self-denying ordinance is adopted in all our Legislatures, supreme and subordinate, excluding every member from holding any post of profit or honour during the time of his being a member in either Congress, Council or Assembly. This was done in a former revolution, and perhaps one as important as that of these United States. The minds of all men are liable and subject to a bias, and therefore it is

become necessary in politicks as well as in religion, to lay asside every weight, and the selfinterested views that so easily beset us. The experience of past transactions has taught us (not to mention or hold up to publick view the particular names) that it is now become necessary that every member before he is admitted to his seat, make oath, that he does not, directly or indirectly, hold any post of profit or honour, and that he will not accept of any such post during the time he may continue to be a member; then and not till then, may we expect our publick affairs will be conducted as they ought to be: then may we expect a law in favour of doing justice to the widow, the orphen, and the aged, by making up the depreciation to them as well as the army, &c. For how can we look up to the Great Governor of the universe, for his blessing, until our publick measures are so conducted as to coincide with that great command, Do Justice, love Mercy, and walk humbly! This is the sincere desire and prayer of

April 28, 1781. A TRADESMAN OF NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, May 30.

The last Chatham papers gives an account of some depredations committed on the 25th. ult. by a party of Indians piloted to the neighbourhood of the Minisinks by two tories; but as we have heard no more of it, we flatter ourselves it will prove premature.

The Hon. the General Assembly of this State are now sitting at Princeton, for the despatch of publick business.

At the annual election held on the 2d inst. in the state of Rhode-Island, His Excellency William Greene, Esquire, was re-elected Governor; and the Hon. William Ellery, Ezekiel Cornell, Daniel Mowry, and James M. Varnum, Esquires, were appointed to represent that state in Congress.

TRENTON AND ELIZABETH-TOWN STAGE.

The subscribers take this method to inform the publick, that they have erected a complete Stage-Waggon to go from this city to Trenton and Elizabeth-town, passing through Bristol: They flatter themselves that the mode they have taken to complete the journey, with ease and despatch, cannot fail giving satisfaction to those who please to favour them with their custom. The Stage to set off from the Conestogoe-Waggon, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thursday mornings, precisely at six o'clock, and to reach Princeton the same day, there to meet another stage, change Passengers, and reach Elizabeth-Town the next day, and so complete the journey in two days.

The Price for each Passenger is *Thirty Shillings Specie*, or the value in other money, and the same for any Baggage weighing 150 lb.

EDWARD YOUNG, and
ICHABOD GRUMMOND.

N. B. No run goods to be admitted in this Stage, nor sealed letters, unless directed to gentlemen of the army of the United States.

JOSEPH INSLEE
Has For Sale,
At Pennington,
A few Tierces of best Liver Oil,
Also,
Pepper and Alspice.
By the Hundred Weight or less Quantity.

Whereas publick notice was given last year in the Chatham papers, desiring all persons who have any demands against the estate of Sam. F. Parker, deceased, in Woodbridge in the county of Middlesex, on bond, bill or note, to bring them in, therefore I have given you notice once more if you do not bring them in by the last day of June next, or you may depend on being dealt with as the law directs, as I am determined to settle all I have to do with it; and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment or expect trouble, and to come to the house where he deceased, to have them settled.

ELIAS WINANS, Executor.

May 3.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 179, *May* 30, 1781.

TRENTON, May 29.

The members of the Whig Society of Somerset will be pleased to recollect, that the society will meet on Friday the 8th. of June at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. Mershon, tavern keeper, at Hillsborough. JOHN TAYLOR, Sec.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber in Crosswicks, a General Assortment of Merchandize; Cedar, Boards and Shingles; also a healthy Negro Girl, about fourteen years old.

JOHN VAN-EMBURGH.

Crosswicks, May 30th, 1781.

EIGHT SILVER DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away last night from the subscriber, in Middletown township, Bucks county, an Apprentice Lad, named William Worstill, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, well-set and full-faced; he is remarkably fond of playing on the fife; by trade a miller: had on and took with him, a light-coloured coat, corded jacket and breeches, a corded coattee, and sundry clothes not known. He went off with one Joseph Gillam, a weaver, and John Twining, a labourer, and it is supposed they are making for New-York. Whoever will take up said apprentice, and secure him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by JOSEPH JENKS.

May 26, 1781.

THIRTY SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, about five weeks ago, a Mulatto Fellow, named Jack, about five feet two or three inches high, fair complexion, black bushy hair: Had on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth-coat, leather breeches, a red surtout coat very large for him. He is a good tempered fellow when sober, but sulky and quarrelsome in liquor; he is well acquainted with the country, having been two or three times at Boston, and was servant to Dr. Hutchinson when the army were at Valley-forge. He is a good taylor, and probably may be skulking in some part of the country, working at that trade. Whoever takes up said fellow, and delivers him to the subscriber at Philadelphia, or George Davis at Trenton, shall have the above reward; and all persons are forbid harbouring him, as by so doing, they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

ANDREW CALDWELL.

N. B. Said fellow would have been advertized before, but as he had a trick of absenting himself for two or three weeks at a time and returning home, it was thought he might do the same now.

May 18.

The publick are informed, that the Continental ferry, at present kept across Delaware river at the lower landing, will be discontinued after the sixth day of June next ensuing; and that attendance will be given at the upper or old ferry below the falls, for transporting the publick across from the seventh day of the aforesaid month of June.

Trenton, 30th May, 1781.

JOHN NEILSON,
D. Q. M. New-Jersey.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 180, *June* 6, 1781.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, ESQUIRE,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in in Chief in and over the state of New-Jersey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by a certain act of the Legislature of this state, intitled, *An* Act *to amend an Act, intitled, An* Act *for establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States, assigned as the quota of this state,* passed at Trenton the seventeenth day of November last, it is enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor and Privy Council, immediately after the passing the said act, and thereafter, from time to time, as often as the same may be thought necessary, to ascertain and declare the general current rate of exchange between the continental currency and specie, as by the said act may more fully appear.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable the Privy Council of this state, to issue this proclamation, to declare and make known to the citizens of this state, that the said Governor, and Privy Council have, on the day of the date hereof, ascertained and declared, and do hereby ascertain and declare the present exchange between continental currency and specie to be One Hundred and Seventy-Fife for One.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, Princeton, the second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,
BOWES REED, Sec'ry.
God Save the People.

A Quantity of

WRITING PAPER

To be Sold cheap for Ready Money,
at the Printing-office in Trenton.

THREE POUNDS IN GOLD OR SILVER REWARD

Ran away on Sunday night last, the 27th of this instant, from the subscriber living in Newtown Buck's County, Pennsylvania; a Negro woman named Fann, a short thick wench, about 18 or 19 years of age, very black, thick lips: had on a short gown and petticoat made of linsey, black and white stripes, a large bundle of other cloths for herself and female child, about three years old; it is expected she has been assisted by some negro or mulatto. Whoever takes up and secures said Negro wench and child, so that her master may have them again, shall receive the above Reward paid by

May 29, 1781. SAMUEL YARDLEY.

FORTY POUNDS HARD MONEY REWARD.

Escaped from the guard at Hillsborough in the county of Somerset, in the morning of the 30th. of *May* last, *Joseph Brown* and *Andrew Lintnor;* the first formerly went by the name of *Joseph Hubbs*, is about 35 years of age, six feet high, and of slender make, he has brown hair, and is remarkable for having two spots of white hair on the crown of his head. The second, to wit, *Andrew Lintnor*, is about five feet six inches high, close well set, brown hair, and about 30 years of age. Whoever apprehends the above persons and delivers them to the subscriber, shall have the above Reward, or one half if only one of them be taken and delivered as aforesaid.

April 1st, 1781. PETER T. SCHENK, Sheriff.

Was taken up a drift in the river Delaware, the 11th of May, ult. a raft of thirty white pine logs about 12 or 13 feet long, and two 36 feet long. Any person or persons proving his or their property,

and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the subscriber, at Burlington,

BRYEN DOREN.

N. B. If no application is made for them, they will be sold on the 25th instant June.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Trenton, on the 31st of May, a Bay Mare, scarce fourteen hands high, six years old, both hind feet white, a small star in her forehead, short dock and small tail, and some saddle marks. Whoever takes up said mare and delivers her at Mr. Hunt's store in Trenton, shall receive Four Spanish Milled Dollars, by ROBERT ROBISON.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 181, *June* 13, 1781.

TRENTON, June 13.

On Sunday last arrived at Philadelphia the brig Allday, from Cork, late commanded by Capt. Stewart. She was taken by the Fair American privateer, has a valuable cargo of provisions, &c. on board, and sailed from Cork the 28th of March.

Wanted immediately,

A BLACKSMITH,

Who understands his business well—to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Taken up by the subscriber on Monday the 4th. instant, at Raritan Landing, a brown Horse, about fourteen hands high, a natural pacer, without any artificial mark, about five years old. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

June 11, 1781. JOHN BRAY.

THOMAS LEIPER,

Tobaconist,

Has removed from Spruce and Water-streets, to the East side of Water-street, the seventh door above Market-street, where he has for Sale, Scotch Snuff and Manufactured Tobacco of the first Quality.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1781.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A large and commodious dwelling-house in Bordentown, with stable, chair house, a large garden and pasture lot, all in good repair.—For terms apply to Joseph Carson, in Philadelphia, or Joseph Potts in Bordentown.

Said Potts has for sale, an excellent light waggon, covered with leather, almost new, and a strong two horse waggon.

June 3, 1781.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 182, *June* 20, 1781.

Number V.

Mr Collins,

The several preservatory remedies I have prescribed in the course of my foregoing numbers, I submit to the candid consideration of my fellow-citizens; I hope they will indulge me, when I make bold to add another, which seems in a natural deduction to follow from the former.

4 *Let every citizen freely contribute his proportion of the taxes necessary for the support of the war.*—Here I mention a subject of the last importance to our political salvation and a matter of uneasiness to some of our citizens (though friends to their country) because not well understood; therefore hope I shall be excused in treating this subject somewhat more fully, in the course of this number.

It is so much the propensity of human nature, rather to preserve present property, than part with it for distant advantages, which they, with the community, in a future day would enjoy, that it too often blinds them, and lays them under a cloud of prejudices, against the clearest and most demonstrative arguments. This I have experienced in my former lucubrations on finance. I therefore beg my candid readers to lay all such prejudices aside; and impartially consider, what I shall endeavour to offer on this important subject.

1. It is self-evident, that a war cannot be carried on against the rage and fury of a powerful enemy, without expence. Such are we necessarily and unavoidably involved in. Can we then expect to be defended without an army?—To have an army without pay, provision and clothing?—To have the supplies of the army conveyed by extensive land-carriages?—I say, can we expect to have all this, without proportionate expences? What was the last French war with an insignificant Canada, in comparison with the present, when we were only as auxiliries to the powerful empire of Britain? And how many thousand had we then to pay? New-Jersey has paid part of her quota only in the course of this war.

2 Had we military aparatus and a well stocked treasury at the commencement of the present contest? None. We undertook it without arms; without ammunition; without funds. As our cause was just, we appealed to Heaven; and our civil guides relied on the virtue of the people, who most sacredly pledged their honour, by a general *association*, to support the cause of liberty and property (the motto on almost every Liberty-Pole) *at the risk of our lives and fortunes.* This association I consider as the very foundation on which the exorbitant demands of Britain were boldly refused; and a dangerous war entered into, for the preservation of every thing dear and valuable to us in this world, with an humble reliance on the kind interpositions of Providence in our favour. Whither or to whom, then, must our civil rulers look for the necessary supplies in this war?—To us; only to us; free citizens of America, whom the relentless fury of our enemies has not been able to impoverish. We are now as amply able to support the war as when it begun. To *us* must they look, who have pledged our word and honour, that our *lives* and *property* should be devoted to the support of so glorious a cause. To this has been since added our duty and oaths of allegiance. Do we thus owe allegiance to the state? then we owe that part of our property to it, which is required for its defence. Therefore those, to whom we commit the management of the war, have a right to demand a sufficient supply, to be levied in taxes; and we their constituents, lay under the most solemn obligations to pay them.

3. And as much as is sufficient for these valuable purposes (if properly applied) we are able to pay. It is true, many of our citizens have suffered much by the savage depredations of our enemies, but these are not irreparable; our lands, the source of our abilities, they have not been able to destroy. The destruction of our superfluous and luxurious wealth, does not disable us to support the war. Let us only act as we ought to do, and all things will go smooth and easy. Let us forbear purchasing thousands of the superfluities, and the less necessaries of

life, and at the end of the year compare things, whether we are not as healthy, and have been as well fed, and as warmly clothed, as when we had them—Whether, what is so preserved, falls much short of the whole share of our tax? I have tried it, and find what I have thus spared, has been more than double my tax in the course of the present year, and I never have lived, as to the superfluities of life, above my neighbours: Add to this, how much the present circumstances assist in the paying of taxes. Formerly nothing but wheat, and sometimes Indian-corn, beef and pork, at dull markets, could discharge our debts or pay our taxes: Now we have nothing but there is a demand for, either for the support of the army, or a necessary supply to our neighbours, which pays for what we want of them, so that it appears clearly manifest, the man who paid 1.5 tax in the year 1773, towards the sinking fund, if he will be frugal and prudent, may now (being in equal circumstances) pay thirty or forty, without materially injuring himself or family; and he who will not retrench the superfluities, for the preservation of his liberties and properties, deserves to be distressed for the recovery of his taxes: Add to the foregoing, that the continent allows four and a half dollars for an hundred weight of flour, and all other produce in proportion, which is upon an average double to what it was at the period before mentioned; and it is highly probable to me, that foreign markets would allow our traders to give higher, if there was a possibility to glut their extortionate appetites. Now, whatever foreign markets allow more for our produce, is clear gain to us; if these profits were properly distributed, and not embezzled by a few, we would soon experience the advantageous effects. Whatever we raise the price of the produce we sell for the army, eventually proves the disadvantage of the farmers; but at foreign markets the contrary. If the taxes were collected in the produce of the country, and all the remainder would sell at foreign markets, so as would enable our traders to give double and treble what it formerly was, it is clearly to be seen, how easy the taxes may be paid.

4. We ought to pay taxes to the extent of our abilities *with alacrity*, because we therein have a prospect of surmounting every difficulty. It is evident that the main source of our present distresses has been a neglect of taxing; and however unjust and ruinous the depreciation has been, as to inoffensive and helpless individuals, yet it has paid three or four years expense of the war, and leaves us an encouraging prospect of conquering our national debt. To encourage us in freely contributing our proportion, let us recollect what probably is our debt. Congress tells us in their circular letter of September 13, 1779, that the national accounts stood then thus: two hundred millions of dollars emitted, which at 40 for one is five millions; almost thirty-four millions borrowed, at an average depreciated, let us suppose it nine millions; money due abroad about 2,000,000; total, seventeen millions, arrearages and expences since that time, above the amount of the taxes, between three and six millions; makes the whole somewhat above twenty millions of dollars, about five millions sterling, for the whole continent, which is only the half of one year's expence of England, for the support of the war, over and above ten millions annually, for their peace establishment. Should not a review of our present debts encourage us to pay freely, in order to keep down a grievous national debt, and prevent a continuance of our present embarrassing difficulties?

5. The absolute necessity of it, ought to induce every one to a cordial compliance, for now there is no other resource left; the emitting more money, we know the ruinous effects of; the little in circulation will leave no prospect to depend upon loans, so that taxes alone now can save us. I therefore may justly conclude, *that every man who attempts to oppose taxing to a necessary degree to support the war, must either be stupidly ignorant, or an abandoned enemy to his country.*

6. *The taxes we pay (provided they are properly applied) is bestowing what we can spare, to the best purposes our present circumstances allow;* for, among all temporal enjoyments, civil liberty is the greatest blessing: If so, then the appropriation of our wordly possessions, for the preserva-

tion of that happiness, is applying it to the best of purposes.—To pay it *now*, and not leave it for our posterity to do, is most to our advantage: this will appear manifest if we consider the uses of the money the community may now get in their possession, must be probably applied to. Our frontiers are so situated, that the purchasing and cultivating new lands is impracticable. The natural increase, and the numbers moved to the internal parts of the country, has already overstocked it, which of course must raise the price of land, little of it is, or has been therefore purchased of late, save only by speculators. Hence we have seen so many waste their money upon the superfluities of life, or abandoned dissipation. Had not all such monies been better applied in paying the current expenses of the war? If we now pay off the debts, then, when peace commences, and new worlds of settlement open, may multitudes remove under the encouraging prospect that all the fruits of their toil and labour is to be clear gain to themselves, freed from the discouraging load of taxes, and this will lower the price of lands in the interior parts, to such advantage, that the purchaser will have double the benefit of the whole amount of the taxes he had paid. Consider this matter in another point of view: Suppose it was practicable to obtain sufficient supplies by foreign or domestic loans; for all these would arise an annual interest; which, together with the principal, must in a future day be discharged. Then, if even the most prudent put the money out at interest, which he has to pay in tax, what would his profit be? this his money, principal and interest, must go to pay off these loans; and how many thousands would have squandered away the sums their taxes would have amounted to? and then when these loans were to be paid, they must procure it, perhaps to their tenfold loss. I know the flattering idea which some have entertained of many foreigners migrating to us after the war, and helping to pay our debt; but I am confident, let us be involved in a large national debt, and we and our children will feel little alleviation from our burthens by the assistance of these foreigners. To say, *let our posterity pay it,* is much worse; for what a brute of a parent must that be, who will run himself and children in debt, for useless superfluities, with a view to make his children pay the principal with the interest, and so entail poverty upon them, without any real benefit to himself.

While I was about delivering my sentiments on this subject, I happened to get the perusal of an excellent treatise on Common Sense, in which he proposes to lay off a new state back of Virginia, to open offices for the sale of these lands, both at home and abroad, which he supposes might supply the necessities of the war; then internal taxation might cease. If the supplies cannot be procured by taxation, to a sufficient amount, without really oppressing the country, then I think such a scheme much preferable to destructive loans. But if the subjects can support the war by taxes (which I presume they can if their money is properly and frugally applied) then taxation appears more safe and beneficial to the community, and that on several accounts.

1. Government cannot depend on these resources, until the lands were actually sold, and the payments secured. 2. The greatest part of this money would then be expected from foreigners, who would not chuse to risk, unless they could procure these lands under their true value; and then aim at lordships of manners in a future day. Why should our posterity be laid under any necessity of paying so much more for a soil they have fought and bled for, to a foreigner? 3. I am afraid that the fees for these officers would be surer paid, than the continental treasury, and perhaps, in the issue, the lands be gone, and we still obliged to pay the taxes in the bargain. 4. After the war, the empire will require much to put it in a proper state of defence; now the subjects cannot lay out their money to better purposes than paying the current debts; then they will want it to make valuable improvements, therefore, if these lands were then disposed of to our own people, on reasonable terms, we would be paid our disbursements, our posterity profit by it, and the empire have a ready fund for supplying its necessities.

Upon the whole, it appears manifest to me, that did Americans know their true interest, they would rather, for the present, wear patched garments, and feed upon common fare, in order to discharge the current debts, than gaudy apparel, and sumptuous dainties, under the increase of a national debt, or squandering away a treasure of future advantage, for a momentary releif. I am Sir, yours, &c.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Feb. 23, 1781.

TRENTON, June 20.

In consequence of the interruption of the post-rider between Fish-Kill and Morris-Town, we have received no eastern papers for three weeks past.

NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to repeal sundry Acts restricting the trade and commerce of this state.

[For this act, passed 8 June 1781, see Acts of Assembly, Chap. XXVIII.]

An Act to repeal sundry Acts making the bills off credit issued on the faith of this state a legal tender, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

[For this act, passed 13 June 1781, see ibid. Chap. XXXII.]

TO BE SOLD,

By Williams Richards,

At his Store at Trenton Landing, an assortment of medicines, amongst which are the following articles: Antimony, aloes, anniseed, balsam capivi, calomel, camphire, cream of tartar, cochineal, Carolina pink-root, flour of brimstone, flystone glauber and epsom salts, isinglass, jalap, ipecacuanha, magnesia, liquorish-ball, opium, olive oil, oil of spike, quick-silver ointment, spirits of turpentine, &c.—With a complete assortment of patent medicines.

Also to be sold at the same store, an assortment of West-India goods, hard ware, groceries, &c. as low as can be purchased in Philadelphia, viz. rum, sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, molasses, saults of different sorts, cotton, indigo, spices of every kind, mustard, oatmeal, barley, rice, sago, allum, copperas, Castile and English hard soap, corks, stone, earthen and wooden ware, black bottles, tar, tobacco, snuff, whiting, chalk, fishing lines, hooks and swivels of different sizes, chalk lines, stone lime by the bushel or larger quantity, oakum, English and Dutch grass scythes, cradling ditto, iron tea-kettles, waggon boxes, nails, whiskey, geneva in cases, logwood, redwood, verdigrise, grindstones, mops, Indian corn by the bushel, old canvas for saddlers, pickled sturgeon, sturgeon, lamp and linseed oil, lamp-black, &c. Also, some very fine hair powder, &c. &c. &c.

Said Richards buys mustard seed, fire-wood, and several sorts of country produce.—He has a shallop, with proper stores, and a careful person to deliver and receive goods, that is always on the spot.

June 13, 1781.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 182, *June* 29, 1781.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
To The
National Bank,
For The
United States of America,
Are received by
PHILEMON DICKINSON and
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

Trenton, June 19, 1781.

To Mr. E.

Sir,

In the pursuits of truth, arguments ought fairly to be considered, and therefore the true state of a matter in debate well understood and kept in view. I have asserted, *that a state of slavery was not inconsistent with the hoy scriptures, but on the contrary, clearly allowed of.* If this be true, there must be some foundations for it, which are justifiable, or a just God would not have permitted it: Permit me, sir, to offer some further elucidation of the authorities I have drawn from scripture, against which you have objected difficulties; and then some remarks on your observations respecting the *grounds* or *foundations* of slavery.

If slavery is consistent with scripture, you know it was then your province, as the respondent in this dispute, to have proved it. *For where is no law, there is no transgression.* My asserting *that they,* on the contrary, *clearly allow of it,* demands from me, as defendant, to prove it: this I have endeavoured to do from both the old and new testaments, which arguments you refute by a base denial, and demand proof for what you deny, with which I shall endeavour briefly to comply.

That the children born in Abraham's house and the *servants purchased with the money,* were such as we call *slaves,* is more than barely probable to me; my reasons are, 1. The Hebrew word, *gnebhed,* is here the same which is translated, Lev. xxv. 44, 45, bondmen, and plainly described as servants for life. To be born in one's house, connected with being purchased for money, in respect of becoming *his,* or one's property, is clearly of the same import, as slavery for life is described, Exo. xxi. 4. *If his master have given him a wife, and she have born him sons and daughters, the wife and her children shall be her masters.* Lev. xxv. *of them shall ye buy bond-men, and bond-maids,* &c. 2 Abraham's government and care of them, represent them, as servants for life. He had trained his servants born in his house, and commanded them in the pursuit of his enemies, Gen. xiv. 14, 15. None were to be circumcised but such as belonged to the family of this Patriarch, among these were expressly mentioned, *every child born in his house, or bought with money of any stranger which should not be of his seed,* Gen. xvii. 12. The reason is offered, chapter xviii. 19. *For I know him, saith God, that he will command his children, and his houschold after him,* &c. Now if these were not his bond-men what controul could he have over them? What security that they should not leave his service day, and mix again with the Pagan nations?—As to the tenour of their slavery is not to the purpose. For, if the not proved assertion, *that he could not defeat the title of becoming his heirs, but by having issue of his own body,* was true; then it would follow, as he *had* issue, that they remained his property, and his sons by heirship, for which I contend. I have never asserted that Abraham had no right to manumit his slaves by contract or will:

The proofs from the laws of Moses were too plain to the purpose for you to deny; you try however to evade their force by reciting the examples of Samuel and David, like your Friend to Justice; that of

Abraham sacrificing his son. That of David is only recorded as a fact, to be approved or condemned as its circumstances demand. The other two had special commands to individual persons, on particular occasions, which God assigns as the reasons, and the duration of these commands were limited by the acts they required. But is it possible that you or any one else can beleive that such special commands are of the same nature with laws or rules God prescribed to the nation at large. Your cavils then insinuate, either that these laws have only been given to individual persons on special occasions, and so expired; or that they were temporary, and have since ceased. Both, or either of them, demanded your proving it. For, *a law obligates, until in one way or another disannuled.* This subterfuge I suspected, and therefore endeavoured to shew that the Apostles had acknowledged the lawfulness: To these you object the same, as to the example of Abraham. As to I Cor. vii. 20, 21, I think is evident, from every rule to be observed, in obtaining the meaning of an author, that he intends *servants for life.* The connections plainly shews, that his view was to lay down rules for the professors of christianity to be guided by, in the discharge of their duty under their trials, to the ease and contentment of their minds. It is beyond contradiction, that the Roman laws under which they lived, allowed of absolute slavery; and more than probable, that some of these slaves were converted to christianity. Is it then any ways likely that the Apostle should neglect such slaves, and so often shew his concern for servants who are at their liberty? Yea, what does he mean by his saying, *art thou called, being a servant, care not for it; but if thou mayest be free, use it rather.* If they were not slaves, they were free, particularly among the Romans. If there was any other servitude customary among that people, I desire you to shew it. The import of his saying then would amount to this, *you who are free; if you may be free, use it rather,* which would be nonsense. Compare with this, I Pet. ii. 18. *Servants be subject to your masters with all fear; not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward.* If these were not slaves, why exhorted to a willing subjection to masters, *skolioìs, froward, hard, severe?* Surely it would be no duty for a freeman to submit so. If you should suppose them to have been indented servants, in such case I desire you to prove, that any such servitude was common among the Romans at that time. If you cannot, what colour of reason can you have for such a supposition? as for the common custom of slavery, not only among the Greeks, but the Romans, at the time the Apostles lived under their government; I appeal to ancient history; to the several laws and rules of that nation, respecting their slaves; and the different ways and means by which a slave might be manumitted. Let him who pleases, consider with the foregoing texts, Eze. vi. 5: Colos. iii. 22: Tit. ii. 9. I say again, to suppose the Apostles to have so often addressed servants, and only intend indented servants, of which there might have been a few, if any at all, and entirely neglect those for life, of which, without doubt, there was a great number, is an unreasonable supposition.

You seem to be startled at, and make light of my remarks on Paul's epistle to Philemon. And I confess your manner of answering them, *is a matter of astonishment to me.* I suppose Onesimus a slave for life, or forever (which the scriptures use as of the same import) this I conceive to be undeniably evident. 1. From the scope of the whole epistle, which was manifestly the reconciliations of Philemon, to his run-away servant Onesimus. In this all commentators I have ever read, fully agree. 2. From the manner in which the Apostle manages this matter, verse 18, *he beseeched him for Onesimus.* If he was no slave, what need of this? then his going away needed no intercession.—What end for reconciliation could it answer to say, verse 11, *in time past he had been unprofitable to him, but now profitable;* If he was to receive no profit at all by him—If he was not his property, what sense was there in his sending him back? Verse 12. If he was not his, what right had he to send him again? He declares, verse 13, that *Onesimus had ministered unto him; Paul, an old man, a prisoner in Philemon's*

stead. But if he was not Philemon's property, then he had done this for himself, not in Philemon's stead. He would not retain him, however useful, *without Philemon's mind,* verse 14. But what reason for this, if he was not his master's property?—He asserts, *that he had departed for a season, that he should receive him forever.* A good reason for reconciliation. But as you would have it, it runs thus: *your servants running away, has proved an occasion for his becoming a christian, and though as a Roman, you had a right to his services, but now as your fellow christian, you have none, you shall never have him again.* Can you suppose Paul writing by divine inspiration, capable of such jargon? I desist from more particulars. If you duly consider the foregoing, well may you *cordially* grant he was a slave for life, which I shall beleive until I see any other kind of servitude more common at that time, proved, which the Apostle might more probably have in view. I have farther supposed, that it was manifest, the Apostle had not commanded Philemon, nor even insinuated it to him as a duty, to manumit his servant. This you deny, and assert that by the 16th and 17th verses, Philemon was prohibited to keep him so; and defy me to disbeleive your assertion. The text is, *to receive him on Paul's sending him again, not now as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved, specially to me, but how much more unto thee, both in the flesh, and in the Lord. If thou count me therefore a partner, receive him as myself.* I candidly declare, that if I was to attempt beleiving from these words, in their scope and connections, a prohibition of Onesimus's slavery, I must put scripture upon the rack, and offer violence to my rational faculties.—You, sir, must found your opinion on the expression, *receive him not as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved.* This phrase is similar to that I Tim. vi. 7. *And they that have beleiving masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren; but rather do them service because they are faithful and beloved partakers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort.* These things were to be taught servants under the yoke, who were to count their masters worthy of all honour, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed, see verse 1. Beleiving masters and servants were partakers of the same religious privileges; but this did not dissolve their civil relation, as Paul here positively declares; but rather increases the obligations of a proper discharge of their mutual duties. See further, Ephes. vi. 5-9. Col. iii. 22, and iv. 1. Tit. ii. 9. Yea, can you beleive that Paul should charge Timothy to teach and exort things, which he himself prohibited? If he intended in 16th and 17th verses, a prohibition of servitude, then the main contents of his epistle was mere nonsense, an intercession was altogether improper, a severe reprehension (somewhat like that of a friend of justice to his antagonist) would have suited his purpose much better. I therefore justly conclude, that I have taken the true sense of the Apostle, and am truly justifiable in the use I have made of it.

I submit it, sir, to all who understand the art of reasoning, whether I have, in my former essays, *begged the question?* and whether the proposition which I there assumed to prove the matter I contended for, is not founded in truth?

As to your remarks on the foundation of slavery, was I disposed to prosecute that subject, you have offered me several oppertunities to expose the futility of your reasonings, but my view is not to plead for the continuance of slavery. I have expressed myself in this respect, that he *who runs may read it.* I have asserted, that qualified slavery is not repugnant to scripture, but plainly allowed of, and therefore is no sin, and deserves no judgments of God. This I think I have now fully proved. If God allows of it, I allow you, sir, to find out other reasons, on the grounds of which he may be justified. But the propriety of your condemning the German Doctor, and approving Justinian, where their opinions perfectly harmonize, I cannot see.

Your observations on my calculations of the *expences and trouble,* appear to me rediculous: you know instances of persons who will find children from their birth, until 14 years of age, food and raiment, at somewhat more than thirty shillings a per year: And I have known an

instance of a gentleman who by his last will manumitted all his slaves, and bequeathed his whole estate to them. But was this a rule for the community? However, as every citizen is more less capable to judge of the trouble and expences of children from their birth to nine years of age, and from that to eighteen or twenty, I am willing to submit it to their judgment: And in case our Legislature should enact a law similar to that of Pennsylvania, I will be glad to see many come to offer security, to keep them at your calculation, which will secure the different townships from poor taxes, under which I fear they otherwise will groan.

Do you, Sir, suppose the comparison between the children of Paupers and slaves well founded? The support of poor children of freemen is founded on civil compact. I assist others, in being civilly assured that my posterity or relations who may come in similar circumstances, shall enjoy similar benefits; and so the ancestors of such poor children in the community have probably done to others, which is not the case of slaves. But if my reasons cannot satisfy you, I direct you to the civil laws of Moses, or rather the Supreme Lawgiver himself; Exod. xxi. Lev. xxv. Deut. xv.

You conclude, Sir, with an address to the passions; I hope you will not have this considered as an argument to convince. I ask you seriously, if you had been pleading for levelling principles or all possessions in common, whether you could not have framed full as pathetick an address in favour of the poor? Why then not as well for the one as for the other?

A LOVER OF TRUE JUSTICE.

March 21, 1781.

TRENTON, June 27.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Boston, to his friend in Morris-Town, dated June 7, 1781.

"As I suppose your son will not be on shore to write you by this post, I take pleasure in advising you that he arrived here in the Alliance last evening, and is in very good health. The Alliance parted with the ship Marquis La Fayette early in her passage, since when they have heard nothing of her; I wish she may be safe at Philadelphia. Captain Barry has taken six prizes in his passage from France; a sixteen gun sloop of war, copper bottom, and a twelve gun brig, King's property, two brig privateers, and a brig and a skow loaded with West-India goods.—

One of the brig privateers is arrived here, the other prizes are looked for in every hour.—The Alliance had a very smart engagement with the King's sloop of war and brig, in which they had five men killed and a number wounded, among the latter is Captain Barry, in the arm, but not very badly."

The Honourable Legislature of this state have appointed Elias Boudinott and Jonathan Elmer, Esquires, Members of Congress.

From Monmouth county we learn, that on Thursday last a body consisting of about one thousand New Levies, British and Foreign Troops, under the command of Cortlandt Skinner, made an incursion into that county:—By their conduct it appears their intention was to plunder a place called Pleasant Valley, where they arrived about 11 o'clock, A. M. with little or no interruption; the inhabitants had however exerted themselves in such a manner in driving off their stock of every kind, that they found very little booty.

The militia of the neighbourhood were by this time beginning to collect, and a pretty smart skirmishing was kept up through the

remainder of the day, in which we are informed our people behaved with great spirit.—They began their retreat about sun down, and made no halt till they got to Garret's-Hill, where they continued that night, during the course of which one of our gallant officers made a descent upon them, and rescued a number of their stolen sheep; the next day they embarked again, having captured and taken off with them, by the best account, about 40 cattle, and 60 sheep, with the loss of one man killed, and a number deserted; their loss in wounded is unknown: The loss on our side is one killed and three or four wounded.—They have burned two houses, but it is acknowledged in their favour that they behaved remarkably well to the persons of the people in general.

By their coming out in such force it was expected their aim was to have penetrated further with the country, to prevent which the militia of the neighbouring counties were called upon, and it was truly surprising to see with what spirit and alacrity they flew to their arms, and were crouding down from every quarter to the assistance of their brethren on this occasion, when accounts of the hasty retreat of the enemy rendered their further services unnecessary.

New-Jersey } By virtue of an order from the Honour-
Burlington county, ss. } able, the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify to the publick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Burlington, in and for the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of July next:—All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other Ministers of Justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state, against any offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

June 23, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue, on Saturday the 30th of June instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Richard Palmer, in Trenton; Two draft horses, a good four horse waggon, divers sorts of geers, waggon tire, tar bucket, and a good new mattock.

June 25, 1781.

JAMES SCHUREMAN.

Has again opened a store in New-Brunswick, where his former customers and such other gentlemen as please to call, may be supplied with West-India produce and some few articles of dry goods, on the most *reasonable terms*.

No credit must be expected.

SIX POUNDS HARD MONEY REWARD.

The shop of the subscriber in Trenton, was broke open the 18th instant, and the following articles stolen therefrom, viz. one silver watch without chain or crystal, one movement put together and repaired, one movement together, the chain unhooked, two movement in pieces, one movement in pieces in a small box, one slight outside case, two boxes of small tools, one silver scissors chain, one dozen of plain silver coat buttons, one pin cushion hook made of silver. Whoever brings the said articles to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by me.

JACOB MAUS.

Trenton, June 26, 1781.

The subscribers having furnished themselves with good boats at the new ferry, a little above the Falls, and almost opposite Trenton; and as the distance is near the same from Bristol to Trenton, to go by this or Colvin's; all persons who are pleased to favour them with their custom, may depend on any easy and safe passage, and the ferriage as low or lower than it was twenty years ago. All that come from Bristol the new road, please to turn off to the left at the twenty-nine mile-stone, about three-quarters of a mile to the ferry, where constant attendance will be given by their humble servants,

JOHN BORROWS
GEORGE BEATY.

ROBERT SINGER

Has for sale, at his store in Trenton, the following goods, viz.

Green and bohea tea, sugar and coffee, mantaus, mode and persians of different sorts, calicoes and chintzes, black and white gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs, linen ditto, silk ditto, broad cloths, black and white blown lace, an assortment of ribbons, and several other things.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 184, *July* 4, 1781.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act *for raising the value of* One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds *in money and other supplies, in the state of* New-Jersey, *and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

[For this act, passed 21 June 1781, see Acts of Assembly, Chap. XXXIV.]

TRENTON, July 4.

Thursday last the General Assembly of this state adjourned to Wednesday the 19th. day of September next, then to meet at Princeton. During the sitting they passed twenty-seven laws, the titles of which will be in our next.

IF ROBERT BOOTH, late a waggoner in the continental service, will apply to the printer, he will hear from his friends in England, and of something much to his advantage.

TO BE SOLD,

For Cash or Country Produce, by
Peter Crolius & Anthony Maraquier,
At their Store in Trenton,

All kinds of chintzes, lawns, cambricks, muslins, gauze handkerchiefs, black and blown lace, ribbons and tastes of the newest fashions, and all other kind of summer wear suitable for ladies and gentlemen. Also sugar by the box, barrel or smaller quantity; and a healthy negro wench 24 years old, and a boy 18, sold for want of employ only.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

New-Jersey, to wit } Notice is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Saturday the twenty-first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Aaron Swain (who as well, &c.) against the sloop General Greene, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, and also three negroes on board the said sloop, lately captured by the enemy, and recaptured by the said Aaron Swain and others: To the end and intent that any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any he or they have, why the said sloop, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, together with the negroes, should not be condemned, and a decree thereon pass, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Haddonfield, June 20, 1781.

The price of the Gazette for the ensuing year, which will commence the 25th. instant is fixed at 3s. 9 per quarter, to be paid in gold or silver. Produce will also be taken in payment at the current market price. ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, July 4, 1781.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 185, *July* 11, 1781.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

An Act to raise, by voluntary enlistment, four hundred and fifty men, for completing the quota of troops belonging to this State, in the service of the United States.

[For this act, passed June 25, 1781, see statutes, Chap. XXXVIII.]

TRENTON, July 11.

The following acts were passed by the Legislature of this state, at the last sitting.

1. A supplement to the act, intitled, an Act for regulating fences.

2. An act to declare and ascertain the privileges of the subjects of His Most Christian Magesty, residing within this state.

3. An act to revive and amend an act, intitled, an act more effectually to apprehend and bring to justice persons charged with certain atrocious offences against the peace of the state.

4. A supplement to the act, intitled, An act to raise by voluntary enlistment eight hundred and twenty men for the defence of the frontiers of this state.

5. An act to enable the Congress of the United States to levy duties of five per centum ad valorem, on certain goods and merchandize imported into this state, and on prizes and prize-goods, and for appropriating the same.

6. An act to direct the naval officers in clearing out vessels in any of the ports of this state.

7. An act to alter, amend and confirm the charter of queen's college in New-Jersey.

8. An act to preserve the buildings in this state, belonging to the United States, from being distroyed, and for the punishment of those that shall sieze on, or injure the same.

9. An act for appointing an additional number of persons to sign and number the bills of credit issued on the faith of this state.

10. An act to repeal sundry acts restricting the trade and commerce of this state.

11. An act for raising the penalties on delinquent freeholders, and on persons refusing to serve as constables.

12. An act to alter part of an act, intitled, An act to raise a fund by loan for discharging the bounty to be paid to the troops required by Congress as the quota of this state.

13. An act to compel the attendance of witnesses at militia courts martial.

14. An act to repeal part of sundry acts making the bills of credit issued on the faith of this state a legal tender, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

15. An act to revive and continue the act, intitled, An act for rebuilding, repairing and maintaining the drawbridge over Crosswicks creek, in the county of Burlington, and for repairing the causeways adjoining said bridge.

16. An act for raising the value of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds in money and other supplies, in the state of New-Jersey, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

17. An act to amend an act, intitled An act for striking one hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit, and directing the mode of sinking the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

18. An act to declare the value of the continental currency, through the several periods of its depreciation, and to provide for the more equitable payment of debts.

19. An act for altering the place of holding the inferior court of common pleas, and courts of general quarter-sessions of the peace, in and for the county of Bergen.

20. An act to raise by voluntary enlistment, four hundred and fifty men, for completing the quota of troops belonging to this state, in the service of the United States.

21. An act for the releif of certain persons who have been prosecuted for debts contracted on account of this state, or of the United States.

22. An act to suspend the sales of real estates which have, or hereafter may become forfeited to, and vested in this state.

23. An act to amend an act, intitled, An act to provide for the clothing of the quota of forces raised, or to be raised in this state, for the service of the United States, and to repeal the laws now in force for that end.

24. An act to authorize the Governor or Commander in Chief of this state, for the time being, to call out a part of the militia of this state, and to continue them in service for three months.

25. An act authorizing the Governor to grant commissions for guard-boats and coasting vessels.

26. An act to amend an act, intitled, An act more effectually to prevent the inhabitants of this state from trading with the enemy, or going within their lines, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

27. An act for defraying sundry incidental charges.

"House of Assembly, Tuesday, June 26, 1781.

Whereas requisition has been made by his Excellency General Washington, to the Legislature of this state, for an immediate supply of provisions for the use of the army, and the Legislature being informed that the article of meat is most wanted; therefore,

Resolved, That the contractors of the several counties in this state, hereinafter enumerated, be directed and required forwith to procure by purchase as many beef, cattle or sheep, as will be sufficient to make the following quantities of beef or mutton from each county, *viz.*

From the county of Essex 7500 pounds of beef or mutton.
From the county of Middlesex, 7500 pounds of beef or mutton.
From the county of Monmouth, 18,000 pounds of beef or mutton.
From the county of Somerset, 15,000 pounds of beef or mutton.
From the county of Burlington, 21,000 pounds of beef or mutton.
From the county of Gloucester, 13,500 pounds of beef or mutton.
From the county of Salem, 15,000 pounds of beef or mutton.
From the county of Cape-May, 7500 pounds of beef or mutton.
From the county of Hunterdon, 22,500 pounds of beef or mutton.
From the county of Morris, 12,000 pounds of beef or mutton.
From the county of Cumberland, 10,500 pounds of beef or mutton.

From the County of Sussex, 12,000 pounds of beef or mutton, giving receipts for the estimate quantity received from each person, payable in gold or silver at the rates following, that is to say, for beef four-pence by the pound, and mutton four-pence half-penny by the pound, which receipts shall be considered as so much advanced in the pay-

ment of the tax or taxes raised by by the act, intitled, *An Act for raising the value of* One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, *in money or other supplies, in the state of* New-Jersey, *and for other purposes therein mentioned,* not only of the original holder, but of any other person or persons in behalf of whom the same may be tendered, and shall be received by the township, precinct or ward collector accordingly, or shall be paid off in gold or silver, as soon as the state of the treasury will admit, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, until paid.

And the several contractors are hereby required immediately upon procuring any cattle or sheep, by virtue of this resolution, to forward them to the superintendant of purchases of this state, or to such place as shall be by him directed."

We hear that last week the French troops from Rhode-Island formed a junction with the American army, on the east side of the North-River; and that the Jersey line has been ordered to march to Kingsbridge: From these movements it is natural to conclude that some military operations, of a serious nature, will very shortly take place.

Wednesday last, being the 4th of July, the Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated here by the discharge of thirteen cannon, and other joyous marks of our emancipation from the tyranny of Britain.

"Princeton, July 10, 1781.

"Last Wednesday being the anniversary of the independence of America, that event was celebrated in this place with great festivity and good order. In the morning the Ladies discovered their taste in ornamenting the houses with greens and flowers. At noon the principal Gentlemen of the town met at Mr. Beekman's tavern, at the sign of the college, where they were honoured with the company of his Excellency the Governor. From thence, after a few draughts of good punch, they repaired to a tree in front of Mr. Beekman's house, from the top of which an union flag was displayed. Here all the inhabitants of the town were collected with the field piece belonging to it, from which thirteen rounds were fired, in honour of the states; and before each round one of the following sentences was pronounced, expressive of the wishes of the people upon the occasion.

"1st. The United States of America!—May the latest times see them flourishing in independence, in happiness, and in union.

2d. The Kings of France and Spain!—As the best reward for their friendship to America, may they reign in the affections of their subjects, and be deservedly handed down in history as the greatest patriots of their own country!

3d. The Congress! May that body never want the virtue, wisdom, or power necessary to establish the independence of the American Republic, on foundations that shall render it the wonder and the blessing of all times to come!

"4th. General Washington!—When the greatest and most virtuous commanders of antiquity are named, may then be compared to him, and hold only the second rank!

"5th. General Greene and the commanders to the South!—May they compel their enemies not to boast of having conquered countries which they have only passed through as travellrs or as fugitives!

"6th. The American Plenipotentiaries to the Congress at Vienna!—May they have the pleasure of seeing the ministry of Britain as humble before them as they once boasted that they would make America!

"7th. The American army and navy!—May they, victorious over all the enemies of their country, live to enjoy, as happy citizens, the blessings of that freedom and independence, for which they have fought as brave soldiers!

"8th. The army and navy of France!—May Heaven crown her Generals with success in the defence of America, and give her Admirals the glory of humbling the flag of a nation who boast that they are the lords of the ocean!

9th.—The States General of the United Provinces!—May they remember and revenge Eustatia!

"10th. If there are British officers who treat a traitor as he deserves let their enemies esteem them; but perpetual infamy on the wretches who are not ashamed to consult with, or to serve under Benedict Arnold!!!

"11th. The confederation of the American States!—May virtue cement, and ambition never disturb the union!

"12th. The Governor and State of New-Jersey!—May this state always hold a distinguished rank in the confederacy, for the wisdom of her institutions, and the wealth and industry of her citizens!

"13th. The College!—May this institution ever serve the most essential interests of the state and of the continent, by extensively diffusing the influence of science and of virtue among the people!

"The assembly was then dismissed with three cheers; after which his Excellency and a great number of Gentlemen retired to partake of an elegant dinner at Mr. Bergen's, when many patriotic toasts were drank, and the officers of the army were particularly remembered!—In the evening the whole rejoicing of the day were concluded with great good order and harmony, by parading the students of the college, and the militia of the town, in the presence of the Governor, and the Gentlemen of his company. Each corps fired thirteen rounds and gave three cheers, and every man returned peaceably to his own habitation, and happy in the memory of this great revolution."

EIGHT HARD DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away, a negro boy about 15 years of age, named JACK, has a down look, and is a very great liar. He was in Trenton last Saturday night, and left it on Sunday morning. His intention is to escape to the enemy. Whoever will secure and deliver the said negro boy to the printer hereof, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid.

Trenton, July 10, 1781.

TEN HARD DOLLARS REWARD.

Run Away from the subscriber yesterday morning, a certain negro woman named Bet, about 21 years of age: Had on a green hat, a long red striped calico gown, a brown linsey petticoat, a striped lawn apron. She took with her a female child of about 3 years of age, also several other sorts of clothes. Whoever secures her and delivers her to the subscribers, shall have the above reward paid by

Burlington, July 11, 1781. JACOB PHILLIPS.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to authorize the Governor or Commander in Chief of this State, for the time being, to call out a part of the malitia of this State, and to continue them in service for three months.

[For this act, passed 27 June 1781, see Stat., Chap. XLII.]

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 186, *July* 18, 1781.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to amend an act, intitled, An Act more effectually to prevent the inhabitants of this state from trading with the enemy, or going within their lines, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

[For this law, passed June 28, 1781, see ibid. Chap. XLIV.]

Last Friday passed through this town on his way to Philadelphia, Monsieur De Letombe, Consul General of France, for the four New-England States, with which Commission he lately arrived at Boston, which he purposes to make the place of his residence. As his business would only permit him barely to stop at this place to deliver some dispatches to the Governor, His Excellency to shew him all the civility in his power, accompanied him as far as Bristol.

Extract from a letter from an Officer of rank in the Jersey Line, dated Camp at Dobb's-Ferry, July 13, 1781.

"The greatest part of yesterday we were amused with the noise of a very heavy cannonade, and this day we have the substantial pleasure of hearing the effects of it. A severe engagement in the sound, nearly opposite Frog's-Point, took place between two French frigates and a British guard-ship of 32 guns, a 16 gun brig, and some other armed vessels, under cover of a battery on shore. The conflict lasted the greater part of the day, with much warmth, and ended in the surrender of the British vessels and demolition of the battery. The particulars concerning the killed and wounded have not yet reached us, as we lie some distance from head-quarters, and on the opposite side of the North-River, but expect every hour to be favoured with them.—The army of our benevolent ally makes an illustrious appearance, and that of our own is by no means contemptible; so that from their combined prowess we may expect the most brilliant success. A large harvest of glory is just at hand, and we are ready to put in our sickles and reap. Who may live to enjoy the fruits of it, the fates have happily concealed from you and me; but this we are sure of, that posterity will bless the survivors, and as they pass the graves of the unfortunates, will cry with grateful hearts and melting eyes "Peace to their names."

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO BOY between 15 and 16 years of age, has had both the small-pox and measles, and is entered in the office in Pennsylvania.—To prevent trouble, his lowest price is Eighty Pounds in gold or silver, at which he is cheap. Apply to the printer hereof.

PROCLAMATION.

Every day from day-break till noon there will be in the French camp, a market held, near the house of Henry Taylor.—All the Americans who will bring provisions to the army shall be protected by the guard of the French Head-Quarters, and by the Prevost, and will have liberty to sell their provisions by agreement, and without being any ways hindered. The posts of the army will protect their passing and repassing, and it will be permitted to no one to take their provisions, except by their consent at the market place.

A Quantity of

WRAPPING PAPER

To be Sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

An industrious, honest GIRL, to do housework, to whom good wages will be given, Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

For Cash or Country Produce by

PETER CROLIUS & ANTHONY MARAQUIER,

At their Store in Trenton,

Striped broad cloths, Black velvet, Black and white gauzes, Black satin, Black taffety, Ell wide mode, Black, green and white persians, Mantaus, Ditto capes, Gauze handkerchiefs, Barcelona ditto, Kenting ditto, Bandano ditto, Chintzes and callico, Flowered aprons and ruffles, Striped and plain kenting, Cat-gut, Cambric, lawn and muslin, Ribbons and tastes, the newest fashions, Check linen, Black and white blown lace, An assortment of linen, Russia and oznabrigs, An assortment of buttons, mohair, silk and thread, Fans, and men and women's gloves, Hair pins by the hundred, Sleeve buttons, Buckles, Knives and forks, Snuff boxes, Buckle brushes, Sugar by the box or barrel, Tea, coffee, and chocolate, Salt, pepper and allspice, Glass and earthen ware, Writing paper, Paste boards, Brimstone, Indigo: And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

WILLIAM LAWSON,

In New-Brunswick,

Near the market-house, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. M'Intire, has for sale, and intends to keep a pretty general assortment of the following articles, viz.

Best yard wide mode, Sewing silk, Bonnet papers by the sheet, fine and coarse, Linens, Sagathies, Womens fans, Handkerchiefs, Gauze, Cambricks, Lawns, Brown corduroy, Shaloon, West India rum, White and brown sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity, Tobacco by the roll, Snuff by the bladder, An assortment of earthen and stone ware, Wool cards, Pepper, Gun powder, Brimstone, Double gilt buttons, Indigo, Chocolate. And a variety of other articles, at the lowest price for cash or country produce.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

State of New-Jersey, ss.

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Friday, the 27th July instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the following negro slaves, viz. George Elliot, Benj. George, Daniel, George Thomas, Moses, Charles Burne, James Sherman, Henry Hunt, Caesar Johnson, Bond Porter, Adam, Gabriel, Edward, James, Frank Ben, William Simmons, William Mellery, William Henry, George Gregory, Sweepstakes Paterson, John Emerson, James and Juno, lately taken at sea out of the British privateer called the Malton, commanded by Henry Hall, and libelled against by John M'Nachtane, (who as well, &c.) *To the end* that all persons may appear and shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree may not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

FOUR HARD DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the night of the 12th of July, a light sorrel horse, 16 years old this grass, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, has a bald face, white mane and tail. Any person delivering the said horse to me in Hillsborough, Somerset county, shall have the above reward.

GARRET TERHUNE.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 187, *July* 25, 1781.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An act to declare the value of the continental currency, through the several periods of its depreciation, and to provide for the more equitable payment of debts.

[For this law, passed 22 June 1781, see Statutes, Chap. XXXVI.]

NORWICH, JULY 12.

Yesterday morning several French frigates, and a few smaller vessels, passed the harbour of New-London, from Newport;—they informed some of our people who were out in boats, that the whole fleet were passing the south side of Long-Island, bound to Sandy-Hook.

This Day's Gazette, No. 187, begins the year. The price is fixed at *Three Shillings and Nine-pence* by the quarter, to be paid in gold or silver.—Produce will be taken in payment at the current market price.

The Publisher assures his customers, that whenever the expenses of paper, wages, &c. are reduced to the standard they were at before the war, the price of this Gazette shall be lowered to *Ten Shillings* per Annum. ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, July 25, 1781.

TO BE SOLD.

At publick vendue, at ten o'clock on Friday next,

BY JACOB BENJAMIN,

Opposite the Printing-Office in Trenton,

Sundry sorts of wearing apparel, such as hats, shirts, stocks, coats, waistcoats, breeches.—Also sheets and towels. Likewise a dough-trough, spinning wheel, ladles, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

The owner of the ferry known by the name of the Trenton Old Ferry, on the post road leading to Philadelphia, and where the publick all crosses, has provided the said ferry with the best boats that ever have been constructed for the safety of transporting passengers, horses and carriages, in time of freshes, wind and ice, and a number of careful hands that have nothing else to do but work the boats, and are always ready on the spot. The ferriages are as follows, viz.

Waggon and four horses	5s.
Waggon and two horses	3s. 9d.
A chair	1s. 6d.
Man and horse	6d.
A foot person	3d.

And all other ferriages in Proportion.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber has for sale, at his seat at Dansborough, within two miles and a half of Princeton, and two of Rocky-Hill, an excellent eighty gallon still, which he will sell low for hard money only, as he has declined the business, and proposes to set up a brewery.

July 6, 1781. DANNIEL MANNING.

TO BE SOLD,

A negro wench about twenty-three years of age, with a female child 12 months old.—She is this country born, healthy, a good cook, and acquainted with all kinds of house work; can be recommended for her honesty and sobriety, and is not sold for any fault. Enquire of Mrs. Carey, in the city of Burlington.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

New-Jersey ss. } Notice is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held in the Courthouse at Burlington, on Friday the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Badcock, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Polly, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately commanded by Captain Mullet, captured by the enemy, and recaptured by the said John Badcock: To the end and intent that any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any he or they have, why the said schooner, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, should not be condemned, and a decree thereon pass, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Haddonfield, July 21, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wednesday, the first day of August next,

The prize schooner Polly, (now lying at Tuckahoe, in Great-Egg-Harbour river) with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo.—Her cargo consisting of seven hundred bushels of Anguilla salt.

Nothing but specie will be taken in payment, and the cash to be paid on delivery of the goods.

By order of the Judge,

J. BURROWS, Marshal of the Court of Admiralty.

July 21, 1781.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An act to enable the Congress of the United States to levy duties of five per centum, ad valorem, on certain goods and merchandize imported into this state, and on prizes and prize goods, and for appropriating the same.

[For this act, passed June 2, 1781, see Acts of Session, Chap. XXIII.]

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol IV., No. 188, *August* 1, 1781.

The following is a copy of a letter, found in the packet from England bound to New-York, but taken on her passage and carried into France.

(No. 81.) Whitehall, 7th. March, 1781.

Since my letters to you of the 7th February, I have received your despatches, numbered from 113 to 117, inclusive and laid them before the King.

The revolt of the *Pennsylvania* line, and *Jersey* brigade, tho' not attended with all the good consequences that might have been expected, are certainly events of very great importance, and must have very extensive effects, both in reducing Washington's present force, and preventing its being recruited by new levies; and as I doubt not you will avail yourself of his weakness and your own great superiority, to send a considerable force to the head of the Chesapeak, as soon as the season will permit operation to be carried on in that quarter. I flatter myself the southern provinces will be recovered to his Magesty's obedience before the long promised succours, none of which are yet sailed, can arrive from France, and Mr. Washington, unable to draw subsistence for his troops from the west side of the Hudson's river, be compelled to cross it, and take refuge in the eastern provinces. I am very anxious to hear of Lord Cornwallis's progress since General Leslie joined him; I have no doubt his movements will be rapid and decisive for his Lordship appears to be fully impressed with the absolute necessity of vigorous exertions in the service of this country, in its present circumstances; the success of General Arnold's enterprize up James river which the rebel newspapers confirm, must greatly facilitate his Lordship's operations, by cutting off Greene's supplies, and obliging the militia to return to take care of their own property. Indeed, so very contemptible is the rebel force now in all parts, and so vast is our superiority every where, that no resistance on their part is to be apprehended, that can materially obstruct the progress of the King's arms in the speedy suppression of the rebellion, and it is a pleasing, tho' at the same time a mortifying reflection, when the duration of the rebellion is considered, which arises from the view of the return of the provincial forces you have transmitted, that the American levies in the King's service are more in number than the whole of the enlisted troops in the service of the Congress.

I am very glad to find you have commissioned a board of directors of the refugees, and I hope the Admiral will have been able to spare them shipping to carry on their operations on the sea coasts of the New-England provinces. Many of those within the lines, who are unfit for military service, are desirous of being settled in the country about Penobscot, and require only to be supplied with provisions for the first year, some tools for husbandry, and iron work for their buildings; and as it is proposed to settle that country, and this appears a cheap method of disposing of these loyalists, it is wished you would encourage them to go there, under the protection of the associated refugees, and assure them that a civil government will follow them in due time; for I hope in the course of the summer the Admiral and you will be able to spare a force sufficient to effect an establishment at Casco-bay, and reduce that country to the King's obedience.

I am very glad to find by the list of the officers released, that the exchanges have been carried so far; but as it appears from Mr. Washington's last letter to you, that they will not be carried on further, the measure of enlisting their prisoners for service in the West-Indies should be adopted immediately, and indeed, such has been the mortality from sickness among the troops there, that I do not see any other means of recruiting them.

I am sorry to acquaint you, that the general prevalence of westerly winds for these last two months has prevented the Warwick and Solebay, with their convoy, from getting further than Plymouth, where they are still detained.

I am, Sir
your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) GEO. GERMAIN.

SIR HENRY CLINTON, K. B.

[The revolt of the Pennsylvania line and Jersey brigade, although Sir Henry Clinton was too cautious to be led into the snare, and expose himself to the consequences of an attack in the State of New-Jersey, has terminated beneficially for the United States. This event has involved the court of London in the most fatal errors, and directed their operations to objects, absurd, rediculous and impossible. Lord Cornwallis can inform this Minister how far his conjectures were right, respecting the Pennsylvania line; a detachment of which, under the command of Gen. Wayne, lately attacked his Lordship's whole force in the State of Virginia, and almost convinced him of the inutility of superior numbers, when contending against men inspired with a virtuous zeal for their country's safety. How vain and delusory are the fairest prospects when founded only in a bewildered imagination. It is true the number of the regular forces of the United States was greatly reduced at the close of the last campaign, owing to the expiration of the terms for which many of the soldiers had entered into the service. How could his Lordship conclude from hence that General Washington would be confined to the eastward of the Hudson river? This would have been the event undoubtedly for a time had the British forces completely subjugated all the states westward and southward of that river; but what appears to tyrants an inexplicable paradox, is perfectly understood by the citizens of a Republick, that in times of greatest apparent weakness, the most vigorous exertions are made. America knows, and Europe will know, that the forces of the United States in this period, which appear so contemptible to his Lordship, have reduced nearly all the posts established by the British in the Carolinas and Georgia, and made prisoners of their garrisons, with a rapidity equal to the uninterrupted march of most armies through an equal extent of country. What do the British now possess in those states?—mere defensive positions, and totally incompatible with the idea of civil jurisdiction? If the destruction of a few hogsheads of tobacco, the seduction of a number of negroes, the stealing of horses and household furniture, which made up Arnold's expedition, are objects of triumph to the British Ministry, we are far from envying them the glory of a success, which all civilized nations will ascribe to the predatory excursions of parties-blue. The army under Lord Cornwallis in the state of Virginia, instead of gaining laurels from victory or conquest, has taken the precaution of acting upon the defensive, being covered by the shipping in James River. The army of the United States, which has compelled them to adopt this humiliating measure, is composed of a part of the Pennsylvania line, a small detachment from the army under the immediate command of his Excellency General Washington, and the virtuous yeomanry of that country. It is acknowledged that General Washington is on the east side of the Hudson river, but he there commands an army of veterans in the regular service of the United States, in conjunction with the troops of our magnanimous ally; and, at this moment, confines Sir Henry Clinton and the troops under his command to the duties of a garrison only. The objects of his operations are such as will soon convince the British Ministry

themselves to the futility of their claims to the United States, or any of them, as they must be silent upon all the arguments deduced from the "ultima lex regum;" and will expose the absurdity of his Lordship's visionary scheme of forming establishments for the tories at Penobscot, whose situation ought to claim the greatest attention from the court of London, as their treasons have long since merited the halter from the United States.

The "enlisting," or rather compelling the American prisoners into the service of the West-Indies, need not have been urged from the principles of necessity, as the experience of the whole war, of the inhuman and barbarous treatment of our citizens in British gaols and prison ships has convinced us that deliberate murder is consonant to the idea of British policy.

In short, the delusion of the British Ministry is an incontestible proof of the interposition of Heaven in our favour. A continuation of vigorous exertions, and a few more virtuous and successful struggles, will amply reward us for all our toils, and confirm to us the unconquerable possession of those blessings, of which only the virtuous and the brave are worthy.]

TRENTON, August 1.

Thursday last Captain Maffet who commands a whale-boat belonging to Philadelphia, fell in with and captured a sloop off Long-Beach, from New-York laden with fish. He also made prize of three refugee boats off Shrewsbury Point, on board of which were 30 sheep which they had plundered, and 23 sheep stealers.

TO BE SOLD,

BY MARY AND SARAH BARNES,

At the house of Thomas Barnes, nearly opposite the
Printing-Office, in Trenton,
The following Drugs and Medicines,
Which they will sell at Philadelphia prices, for
ready money, viz.

Best quill bark, Powder ditto, Tincture ditto, Rhubarb, Salts, Magnesia, Cream of tartar, Flower sulphur, Manna, Senna, Compound purging powder, Caster oil, Oil Almonds, Olive oil, Oil Turpentine, Tartar emetic, Ipecacuanha, Camphor, Opium, Salts wormwood, Spanish flies, Gum arabac, Carolina pink rook, Salt-petre, Allum, Blue vitriol, Elixir vitriol, Hiera piera, Sal volatile, Sweet Spanish nitre, Wine bitters, Asthmatick elixir, Elixir proprietatis, Cochineal, Gum Assafetida, Castile soap, Eye waters, Barbados alloes, Succotrine ditto, Burgundy pitch, Gentian, Spanish hartshorn, Lavender compound, Yellow basilican, Excellent ointment for the scald head, Turner's cerat, Anderson's Pills, Hooper's Ditto, Bateman's drops, Daffy's elixir, Godfrey's cordial, Turlington's balsam, Bol armoniac, Mouth water, for the canker, Sago, mace, Cloves, Nutmegs and cinnamon.

Also, painted silks and gauze, China, sewing silks, thread, needles, orris of different kinds, brass furniture for carriages, and sundry other articles.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Saturday the 4th of August, next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the gaol in Trenton,
Twenty-one Negro Men, lately taken at sea, out of the British privateer called the Malton.

By order of the Judge,
JOHN BURROWES, Marshal.

N. B. Nothing but hard money will be taken, and the cash to be paid on delivery of the Negroes.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable, likely young Negro Wench, about twenty years of age, can speak the high and low Dutch and English well: Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living in Spotswood, near Brunswick. She is not sold for any fault, only the want of employ.

July 20, 1781. WILLIAM REMSEN.

THIRTY HARD DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber in Evesham, Burlington county, state of New-Jersey; on the night of the 22d instant, a bright bay Horse, four years old, with a long switch tail, his hind feet white, a star in his forehead, round bodied and lengthy, about 14 hands 3 inches high. Also a bright bay Mare, 6 or 7 years old, heavy with foal, short switch tail, her off hind foot white, a small star in her forehead, about 14 hands and a half high, and both natural trotters. Whoever secures said creatures, so that the owner may get them again, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for the creatures only, and all reasonable charges paid by

July 24, 1781. JONATHAN CHISPEN.

All persons indebted to the Estate of William Pidgeon, Esq. late of the Township of Statford, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, deceased, by bonds, bills, or on account, are requested to settle the same, and make immediate payment of the interest due, or such part of the principal sums as may be convenient to them, the subscribers being in want of cash to discharge the debts and large legacies left by the testator's will; and all persons having any just demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be settled and adjusted.

WILLIAM COXE, } Executors.
CLEAYTON NEWBOLD }

July 25, 1781.

FOUR GUINEAS REWARD.

Stolen on the evening of the 21st. instant, from the plantation of the subscriber, in Waterford township, county of Gloucester, in the state of New-Jersey, three horses, viz. one black horse 7 years old, 14 hands high, sundry saddle marks, paces mostly under the saddle, trots well in a chair, but sometimes paces at first setting off, has a small sore on his near hip bone. One sorrel horse with some white on the face, about 15 hands high. One bay horse with a star and small snip, two white hind feet, 14 hands and a half high; all in good order, the black in particular. Any person who will secure the thief, and return the horses to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, or in proportion for as many as may be returned.

24th July, 1781. WILLIAM TOD.

STOLEN,

Out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Lower Makefield, near Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the 25th ult.

Two Horses, one a brown, 4 years old, 4 white feet, near fifteen hands high, a few grey hairs in the forehead, trots and canters well; the other a black horse, 5 years old, fourteen hands one inch high, one hind foot white, stout and well made, trots and canters remarkably well, has a star in the shape of a new moon—both half blooded. Whoever takes up said horses, and secures them so that the owner may have them again, shall have them again, shall have Three Pounds reward for each horse, if brought home, and the like sum for the thief, on conviction, and reasonable charges paid by

CORNELIUS VANSANT.

August 1, 1781.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 189, *August* 8, 1781.

NEW-LONDON, July 27.

Monday last, the sloop Randolph, Captain Peck, returned into with the prize ship Polly, John Webb, late master, from Bristol, bound to New-York, 12 weeks out, which the Randolph captured near Sandy-Hook. Her cargo consists of about 1400 barrels flour, 100 boxes window glass, a quantity of dry goods, &c. the prize had on board the crew of the letter of marque ship Loyal Britain, who having met with a violent gale of wind in lat. 33. about the 1st inst. had foundered.—A quantity of goods were taken out of said ship.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1. August 4.

A small open boat was brought into our port the beginning of this week by two American seamen. She was employed by a number of the piratical villians, called Refugees, to plunder in the bay and coast. These two men, lately prisoners with the enemy, entered on board the above boat; but watching their oppertunity, while the rest of the crew were on shore near Sandy-Hook, brought her off safe.

CHATHAM, August 1.

Last Wednesday morning Solomon Brandt terminated his life by cutting his throat. He got up very early in the morning and walked out, but not coming to breakfast as usual, his wife sent his daughter to look in the cornfield if he was not their, when, to her astonishment, she found him a corpse.

TRENTON, August 8.

Three or four British frigates have been cruizing in the Delaware-Bay for several days past.

On Sunday last James Armstrong was committed to the goal in this town for attempting to pass counterfeit Eight Dollar bills of credit of this state. He was taken up in Somerset, but says he resides at Squan, in Monmouth county.

Died on Sunday last at Raritan, Mr. Richard Paterson, father of the Attorney-General of this state, after a short illness.

Died at Trenton Landing, at 4 o'clock on Monday morning last, Mrs. Margaret Clunn, relect of John Clunn, in the 83d. year of her age, and on the evening of the same day, the weather being very warm, her remains were interred in the church burying place, attended by a number of respectable friends and citizens.

At a special court lately held in Burlington, a certain Joseph Mulliner, off Egg-Harbour, was convicted of high treason, and is sentenced to be hanged this day. This fellow had become the terror of that part of the country. He had made a practice of burning houses, robbing and plundering *all* who fell in his way, so that when he came to trial it appeared that the whole country, both whigs and tories, were his enemies.

PRICE CURRENT of the following articles at Trenton.

Wheat 5s.	by the bushel	hogshead,	8s. per gal.
Rye 3s. 9d.	ditto	County ditto	6s.
Oats	1s. 6d.	Lisbon wine	10s. retail.
Country salt	18s. 9d.	Molasses	5s. ditto.
Allum ditto	£1 17 6	Best loaf sugar	1s. 10d. per pound
Indigo by the quantity, per pound.	7s. 6d.	Muscovado ditto	50s. to £3 7 6 per Cwt.
West-India rum by the		Havanna ditto by the box,	9d. per pound.
Indian corn	3s.		
Buckwheat	2s.		

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, ESQUIRE,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me that the persons herein after mentioned have been guilty of attrocious offences, and have committed divers robberies, thefts and other felonies in this state:—I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this state, to issue this proclamation, hereby promising the rewards herein mentioned to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure in any gaol of this state, any or either of the following persons or offenders, to wit, Caleb Sweesy, James O'Harra, John Moody, and Gilbert Gyberson, the sum of Two Hundred Dollars of the bills of credit issued on the faith of this state.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of the independence of America. WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
BOWES REED, Sec'ry.

☞The Printer of the New-Jersey Gazette has long experienced the perplexities and losses attending the outstanding accounts, and the want of punctual payments. Although the price is now as low as the expenses of the paper, wages, &c. will admit, yet for the sake of avoiding these inconveniences, he would be willing to make an extraordinary abatement, were the price of a year paid by advance within a reasonable time. He therefore proposes to set the paper for a year at Ten Shillings, gold or silver, provided the same be advanced at any time within three months from the 25th of last month, when the year commenced, and the whole of a packet be on that footing. He will also in this case take produce at the current market rates. If by any means whatever the paper should be discontinued, the money money or produce will be returned in due proportion. Those subscribers for the present year, who do not prefer these terms will be considered under those mentioned in this Gazette the 25th ult. No. 187.

The Printer earnestly requests the packet-masters and others who are in arrear, to pay off their respective balances immediately.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, August 8, 1781.

Persons who wish to pay the tax that is to be collected on or before the first day of September next, in state money, may hear where a small sum may be had by applying to the printer hereof.

Strayed from the subscriber, living at Rocky-Hill, about the first of May last, a black mare, with a star and one white foot, nine or ten years old, about fifteen hands high, a natural pacer: Also a dark bay colt, two years old, neither docked or cut, a natural trotter. Whoever will deliver them to me, or give information so that I may get them again, shall receive EIGHT HARD DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges paid by me, if brought home.

WILLIAM BLUE.

July 30, 1780.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, on the 20th of July last, an apprentice lad named James Cressey, 16 years of age, pale complexion and slender built; had on a hunting-frock and a striped Holland shirt. - - - - - Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to me, shall have HALF A DOLLAR reward, and reasonable charges paid by

JOSEPH LABOYTEAUX.

August 3, 1781.

FOUR SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen about the 8th of June last, from the subscriber in Spotswood, near South-Amboy, a Bay Mare, about fourteen hands and one inch high, her near eye wall, a natural pacer, six years old, and was new shod before. Whoever takes up the said mare and brings her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM SHERRER.

The subscribers having furnished themselves with good boats at the new ferry a little above the Falls and almost opposite to Trenton, and the distance being nearly the same from Bristol to Trenton to go by this or Colvin's; all persons who will please to favour them with their custom, may depend on an easy and safe passage, at the following rates, which are as low as they were twenty years ago, viz.

Waggon and four horses	4s. 6d.
Ditto with two ditto.	3s. 6d.
Horse and chair	1s. 6d.
Man and horse	6s.
A footman	3d.

And all other ferriages in like proportion.

Travellers who come from Bristol the new road are requested to turn off to the left at the 29 mile stone, which is about three quarters of a mile from the ferry—and those from the eastward are to turn to the right at the market-house in Trenton, which is about one quarter of a mile from the ferry, where constant attendance is given by the publick's humble servants,

JOHN BURROWS,
GEORGE BEATY.

N. B. Travellers may be supplied with good hay and pasture for their horses, by said Beaty.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 190, August 15, 1781.

TRENTON, August 15.

Saturday last the Hon. *John Sullivan*, Member of Congress for the state of New-Hampshire, came to town from Philadelphia, on his way to that state, and on Monday he set out from hence.

On the 5th instant Captain Adam Hyler went from New-Brunswick in an armed boat to Long-Island, marched three miles and an half into the country, and made Captain Jeromus Lot, a Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia, and one John Hankins, a Captain of a vessel, prisoners, and brought them safe to New-Brunswick.

Monday last passed through this place on his way to the eastward, the celebrated Chevalier *John Paul Jones*, Captain of the American Navy.

The publick are desired to beware of counterfeit Eight Dollar State Bills of New-Jersey. A description of them will be in our next.

☞ THE LAWS of last sitting are printed.

House of Assembly, June 7th, 1781.

A Petition from Robbert Morris, Esq. was presented and read, sitting forth, that Robert Hunter Morris, had by his last will and testament, devised his real estate to David Ogden and Richard Morris, Esquires, their heirs and assigns forever, in trust, amongst other uses, for that of the payment of his debts; and appointed the said persons his executors.—That the trust vested in the said Trustees has not been completely executed, and cannot now be without the interposition of the Legislature, by reason that the said David Ogden has joined the enemy; and praying that he may have leave to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature to vest the legal title of the said real estate, yet unfold, in the remaining trustee, and to empower him to sell and convey the same, or any part thereof, as fully and amply as if the said David Ogden had joined in the conveyance &c.

Ordered, that the said petitioner have leave to present a bill accordingly, on advertising his intention and the purport of his petition for four weeks in the New-Jersey Gazette previously thereto.

Extract from the minutes.

M. EWING, jun., Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing extract from the minutes of the House of Assembly.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Morristown, August 2, 1781.

Whereas the Honourable the Assembly of this state did resolve at their last sitting, that leave be given to bring in a bill at the next

meeting, for erecting a new county by taking off a part of the counties of Hunterdon and Sussex, agreeably to the prayer of a very great number of the inhabitants of the said counties, provided the same be published for some time previous to said meeting in the New-Jersey Gazette: This publick notice is therefore given, that the said petitioners intend to bring in a bill at the next sitting of Assembly for the purpose aforesaid.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. No. 191, *August* 22, 1781.

Subscriptions for the relief and support of the distressed citizens of South Carolina and Georgia, are received by

PHILEMON DICKINSON,
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

Trenton, August 14, 1781.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to declare and ascertain the privileges of the subjects of His Most Christian Magesty, residing within this state.

[For this law, passed 25 May 1781, see —.]

TRENTON, August 22.

Description of counterfeit Eight Dollar State Bills.

The paper is much whiter, softer and thiner. The letters stand somewhat irregular, and particularly the letter G in the words Eight Dollars, is considerably lower. In the shade round the device on the back of the true bills, small veins of white appear running through every part, but none of these are clearly distinguishable in the counterfeits. Over the head of the marginal indent on the right of the back of the true bills, there is a short black line thus, – –, which does not appear in the counterfeits. The signers names are badly done. The vacacancies in the lower part of the letters in the words *Eight Dollars* on the back of the bills are strongly shaded in the counterfeits, and quite open in the true.

A LIST OF LETTERS IN THE POST-OFFICE AT TRENTON.

(C.) John Cox, Bloomsbury; Thomas Curtis, Kingwood.
(D.) Lydia Dunlop, near Height's-Town.
(G.) James Griffin, near Trenton.
(H.) Charles Harrison, Trenton, James Harrison, Hacket's-Town.
(I.) James Imlay, Esq. Allentown.
(M.) Randle Mitchell, Bowhill.
(P.) John Pigly, Moore's-Town.
(T.) Robert Thomson, near Allentown.
(W.) John Wright, Bordentown.
Trenton, Aug. 21, 1781.

B. SMITH, Postmaster.

EIGHT HARD DOLLARS REWARD,

Stolen out of the pasture of Daniel Smith, in the township of Nottingham, on the night of the 17th. of August, a large brown horse, 7 years old this grass, 15 hands high, trots and canters, he is branded on the near shoulder with W. Any person taking up the horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and deliver the horse to the owner, at the four mile tavern, above Trenton, on the river road, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horse only, with reasonable charges, paid by me.

WILLIAM BARBER.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a resolve of the Honourable the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, I intend to present a bill to the next sitting of the Legislature of said state, for the purpose of investing a title in fee, of the equal one half of the plantation now in my possession, situate in Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, agreeably to contract made with my brother John Whitlock, deceased. JAMES WHITLOCK.

Monmouth county, Aug. 20, 1781.

Came to the plantation of Isaac Hull, in Windsor township, Middlesex county, some time in June last, a bright sorrel horse, with a blaze in his face, about 14 hands and half high, 4 years old past, and a natural pacer. The owner coming, proving his property, paying charges, may take him away.

STOLEN from the subscriber, about the first of June last, a silver spoon, a size between a large table and tea spoon, marked with the letters I. V. K. on the end of the handle, the bowl of it not in shape of a common table spoon, but more of a square, the handle a flat square. Any person stopping the said spoon, and giving me information thereof, shall receive One Hard Dollar, and one ditto for the thief, if brought to justice.

JOHN VANKIRK.

Cranberry, August 20, 1781.

THIS IS TO GIVE PUBLICK NOTICE,

That Joseph Shakelton was committed to gaol in Trenton, upon suspicion of robbery, and has since broke gaol, and left a very small grey Maryland pony. Any person owning said pony is desired to come and prove property in three weeks, or he will be sold to pay charges. BENJAMIN YARD.

Trenton, August 21, 1781.

ELIZABETH TOWN STAGE WAGGON.

The Subscribers inform the publick, that they have a convenient Stage Waggon, with four good horses, suitable for carrying passengers and their baggage.—Will set out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-

street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thursday mornings, precisely at seven o'clock, dine at Bristol, cross the New-Ferry just above Trenton Falls, from thence to Jacob Bergen's at Princeton, there to meet Ichabod Grummond and Drake's stage from Elizabeth-Town every Monday and Thursday nights; the next mornings Tuesday and Friday, will set out from thence at sunrise, breakfast at Trenton, start from thence precisely at ten o'clock, dine at Bristol at the house of John Wilson, from thence to Philadelphia, so as to complete the journey in less than two days.

The price for each passenger, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, to be Four hard Dollars; and the like sum for 150 weight of baggage; and every letter One-eighth of a hard Dollar, to be paid by the person sending the said letter.

No run goods to be admitted into this stage on any account.

GERSHOM JOHNSTON, and
NATH. TWINING.

August 7, 1781.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol IV., No. 192, *August* 29, 1781.

TRENTON, AUGUST 29.

We hear that last Thursday night a party in six whale-boats, consisting of 70 men, under the command of Lieut. Asher Fitz-Randolph, of the state regiment, stationed at Woodbridge, landed on Staten-Island, and proceeded as far as Fort Richmond, in which were stationed upwards of 200 tories and refugees. A severe firing commenced about daybreak, and continued until 11 o'clock. All that ventured out of the fort were either killed or taken, and Lieutenant Fitz-Randolph brought off several prisoners and nine British horses, without any loss except having three men slightly wounded, and Captain Story, who commanded one of the whale-boats, was wounded in three different places, but none of them mortal.

We hear the Allied Army have crossed the North-River, and that Head-Quarters are now at Chatham.

OBSERVE, That agreeably to the act of the Legislature of the 9th. June, 1780, the sum of Forty-eight Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds, part of the paper currency of this state, is to be sunk in the course of a few months. It is hoped it will be done at the ensuing sitting of the Assembly, who meet the 19th. of next month. Those who have state money in their hands, or have an oppertunity of obtaining it, will take notice of this hint, and consider the effect it will have upon the value of it; and that there is a further tax of Fifty Thousand Pounds payable on or before the first day of December next.

The members of the New-Jersey society for promoting agriculture, commerce and arts, are requested to take notice, that their next meeting was appointed to be held at Trenton, on Friday the seventh day of September next. By order,

SAMUEL-WITHAM STOCTON, Sec'ry.

Trenton, August 23d, 1781.

STOLEN,

Out of the pasture of the subscriber in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey, near Flemington, on the 21st of this instant, a bright Bay Horse, five years old last grass, with a star in his forehead, and a white ring on the top of his head, galled with the halter when he was a colt, which does plainly appear, a scar on his nose, a round scar or dint between his thighs, and a very small snip on his nose, a natural trotter, smooth shod all round, straight limbed, round bodied, and bows his hams out when he trots, is half blooded, near 14 hands and a half high:—Whoever secures the said horse to the owner, and the theif brought to justice, shall receive sixteen hard dollars, and all reasonable charges, or Twelve Dollars for the horse only, paid by JOSEPH BISHOP.

N. B. The person supposed to have stolen the said horse is about five feet eight or ten inches high, dark complexion, straight black hair, wore a check frock and striped trowsers and jacket, half worn boots and one spur; had a pair of saddle bags of harness leather, not blacked, stuffed very full, and a large short bundle tied behind, wore a hat half cocked, and a black handkerchief or cape to his frock, and appeared to be a man given to liquor. Perhaps he may alter his dress.

BROKE in upon the plantation of the subscriber, living in the township of Trenton, about the 11th of this instant, two cattle, the one one a spotted ox, with a bell on, and a crop off each each; the other a red dry cow, with a crop off the off ear, and a latch mark on the near ear. The owner is desired to come and pay the expence of keeping and take them away.

August 28, 1781. BENJAMIN CLARK.

TO BE RENTED,

At publick vendue for one year or longer, at Spottswood, in Middlesex county, on Saturday the 8th. of September next;

A Very good grist-mill, with two pair of stones, in good order, the bolting works all go by water; also a good dwelling-house, and a very good saw-mill in good order, with about 200 acres of land. The renter may have more or less, as best suits. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by JOHN COVENHOVEN.

N. B. Also to be sold at the same place, six pair of very good forge bellows, at private sale.

Spotswood, August 22, 1781.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 193, *September* 5, 1781.

NEW-YORK, August 22.

The following are genuine particulars relating to his Majesty's sloop Swallow, commanded by Captain Wells, and collected from a young gentleman an officer, arrived yesterday from Fire-Island, the vessel had been dispatched hither express from the West-Indies.

"When the Swallow was coming on the coast of America, she was chased by a ship and brig, when another brig appeared a-head, and also gave chace to her, the Swallow shortened sail, and engaged her for three quarters of an hour, when she set sail, and the sloop's rigging being much cut and dark night coming on favoured the enemy's escape. Information has since been obtained, that the brig was the Sampson, Captain Brooks, of 18 six pounders, who had four men killed and fourteen wounded, seven of which died next day, and four of her guns dismounted; the Swallow had three men wounded, and received no damage but in her rigging. The brig astern was called the Moses, and might have come up during the action, but said the other was so anxious to keep the prize to himself (before he he knew her to be a vessel of force) that they might be taken and be d—n'd.

"On the 12th inst. the Swallow fell in with a brig privateer, called the Venus of ten nines and four three pounders, formerly a letter of marque from Antigua, but having taken a prize the crew joined and took the vessel from the master; she engaged the sloop two hours and then struck, the Captain of her being previously killed; the Swallow had four men wounded, our Captain Wells was blown up by a cartridge of powder taking fire.

"On the 16th, having the Venus, our prize in tow, and standing in for the Hook, about twelve leagues distant the Swallow was cut off by four privateers, viz. two brigs, a schooner, and a sloop, names unknown; we ran our vessel on shore to prevent our falling into the rebels hands; and with great difficulty saved our people, as the enemy kept a continued fire over the small island we ran upon, (Fire Island). They burnt the Swallow and her prize the next day, finding it impossible to get her off, and we all imagined the enemy reaped no further advantage. Our Captain is getting well after the unlucky disaster from the explosion.

August 30. Last Tuesday morning Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, arrived at Sandy Hook, from the West-Indies, with fourteen sail of the line, four frigates, a sloop and fireship, under his command. Sir Samuel sailed from the West-Indies on the 10th instant.

The following is a list of the British West-India fleet, which arrived here last Tuesday, under Sir Samuel Hood's command,

Barfleur,	90	Sir Samuel Hood, Captain Knight,
Princessa,	74	Admiral Drake, Capt. Knatchbull,
Invincible,	74	Capt. Saxton,
Alcide,	74	Capt. Thompson,
Alfred,	74	Capt. Bayne,
Ajax,	74	Capt. Carrington,
Resolution,	74	Lord Robert Manners,
Centaur,	74	Capt. Inglefield,
Intrepid,	74	Capt. Malloy,
Terrible,	74	Hon. Capt. Finch,
Montagu,	74	Capt. Bowyer,
Shrewsbury,	74	Capt. Mark Robinson,
Billiqueux,	74	Capt. Bowen
.....	74	Capt. .....

Frigates.

Nymphe,	44	Capt. Ford,
St. Amonica,	44	Capt. Lindsey,
Fortunee,	44	Capt. Christian,
Sibyl,	28	Capt. Rodney,
A Fireship,		
A Sloop.		

PHILADELPHIA,

August 29, Last week seven Refugees were brought to town from New-Jersey; they were taken a few days before, near the bridge in Morris's river, by some of the Jersey militia in a shallop, which they attempted to board, when a sharp contest ensued, during which four of the Refugees were killed and four wounded, when the rest submitted. There were fifteen in all, and it is said the Captain (who was very badly wounded) called out, that he would give no quarters, which occasioned the action to become desperate. Providentially one of the militia received only a slight wound.

TRENTON, September 5.

Since our last His Excellency General Washington, and General de Rochambeau, with their respective suites, passed through this place on their way to Philadelphia.

The laws of the last sitting of the general assembly of this state are printed, and ready to be delivered.

The Members of the Whig Society of Monmouth, are requested to meet at the house of Henry Drake, in Freehold, at one of the clock in the afternoon of Wednesday the twelfth instant.

September 1st, 1781. WM. WILLCOCKS, Sec'ry.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 194, *September* 12, 1781.

TRENTON, 11th September, 1781.

In consequence of orders received from His Excellency the Governor of this state, General Dickinson requests the militia will hold themselves in the most perfect readiness, to march on the shortest notice, it being highly probable their services in the field may very soon be required. He recommends to the officers the strictest attention to their mens arms and ammunition.—When called upon they will march with three days rations, for which they will receive pay.

Captain Carle, with his troop of light dragoons, will immediately repair to Trenton, upon the signal being given for the marching of the militia.

General Dickinson informs the Brigadiers and Colonels commanding brigades, in the militia of this state, that the time limited by the militia act, passed at Trenton, January 8, 1781, for their making returns agreeably to said act, expired in August; and that unless they transmit him exact returns of their respective brigades before the 25th instant, he will be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of proceeding against them agreeably to the directions of the said act.

TO BE SOLD,

Near Middle-Brook, Somerset county, East New-Jersey, a chair with a top to it, harness complete little the worse for use, having only performed a journey from Maryland since made, with a fine mare seven years old, warrented sound wind and limb, and fit for any service. For further particulars apply to Mary Hughs at said place, who will agree on reasonable terms.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at Trenton ferry, a Negro boy named Jack, between 15 and 16 years old, yellowish complexion and slim built; late the property of General Philemon Dickinson: Had on, an old felt hat, small in the rim, tow shirt and long pair of trowsers. Whoever secures said boy in any gaol in the state shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me. PATRICK COLVIN.

Sept. 4, 1781.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

State of New-Jersey, ss.

Notice is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, in Mount-Holly, on Monday the 15th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Henry Murfits (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Polly, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; and also to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Peter Miller, (who as well, &c.) against negroes Harry, Dick, Chatham, Fortune and Tom, lately taken from on board the sloop

Industry, William Willis, master, on her passage from St. Christophers to Bermudas: To the end and intent that any person or persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said schooner Polly, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, and also the said negroes, should not be condemned, and decrees thereon pass according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Haddonfield, August 20, 1781.

SIXTEEN SILVER DOLLARS REWARD,

Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Mansfield township, Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, in the night of the 30th. of August, a dark brown mare, fifteen hands high, a long star, four white feet, some black spots above her hoofs, a natural trotter, and canters easy, has a collar mark near her withers: Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, and secures the thief, so that he is brought to Justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Eight Dollars for the mare only, paid by, JOSHUA FOSTER.

A Number of the members of the late New-Jersey Medical Society, desirous as well of promoting the science of medicine, as establishing some more regular system of practice in this state, propose restoring the society to its former dignity and usefulness, and will hold their first meeting for this purpose on Wednesday the 3d day of October next at the house of Mr. Bateman, in Princeton. The former members, and such other gentlemen of the faculty who are desirous of becoming members of this society, are requested to meet there at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

September 8th. 1781.

NEW-JERSEY, Middlesex county.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of the state of New-Jersey, at the suit of Richard and Peter Footman, against William Calvert, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of and belonging unto Elias Bland, deceased; I have seized and taken one house and lot of land in possession of David De-Camp; one other house and lot of land in possession of Matthias Isalton; one other lot of land lying in common; all situate in Perth Amboy; also a house and lot of about 30 acres of land where the said Elias Bland used to dwell, together with 10 acres of salt meadow in possession of James Kinsey; also two small houses and about 19 acres of land in possession of Stephen Flood; also one yellow house and lot of land situate in Spanktown; the latter all within the township of Woodbridge; all which I shall expose at publick sale on Monday the 5th day of November next at the house of William Marriner, Innholder in New-Brunswick, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in

the afternoon; all such that intend becoming purchasers may view the premises before the day of sale.

JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

September 4th, 1781.

DESERTED, from the second regiment of Artillery, commanded by Col. John Lamb, on their rout from Trenton to the Head of Elk:

Anthony Bremer, fifer, four feet nine inches and a half high, 18 years of age, yeoman, light hair, fair complexion; born in Philadelphia, and resided some time at Warwick, in the state of New-York.

Bazaliel Ackley, matross, five feet nine inches and a half high, 29 years of age, by trade a founder, brown hair, fair complexion, was born in Connecticut, and resided some time at Springfield, in East New-Jersey.

Allen M'Clean, matross, five feet five inches and a half high, 31 years of age, yeoman, brown hair, ruddy complexion, pitted with the small pox, born in Scotland, and resided for some time at Kahiatt, in the state of New-York.

Joseph Hugg, matross, 5 feet 6 inches high, 25 years of age, by trade a carpenter, brown hair, fair complexion; born at Greenwich in Gloucester county, West New-Jersey, and resided some time in Philadelphia.

David Leard, matross, 5 feet 10 inches and a half high, 30 years of age, yeoman; black hair, fair complexion; born at Phillipsburg, in the state of New-York.

Abraham M'Killup, corporal, 5 feet 9 inches high, 38 years of age, yeoman, dark hair and complexion; born in Ireland, and resided some time at Stillwater in the state of New-York.

Richard Williams, corporal, 5 feet 5 inches and a half high, 35 years of age, yeoman, brown hair, fair complexion; born and resided at Greenfield, in Connecticut.

Matthias Cristy, bombardier, 5 feet 7 inches and a half high, 24 years of age, by trade a blacksmith; born and resided in Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey.

Benjamin Cole, matross, 5 feet 7 inches high, about 25 years of age, yeoman, black hair, dark complexion; born in Essex county, East New-Jersey, and resided some time near the North Redoubt on Hudson's river, where he has a wife and family.

James M'Bride, sergeant, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 24 years of age, yeoman, dark hair, dark complexion, well made, born in Ireland, and resided for some time at New-Windsor, in the state of New-York.

William M'Bride, corporal, about 5 feet 6 inches and a half high, 27 years of age, yeoman, dark hair, dark complexion, well made, born in Ireland, and resided for some time at and about New-Windsor in the state of New-York.

Whoever takes up any of the above mentioned deserters, and secures them in a safe gaol, or delivers them to any guard belonging to the army of the United States, and gives information to any commissioned officer belonging to the said regiment, so that the said deserters may be brought back to their regiment, shall receive for

each deserter twenty hard dollars, from the Pay-Master of the said regiment, exclusive of what is allowed by the states.

EBENEZER STEVENS, Lieut. Col.

JOSEPH MILNOR,

At his store in Trenton, has for sale, by large and small quantities, Jamaica spirit, West-In a rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Tenerif, wines, Double and single refined loaf sugar, Broken down and muscovado do., Best hyson and bohea teas, Coffee, pepper, Alspice nutmegs and cinnamon, Window glass, 10 by 12, 9 by 11, 10 by 8, 7 by 9, Copper teakettles, Warming-pans, Frying-pans, Padlocks, chest do., Strap-hinges, Hand-vices, Fire-shovels, Shoemakers hammers, Iron squares, Chisels of all kinds, Rat-traps, and many other things in the iron mongery way, Pipes, Bar and slit iron, Nails, Pine and cedar boards and shingles,

An assortment of Dry Goods—Also a few Dozen of the newest fashioned Windsor Chairs, and a large assortment of Hollow Ware.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 195, *September* 19, 1781.

Mr. Collins,

It may be well to observe to the inhabitants of New-Jersey, that at the ensuing session of the Assembly will expire, according to the constitution, most of the commissions in the civil department of the state, when a re-appointment must take place either of the same men, or others to fill up their places, at the election of the Council and Assembly, who now have the appointment of officers, and not the Governor, as under the old government.

As it has generally been said a number of persons very improper and incapable to fill the commissions they held were formerly appointed, now is the time for a remedy. It therefore becomes the inhabitants in every county to recommend to the Council and Assembly such persons as they shall think the most suitable for judges, justices and clerks of courts. This is what every judicious man in the Council and Assembly would wish to see. A reply no doubt will be made by many, that they will put in whom they please, and as they have it in their power, its most likely they will put in commission their friends and favorites, and therefore our labour and pains would be lost to attempt a recommendation in favour of those the county would best approve of. But you are to consider they are your representatives, and your recommendations are and ought to guide them; and they are as much bound to adhere to you, as a grand army man is to his oath, which obliges him in his business to act without fear, favor, affection, gain or hope of reward; this is what you are to expect from the present Council and Assembly, many of whom are good and worthy men.

IMPARTIAL.

August 30th.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 6.,

Major Andrew Brown, who made his escape from prison in New-York, on Thursday last, and arrived here last Sunday evening, has favoured us with the following intelligence, viz. That last Tuesday Admiral Hood with 13 sail of the line, 4 frigates and 2 fireships, arrived at Sandy-Hook. That the troops and inhabitants of New-York, expect every moment to be attacked by General Washington.

That the inhabitants of Long-Island and Staten-Island, are every man obliged to do military duty—That the Rover, lately taken from us, and in their service, was yesterday week drove ashore and burnt.

When Major Brown came away, there were 700 prisoners on board the Jersey prison-ship.—The officers and men are indiscriminately drove under the hatches at sun-setting, and there kept in that suffocating condition till after sun-rising, when they are led up to wash the decks, and particularly the quarter-deck, where at other times, they are not suffered to set a foot.

CHATHAM, SEPTEMBER 11.

Mr. Constant Cooper, post rider from Morristown to Fish-Kill, was taken with the mail at Pumpton, the first instant, by a skulking party of the enemy, and carried to New-York.

Last week William Steele, an accomplice of Jerry King's, was taken on his way from Roxbury, and committed to Morris Town gaol. This villain had a particular account, in writing, of the troops, both French and Americans, that marched with General Washington, together with a list of all the ordnance.

TRENTON, SEPT. 19.

Head-Quarters, Head of Elk, Sept. 6, 1781. "It is with the highest pleasure and satisfaction the Commander in Chief announces to the army the arrival of the Count De Grasse in the Chesapeake, with a very formidable naval and land force. At the same time he felicitates them on this auspicious occasion, he anticipates the glorious events which may be expected from the combined operations now in contemplation, as no circumstance could possibly have happened more oppertunely in point of time, no prospect could ever have promised more important successes, and nothing but a want of exertions can probably blast the pleasing prospects before us.

Last Friday week the Sachem Jist Arara, alias Grass-hopper, and Lieutenant-Colonel Atayataghroughta, with part of his regiment, of the Oneida and Tuscorora nations, from Albany, passed through this place on their way to Philadelphia. They are in general stout, hearty looking men, and appear to be under good discipline. While in town they exhibited, before a number of the inhabitants collected on this occasion, the war whoop and dance, of which so much is said in every account of the Indian nations.

This day the Honourable the Legislature of this State meet at Princeton, pursuant to adjournment.

EIGHT HARD DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the night of the second day of September, a red roan horse, about seven years old, not certain of any brand or mark, remarkable short mane and tail,

a very good waggon horse, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the horse recovered, shall be paid the above reward, besides all reasonable charges, by me.

EPHRAIM COLVER.

Sussex, Knolton Township, Sept. 3, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely, hearty Negro woman, about 21 years of age: Also a Negro girl, about 16 years of age; both have had the small pox, were born and brought up in New-Jersey, and are fit for either town or country business: Also a female Negro child, about 4 years of age. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Burlington.

JACOB PHILLIPS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

An industrious, honest G I R L, to do housework; to whom good wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 196, *September* 26, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA.

Letters from New-Jersey say, that on Wednesday and Thursday last 25 sail of ships of war out of 30 which sailed some time ago, returned to the Hook, and by prisoners which were landed at Monmouth, the letter-writer says, they were informed that the British had an action with the French, in which the London, of 98 guns, had received considerable damage, and the Intrepid, of 74, had been so well handled, that she sunk on the passage, and with difficulty the people and a few stores were saved by the rest of the fleet.

TRENTON, SEPT. 26.

It is no longer a doubt that the British fleet have returned to the Hook from the Mouth of Chesapeake Bay, where it is said they received a severe drubbing from Count De Grasse. Certain it is that they have come back with several ships less than they took out.

A body of continental troops have moved to the banks of the Delaware. Two Pennsylvania militia camps are formed at the same place. The militia of New-Jersey are also ordered to be in constant readiness. It is said these measures are taken in consequence of some projected impressions on the enemy, as the troops under General Heath are also moving down towards New-York.

Wednesday last James Carter was executed at this town, pursuant to his sentence, for Horse-stealing.

Yesterday a number of British prisoners passed through this place under guard, on their way to Elizabeth-Town, to be exchanged.

We are informed, by good authority, that Admirals Graves, Hood and Drake, went up from the Hook to New-York with part of the fleet on Sunday last. Five sail of the line are all that are left without the Hook.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, ESQUIRE,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me that North Marpole, of the county of Gloucester, has been guilty of attrocious offences, and committed divers robberies, thefts and other felonies within this state:—I have thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this state, to issue this proclamation, hereby promising to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure in any gaol of this state, the said North Marpole, the sum of One Hundred Pounds of the bills of credit issued on the faith of this state.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Princeton, the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of the independence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's Command,
BOWES REED, Sec'ry.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendu, on Saturday, the sixth day of October next, at Tom's River,

THE SCHOONER NANCY and her lading, consisting of about 19,000 feet of boards and 10,000 shingles. The vendu to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

RICHARD ROBINS, jun.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Bucks county, on the fifteenth of this instant, a Negro man about 20 years old, a likely well built fellow, named NED: Had on when he went away a shirt and trowsers, a new wool hat, new shoes and copper buckles, and it is thought he took with him a black handkerchief, a number of new coat and jacket buttons, besides many other things:—Whoever will secure said Negro in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive Eight Silver Dollars reward, and reasonable charges paid by WILLIAM M'CALLA.

Sept. 19, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for all sorts of produce, and other articles necessary for carrying on iron works;

All sorts of cast iron kettles, pots, large and small skillets, small mortars, griddles with and without legs, waggon, chair and cart boxes, close stoves, six and ten plate stoves, open fire places, commonly called Franklin stoves, &c. &c. &c. wholesale and retail, by me at Mount-Hope furnace, Morris county.

JOHN JACOB FAESH.

Sept. 13, 1781.

Was left the 17th instant, at the subscriber's in Grigg's-Town, Somerset county, state of New-Jersey, a waggon and two horses, one a black roan, hipshot, the other a dark brown.—

They were left by three men, who said the owner was coming on; but he has not yet come, this is to desire the owner to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

CORNELIUS CORNELL.

Griggs-Town, Sept. 21, 1781.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 197, *October* 3, 1781.

CHATHAM, September 26, 1781.

Early in the morning of the 22nd ultimo, a party of Indians and tories, consisting of about four hundred, entered the beautiful settlement of Warwasing, situated on the great road leading from Minisink to Eusopus, about thirty-five miles from the former; at their first coming to the place they were hailed by a sentinel who was at the gate of a piquet fort where there was a sergeant's guard kept, (which were the only soldiers in that quarter;) they not making any answer, induced the sentinel to, and run within the fort, which alarmed the garrison. The enemy kept up a constant fire upon the fort for some time, but without effect, and at last retired in confusion with the loss of three killed and two wounded. They then proceeded to burning and plundering the place. The inhabitants being alarmed by the firing of the fort, all made their escape, except one John Kittle, whom they killed. The loss of these poor people is very great, the fate of an hour reduced them from a state of ease and affluence to want and beggary. Thirteen elegant dwelling-houses, with all the out-buildings and furniture, fourteen spacious barns filled with wheat, besides barracks, stables, stacks of hay and grain, were all consumed; between sixty and seventy horses, mostly very fine, a great number of cattle, sheep, and hogs were drove off. Col. Pawling, getting intelligence of the above, immediately collected about two hundred New-York levies and militia, and pursued them about forty miles, but was not able to overtake them. It appeared that they left in confusion, as they left a considerable quantity of their plunder behind them in many places. By a white man who has been with them three years, and made his escape while Warwasing was in

flames, we learn that this party was from Niagara, and that they were four weeks and three weeks on their way; that they were exceedingly distressed for want of provisions, insomuch that they eat up their pack-horses and dogs. He adds, that the garrison of Niagara was in a mealoncholy situation for want of provisions and the necessaries of life, and that the tories there most bitterly execrate the day they were deluded by the tyrant's emissaries to take up arms against their native country.

On the morning of the 28th ult. Sergeant Joseph Garlinghouse, of Capt. Bonnel's company of levies, who are stationed at Minisink, was teaching a couple of recruits the manual exercise, and standing before them as fugilman, ordered them to take their aim and fire, one of their guns was loaded, and went off at half cock, which blew the whole charge through his breast, of which he was instantly killed.

On Thursday the 30th ultimo, was married at Westfield, William Miller, Esq. a respectable inhabitant of that place, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, to Mrs. Valentine, (relict of Mr. Richard Valentine, late of New-Providence, deceased) in the seventy-fifth year of her age, a woman of a reputable character.

The troops of the enemy, mentioned in our last to have embarked, are all disembarked upon Staten-Island, from which circumstance, it is imagined a descent into this state is intended, therefore it behoves *every* man, capable of bearing arms, to be in perfect readiness to oppose them, and prevent their committing the like depredations in our territory that they lately did in a sister state.

By intelligence from New-York we learn, that of eighteen sail of the line that went to the southward only thirteen are returned to the Hook, five of which are mere wrecks, and cannot be repaired, but with the greatest difficulty, without going into dock.

By a sailor that was on board Admiral Drake's ship, and left the enemy since their arrival at the Hook, we learn the battle between the two fleets was fought on the 14th. instant, the British consisting of 18 ships of the line, and the French of twenty-five, though only twenty-three engaged; that the British lost the Terrible and Vengence, both seventy-fours, one sunk and the other burnt; the Fortunate, a forty-four, was taken in the bay; the Princessa, of seventy guns, lost all her masts, and had ninety men killed, and fifty that lost either their legs or arms, and was obliged to throw all her guns overboard two days after the action, as she made nine feet of water in her hold in one hour.—Probably this propitious event so affected the intellects of Sir Henry, was the occasion of his apologizing for the burning of New-London, lest the rude Americans, in conjunction with their allies, should beat up his own quarters, after the reduction of his noble friend, and make him responsible for all the burnings his miscreants may or have perpetrated.

Admirable Digby is most assuredly arrived off off the Hook with one ship of 90 guns, and two of 74. The reports (from them) say he left England with six ships of the line, six frigates, and 100 transports for America: But some advices the Admiral received at sea, made it necessary for him to come on with three ships, leaving the transports under cover of three ships of the line and six frigates.

TRENTON, Oct. 3.

Princeton, Sept. 28, 1781.

On Monday the 24th instant, the grammer school in this place was publickly examined in presence of the President and Faculty of the College, and other gentlemen in the neighbourhood, when the several classes gave specimens of their improvement in Greek, Latin, English and writing, to the satisfaction of all present, and the senior class were admitted to the freshman class in college. Prizes had been proposed some weeks before, to excite their emulation, on the following subjects:

1. One on reading English with propriety, and answering
2. Four upon extempore exercises on the Latin grammar syntax.
3. One for the Best oration

These prizes were contended for on Tuesday the 25th, in the forenoon and evening.—The prize upon the first subject was adjudged to Christopher De Vintz; on the second it was thought proper, for the encouragement of beginners, to give one of the prizes to the best in the two lower classes, which was adjudged to James Finley.—The other three contended for by the upper classes, were adjudged, 1st to Abel Johnson, 2nd to Samuel Bayard, 3d to Tho. Pollock.

The orations were delivered in the evening in the College-Hall, before a numerous and polite audience, and the prize adjudged to Horatio L. Stockton.

On Wednesday of the 26th, was held the annual commencement for conferring degrees.

In the morning His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Legislature of the State, at present sitting in this town, assembled in a body at the President's house, and walked in procession from thence to the Hall, with the Trustees and Faculty of the College, and the young gentlemen who were to commence. After the whole were seated, the publick exercises were introduced by the President with prayer.—Then followed,

1st. A salutatory Latin oration on *luxury*, by Mr. Joseph Clarke.

2d. An oration on *the misapplication of talents*, by Mr. William Giles.

3d. A dissertation on *matrimony* by Mr. Francis Jefferson James.

4th. An oration on *the love of glory*, by Mr. Edward Livingston.

5th. A dialogue on *the origin and comparative merits of poetry and eloquence*, by Messrs. William Giles, Joseph Clarke and Robert Smith.

6th. An oration on discord, by Mr. Joseph Scudder.

7th. An oration on genius, by Mr. John Blair.

8th. The degree of *Bachelor of Arts* was conferred on Messrs. Joseph Clarke, William Crawford, William Giles, Francis Jefferson James, Edward Livingston, and Robert Smith; and the degree of *Master of Arts* was conferred on the Honourable Major-General Nathaniel Greene—on the Honourable David Brearley, Esq. Chief-Justice of the State of New-Jersey.—and on Pierre-Eugene du Simitiere, a gentleman of literary merit, a native of Geneva, and residing in the city of Philadelphia; and the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on His Excellency Thomas M'Kean, Esq. President of Congress.

9th. An address from the President to the young gentlemen who had just received their degrees.

10th. The valedictory oration on *the advantages which the United States of America enjoy above other Republicks which have arisen in the world, for framing wise systems of civil policy, by Mr. Robert Smith.*

The whole was conducted to the great approbation of a very crowded and polite assembly, and so as to afford the most favourable presages to the friends of the college.

We were yesterday credibly informed, that Gen. Heath has boats ready and every other thing prepared to act as emergencies may require, in case the enemy should make a descent into this state.

From a New-York paper.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 28.

Last Monday arrived at Sandy-Hook, in a fleet of the King's ships from Great-Britain, under the command of the Honourable Admiral Digby.

His Royal Highness

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY,

Third Son of our Most Gracious Sovereign. The honour conferred on this continent by the arrival of so exalted and amiable a character upon it, is sensibly felt by all his Majesty's faithful subjects on this side the Atlantic. *(Few enough!)*

His Royal Highness came up to this city on Wednesday afternoon, in perfect health, and was cordially received upon his landing with the honours due to his dignity and merit. It is impossible to describe the exultation of the navy, army, and loyal inhabitants on this occasion. (Forgetting Count de Grasse.)

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire, Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

In Council.

To all whom it may concern:

The Sieur Holker having been recognized by the United States in Congress assembled, as Consul General of France in the States aforesaid, it is hereby declared that the privileges, pre-eminences and authority belonging to such character and quality are due to him.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Princeton, the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-one.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,
Bowes Reed, Sec'ry.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR,

A General Court Martial of the militia of the State of New-Jersey is hereby ordered and appointed to be held at Chatham, on the twenty-third day of October next, for the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Crane, Captain Isaac Gillam and Lieutenant John Burnet, of which Court Martial Colonel Sylvanus Seely is appointed President, and Lieutenant-Colonels Benoni Hathaway, and John Starke, and Majors Daniel Brown, Joseph Lindsly and Daniel Cook, and Captains Peter Layton, Israel Ward, Joseph Beach, Obadiah Kitchell, James Kean, Jacob Arnold and Josiah Hall, are appointed members, and William Willcocks, Esq. is appointed Judge-Advocate; and for the trial of such other prisoners as shall be brought before them.

Given under my hand the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-one.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Was turned into the field of the subscriber on the 21st of August last, a black horse, thirteen and a half hands high, eight years old, has a star, branded S. L. on the near shoulder, hind feet white, and a white scar on his buttock: The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOSEPH BISHOP.

Amwell, Sept. 27, 1781.

The Trustees of Queen's College in New-Jersey, are requested to meet, at New-Brunswick, on Wednesday the 24th day of October, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. By order,

J. R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.

Oct. 3, 1781.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 198, *October* 10, 1781.

TO THE PUBLICK,

Princeton, September 28, 1781.

The Trustees of the College of New-Jersey at their last meeting, finding that the seminary notwithstanding its late desolation by the

enemy, and by the confusion of the times, is now filling fast, were of opinion, that the whole former system might be re-established, and took every necessary measure for that purpose:—Amongst others they directed the subscriber to give publick notice of the principal regulations, for the information of parents and guardians who may be desirous of sending their children here for instruction.

In consequence of this order, the publick will be pleased to observe.

1. That a considerable part of the College is already repaired, and the Trustees have given directions for the repairs being completed without delay; therefore all undergraduates will, as formerly, be obliged to lodge in College, that they may be immediately under the eyes of their teachers; and a strict compliance with the orders of College, as to attending prayers, the hours of the day, and being in their chambers at night will be expected. This rule is to be understood to extend not only to those who board with the steward, but to those who board out with license, and to those whos parents live in the town or neighbourhood.

2. The Trustees have chosen a steward, who will board the students at the moderate rate of Ten Shillings proclamation money per week, and none will be suffered to board out of College, but with the express license of the President, or in his absence of the senior professor, and when this license is granted, they must pay to the steward at the rate of One Shilling and Six-pence per week, for the necessary expence of keeping the College and rooms in order.

3. Every new scholar, at his first coming to College, must pay one guinea entrance money, and at the rate of six pounds per annum tuition, and two pounds per annum for chamber rent. The entrance money and chamber rent are to be paid to the Treasurer, the tuition to the President, and the board to the steward in advance for six months. This last circumstance of paying in advance every six months, will not be in any instance dispensed with, as the Trustees have renewed or ratified the former law, that if complaint is made by the Treasurer or steward that any student has not made his advance for the current half year, the President must either dismiss him from College, or be himself answerable for the debt.

4. If any student from a grammer school shall at his first entrance be admitted to the sophomore or junior class, he must pay the back tuition for the term or terms which he slips over, but if he has been a member of any other college, and be found qualified, he will be admitted to the same standing without any extra expence.

5. The tuition for the grammer school is the same as in College, six pounds per annum, and must be paid henceforth in the same manner in advance. The entrance money to new scholars is only one pound. The scholars of the grammer school are not obliged to live in College, as many of them are young and must be in private families; but if any parent incline to have his child in College under the care of a more advanced student, as has been often the case, they have liberty to place them there, only it must be observed that they are then subject to all the rules of College, as to their hours and behaviour.

Those who are acquainted with the College must know, that excepting some small alterations in the rates, all the above regulations that were formerly in force, and which will again be strictly and invariably adhered to; though for three years past, several have lived in private houses and behaved with much propriety, yet now that the number of students is large and daily encreasing, it is necessary to have recourse to the same order and discipline that were formerly of so much benefit to the institution. With regard to enforcing punctuality in the payments, the reader will easily perceive that the burden must lie wholly on the subscriber, who has already suffered so much by arrearages and pledging himself for persons at a distance, that no body need expect a repetition of the same expensive and dangerous compliance.

It is hoped that those who are at present members of College will be careful to attend at the beginning of the session, and that both they and future intrants will remember that regularity in attendance is absolutely necessary to their progress in their studies, and therefore absence without leave, or beyond the time for which leave has been given, will be punished in the severest manner, that is to say, by publick censure or expulsion.

The subscriber earnestly recommends to all parents and guardians at a distance, that they would commit the management of their pupils, as to accounts and expence, to some person of character at College in Princeton, or in the neighbourhood: For want of this they often run into extravagance in point of dress and incidental charges, set a bad example to one another, are imposed upon in their accounts, and bring a reproach upon the institution. We often hear complaints of the expences of education from the friends of those who never paid anything for their education at all, but were suffered to mispend their money for the gratifications of their own fancies, and left their teachers to solicit the small pittance that was due to them for many years after their return home. Such instances occasioned some of the orders of the trustees mentioned above, and it is hoped the mention now made of them, will be sufficient to justify the measures in the opinion of every impartial person.

JOHN WITHERSPOON.

N. B. The vacation in the school is four weeks, and that in the college six weeks from the 26th inst.

TRENTON, OCT. 10.

On the 28th ult. the Council and Assembly of this state, in joint-meeting, proceeded to elect the civil officers necessary to supply the vacancies which had fallen pursuant to the constitution, when the following appointments were made: William Paterson, Esq. Attorney-General. Honourable William C. Houston, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Elisha Boudinot, Esq. Clerk of the Circuits.

The Clerks of the different counties now stand as follows:

Bergen, Abraham Westervelt. Essex, Robert Ogden, jun. Middlesex, Benjamin Manning. Monmouth, Kenneth Anderson, jun. Somerset, Frederick Frelinghuysen. Burlington, John Phillips. Gloucester, Elijah Clark. Salem, Jacob Tagart. Cape-May, Eli Eldredge. Hunterdon, Samuel Witham Stocton. Morris, Silas Condict. Cumberland, Jonathan Elmer. Sussex, Charles Rhodes.

On Saturday last the General Assembly of this state rose, having completed the fifth session. The titles of the acts passed will be in our next.

Extract of a letter from New-Brunswick, Oct. 7, 1781.

"On Friday night last Capt. Adam Hyler, from New-Brunswick, with one gun boat and two whale ditto, within a quarter of a mile of the guard ship at Sandy-Hook, attacked five vessels, and after a smart conflict of fifteen minuits, carried them; two of them were armed, one mounting four six pounders, and one six swivels, and one three pounder. —The hands made their escape with their long boats, and took refuge in a small fort, in which was mounted twelve swivel guns, from which they kept up a constant firing, notwithstanding which he boarded them all without a loss of a man;—on board of one of these was 250 bushels of wheat and a quantity of cheese belonging to Capt. Lippincott, bound to New-York;—he took from them 50 bushels of wheat, a quantity of cheese, several swivels, a number of fuzes, one cask of powder, and some dry goods, and stripped them of their sails and rigging, not being able to bring the vessels into port, in consequence of a contrary wind and tide;—after which he set all on fire save one, on board of which was a woman and four small children, which prevented her from sharing a similar fate."

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act for recovering the arrearages of certain taxes.

[For this Act passed October 4, 1781, see Stat., Chap. XLIX.]

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to require Sheriffs to give security, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

[For this Act passed October 5, 1781, see Statutes, Chap. L.]

Parchment, Ink powder, Quills, Wafers, Pocketbooks, and Watt's Psalms, may be had at the Printing-Office.

The Trustees of Queen's College, in New-Jersey, are requested to meet, at New-Brunswick on Wednesday the 24th day of October instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. By order,

J. R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.

Oct. 3, 1781.

☞ The subscribers to this Gazette will please take notice, that the first quarter will end at No. 199, inclusive.

Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Five Shillings each the first Week, and *One Shilling and Three-pence* for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 199, *October* 17, 1781.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, ESQUIRE,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by my Proclamation bearing date the third day of August last past, a reward of two hundred dollars of the bills of credit issued on the faith of this State, was promised to any person or persons who should apprehend and secure in any gaol of this State, any or either of the following persons or offenders, to wit, Caleb Sweesy, James O'Harry, John Moody, and Gysbert Gyberson; and whereas the said name Gysbert Gyberson was by mistake inserted in the said Proclamation instead of William Giberson, who is the person thereby meant and intended;—I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this State, to issue this Proclamation, hereby promising the reward above mentioned to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure in any gaol of this State the said William Gyberson; and do hereby revoke any reward promised for apprehending or securing the said Gysbert Gyberson.

And whereas in and by a certain Act of the Legislature of this State, intitled, "An Act to prevent persons from passing through this State without proper passports," passed at Trenton the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, it is among other things enacted, that no person or persons whatsoever residing within this State, except the members of the Legislature and publick officers of government, shall be permitted to pass and repass through any part of this State, other than the county in which he, she, or they reside, without having a commission under this State or the United States, or a certificate from His Excellency the Governor, or from one one of the members of the Legislative Council or General Assembly of the county in which he, she or they reside, or from one of the Judges of the court of common pleas or Justices of the Peace of such county, certifying that the bearer is an inhabitant of the county of and a person of good repute and generally esteemed a friend of the present government, as established under the authority of the people; in which certificate shall be inserted the name and rank of the person, and the town and county in which he resides; which certificate shall

intitle the bearer to travel in any part of this State, except near the enemy's lines, where he shall not be permitted to travel without some apparent business consistent with his rank and station, and the good of the state; and that no person or persons whatsoever, not residing in or being an inhabitant of this State shall be permitted to pass or repass through any part of this State, without having and holding a commission under the United States, or without a pass from the Commander in Chief or other General officer in the army of the United States, or from the Governor and Commander in Chief, or one of the Delegates in Congress for the state in which such traveller usually resides, or of one of the Legislative or Executive Council of such state, or being a non-commissioned officer or soldier, without a pass or furlough from some one of the officers of the regiment to which he or they may belong; which commission or pass shall entitle the bearer to travel into or through this State, while behaving and conducting as becometh such traveller: *Provided*, that nothing in the said Act contained be taken or construed to extend to the hindering any person living in the adjoining counties of the neighbouring states, not immediately in the possion of the enemy, from passing into the next adjoining county in this state, having a pass from one Justice of the peace in the county to which he or she may belong, provided such person do not attempt to pass out of such county without obtaining a permission or passport, agreably to the directions of the said Act.

And whereas, in order to carry the said Act into effect, it was further enacted, that it should and might be lawful for any officer of this State, civil or military, in the presence of two or more witnesses, in a publick manner to examine all travellers whatsoever, and for all innholders publickly to examine all such as may put up at their houses, and for all ferry men and drivers of publick stages to examine all passengers who may offer or desire a passage, and to detain and carry before some Justice of the peace of the county, all such person or persons, who upon such examination should not produce a commission, certificate or pass, authorizing them to pass as aforesaid; and without which by the said Act, they were therein before denied permission to pass and repass through any part of this State. And each and every person taken up and carried before a Justice of the peace in any county of this State, pursuant to the directions of the said Act, who are denied permission to pass as aforesaid, shall, by such Justice, be either committed to gaol by a mittimus, there to remain till duly discharged, or be obliged to return the directest way to his place of residence, as the said Justice upon examination of the person apprehended, and hearing the evidence produced, shall in his discretion, judge most proper, and the said Justice of the peace, who shall cause any person to be committed to gaol as aforesaid, or any two Justices of the peace of the said county shall be, and thereby are authorized and empowered to discharge from gaol any such person so apprehended and committed, who shall prove to the satisfaction of such Justice or Justices that he ought to be discharged upon his paying the costs accrued, on taking up and committing such person, as the same shall be taxed by the Justice or Justices: And

all persons apprehended and committed as aforesaid, who shall not appear to be spies from the enemy, or otherwise guilty of any capital offence, but shall otherwise be of doubtful or suspicious characters, shall be discharged from confinement, upon paying the cost as aforesaid, and also the expence of a sufficient guard to conduct or remove such person or persons out of this State, the directest or securest way towards his place of residence; which guard the said Justice or Justices are required to procure, upon receiving a sum sufficient to hire and support the same, and to give a pass for that purpose; and that every boatman and ferryman who shall bring into this State, or over any ferry within the same, any person without a passport as aforesaid, and and every publick innkeeper or other householder who shall entertain any person not having such passport, and all stage-drivers who shall grant a passage to any such person, every such ferryman, publick innkeeper, householder and stage-driver so offending, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said Act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds, to be recovered in any court of record where the same may be cognizable, with costs of suit, to be applied one half to the support of the poor of the township where the offence was committed; and the other half to the prosecutor; and all officers civil and military within this State, are thereby strictly ordered and enjoined to give all needful aid and assistance for carrying the said act into execution, as by the said Act reference being thereunto had, may appear.

And whereas there is great reason to apprehend that the enemy employ a number of spies and emissaries to pass and repass through this State to collect intelligence and for other purposes prejudicial to the Commonwealth, and that the publick stage-drivers frequently grant passages to persons not having the passports by the said Act directed, and who pass and repass through this state in order to get into the enemy's lines without the passes for that purpose directed by another Act of the Legislature, and also to carry on an illicit trade with the enemy in defiance of another law of his State, for which reasons it is become more necessary than ever to carry the said herein recited Act into the most rigorous execution:—I have therefore thought fit hereby to request all good citizens of this State who tender the welfare of their country and the glorious cause of liberty and independence at this critical juncture when it is of the utmost importance to prevent all intercourse with the enemy to exert themselves in the execution of the said Act according to the respective powers and authorities on them conferred by the same.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the sixth year of the independence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
BOWES REED, Sec'ry.

TRENTON, Oct. 17.

Acts passed at the last session of General Assembly, An *Act* to amend an Act, intitled, An *Act* for regulating the election of members of the Legislative-Council and Assembly, Sheriffs, and Coroners of the state of New-Jersey, and also to direct the election of Delegates to represent the said state in the Congress of the United States.

An *Act* to repeal the several Acts made and provided for the clothing of the quota of troops belonging to this state, in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An *Act* for recovering the arrearages of certain taxes.

An *Act* to require Sheriffs to give security, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An *Act* for vesting in Richard Morris, Esq. the power, authority, title and estate given unto David Ogden and Richard Morris, by the last will and testament of Robert Hunter Morris, Esq. deceased, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An *Act* for vesting the powers of agency for the West-Jersey Society, in Joseph Reed, Esq. one of the said Society.

An *Act* for the relief of Adam Boyd, Sheriff of the county of Bergen, respecting the loss of a sum of publick money by the enemy.

An *Act* to enable Isaac Watson, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Watson, deceased, to fulfil the purposes of the said will.

An *Act* for procuring to Thomas Marshall a title for certain lands in the county of Gloucester, purchased by his father Randall Marshall, deceased, of John Hinchman, now a fugitive with the enemy.

An *Act* to repeal part of a certain Act therein mentioned.

An *Act* for defraying sundry incidental charges.

Tuesday the 9th inst. came on the annual election in this state for Representatives to serve in Council and Assembly for the ensuing year, when the following Gentlemen were returned, viz.

Hunterdon, Council, John Stevens, Esq. Assembly, Benjamin VanCleve, John Lambert and John Mehelm, Esquires.

Burlington, Council, John Cox, Esquire. Assembly, Thomas Fenimore, Israel Shreve and George Anderson, Esquires.

Monmouth, Council, Elisha Lawrence, Esquire. Assembly, Nathaniel Scudder, Thomas Henderson and John Covenhoven, Esquires.

Morris, Council, John Carle, Esquire. Assembly, Ellis Cooke, Aaron Kitchel and John Stark, Esqrs.

Somerset, Council, Ephraim Martin. Assembly, Edward Bunn, David Kirkpatrick and John Schureman, Esquires.

Middlesex, Council, John Beatty, Esq. Assembly, Jacob Suydam, Jacob Martin and John Conger, Esquires.

Gloucester, Council, Joseph Hugg, Esq. Assembly, Joseph Ellis, Samuel Hugg and Isaac Tomlinson, Esquires.

Cumberland, Council, Samuel Ogden, Esquire. Assembly, Josiah Brick, Joshua Ewing and Josiah Seely, Esquires.

The returns for the other counties have not come to hand.

By a Gentleman who left Egg-Harbour on Saturday last, we learn, that some time last week the hands on board the armed transport ship belonging to Admiral Digby's fleet, rose upon their Captain near Sandy-Hook, and carried her into Egg-Harbour; she was loaded chiefly with provisions. The officers on board the brig inform that the Fair American privateer of Philadelphia, had taken five vessels, four of them brigs, out of the said fleet, laden with provisions and dry goods, one of them principally with linens, and said to be worth Thirty Thousand Pounds.

We just now learn that the Fair American, with the above prizes, are arrived in the Delaware.

Extract of a letter from New-Brunswick, dated October 15, 1781.

"On the 13th inst. Captain Adam Hyler, of this place, with one gunboat and two whale-boats, boarded one sloop and two schooners, which all the hands except two had previously left, and which lay under cover of the light-house fort at Sandy Hook, and brought them off; but the sloop being such a dull sailer, and being much annoyed from a galley lying near Staten-Island, was set on fire about three miles from the fort. One of the schooners running aground by accident, was stripped and left; the other, a remarkably fine fast sailing Virginia built pilot boat, mounted with one four pounder, was brought with the two prisoners, to this place."

Princeton, House of Assemby, October 3, 1781. Resolved,

That George Anderson, Esq. of the county of Burlington, and Benjamin Smith, Esq. and Charles Axford, jun. of the county of Hunterdon, or any two of them, be and they hereby are appointed to inspect, cancel, and put into sealed bundles, the sum of Forty-eight Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds, including principal and interest, of the bills of credit emitted pursuant to the resolutions of Congress of March 18th, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty; and that they meet for that purpose at such time and at such place as shall be notified to them by the Treasurer of the state, who is hereby required to give such notice to the said persons accordingly, and to lay before them bills to the aforesaid amount, within ten days after the first day of January next, if the said sum of the beforementioned emission shall have been received into the treasury within that time, or otherwise as soon thereafter as so much money of the said emission shall come into his hands: And the said persons so appointed shall deliver the sealed bundles cancelled as aforesaid to the Treasurer of the state, to be by him laid before the Legislature, to be inspected and destroyed; and shall also lay an account of the numbers and denominations of the bills so cancelled, attested on oath, before the Legislature at their next sitting thereafter, together with an account of the expences incurred by the service, for their allowance and settlement.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the state be directed to purchase the measures prescribed by law for the recovery of the deficiencies of the late tax.

Extract from the Minutes,
M. EWING, jun. Clerk.

The Members of the late New-Jersey Medical Society are requested to take notice, that at a meeting of a respectable number of members at Princeton this day, (pursuant to an advertisement in the New-Jersey Gazette) it was agreed on to re-establish the Society on its former principles and constitution; and that agreeably thereto, their half yearly meeting, as usual, will be held on the first Tuesday in November next, at this place.

By order of the Meeting,
ISAAC SMITH, Chairman.

Princeton, October 3, 1781.

House of Assembly, Sept. 20, 1781.

A Petition from John Ely, son of George Ely, late of the county of Hunterdon, was presented and read, setting forth that his said father did by virtue of a deed from Samuel Tucker, late High-Sheriff of said county, become possessed of 398 acres of land in the township of Amwell, in said county; that the said George Ely did some time afterwards sell and convey to Captain George Coryell, one equal and undivided half part of the said tract; that shortly after the said sale, he the said George Ely, became deprived of his reason, and still continues so, whereby the said land remains undivided, much to the damage of the said George Ely's estate, and praying that leave may be given him to bring in a bill to enable him on the part and in the name of the said George Ely, to divide the said lands, and to confirm the same division when made.

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to present a bill agreeably to the prayer of his petition, at the next sitting of the Legislature, having previously advertised his intentions for at least three weeks in the New-Jersey Gazette.

Extract from the minutes,
M. EWING, jun. Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber intends to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing extract.

JOHN ELY, Son of George.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of publick vendue, on Tuesday the twenty-third day of October instant, and continued from day to day till the sales are over, at the late dwelling-house of Nathaniel Moore, of the township of Hopewell, deceased:

Beef cattle, a yoke of working oxen, an ox cart, milch cows, young cattle, sheep, swine, hay of the first quality, Indian corn, buckwheat,

green wheat in the ground, cyder, feather beds, bedsteads, household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate. The vendu to begin at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when the conditions will be made known and due attendance given by the executors. Those that are indebted to the estate of the deceased, are requested to make payment in one month from this date, and those who have any demands against the estate are also requested to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, by the same time for settlement.

MARY MOORE, Executrix.
JOSEPH MOORE, } Executors.
JESSE MOORE, }

Hopewell, Hunterdon County, Oct. 12, 1781.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

New-Jersey } Notice is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will
ss. } be held at the Court-House in Burlington, on Friday the 9th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of William Austin Smith, (who as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the Major Pierson, lately commanded by John Richard Wiskall: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and her cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

October 15, 1781.

At the same time and place will be tried the schooner Polly, libelled by Henry Mursit, qui tam &c. heretofore advertised for trial, and adjourned over at the last Court of Admiralty.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendu, on Thursday the 25th day of October instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day,

The ship Major Pierson, as she now lies at Little Egg-Harbour, with her sails and rigging, as per invantory to be seen at the day of sale: Also her cargo, consisting of flour, barley and hops.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
JOHN BURROWES, Marshal.

October 15, 1781.

His Majesty's frigate the Carryshort, has taken and brought into Sandy-Hook, a large ship from Boston for Martinico, loaded entirely with masts, some of them large enough for 74's.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 200, *October* 24, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 20.

Extract of a letter from the eastward, Oct. 18.

"The British fleet, in number 99, all got down to the Hook last night, and I expect will sail this day for Virginia. There are 25 line of battleships, some fifties and some forties, with frigates of less force. There are a number of fireships, three or four of which are frigate rigged, and under that disguise expect to be able to grapple as many French line of battle ships, in time of action. Three line of battle ships are also prepared with carcases fixed on barbed irons, which they expect to fire into the sails and rigging, and which, by means of the barbed irons are to hang and set fire to the ships. There are from four to five thousand troops on board, and I am pretty well assured to be commanded by Sir Henry in person."

TRENTON, OCT. 24.

Returns of the Members of the Legislature received since our last.

Essex, Council, Josiah Hornblower, Esq. Assembly, Caleb Camp, Samuel Potter, and Jacob Brookfield, Esquires.

Sussex, Council, Hugh Hughes, Esq. Assembly, William Maxwell, Isaac Van-Campen, and Joshua Sweezy, Esquires.

Salem, Council, John Holme, Esq. Assembly, Edward Hall, Ephraim Lloyd and James James, Esquires.

"On Monday, the 15th inst. a party of refugees from Sandy-Hook, landed at Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, and under cover of the night, marched undiscovered to Colt's-Neck, near 15 miles from the place of their landing, and took six of the inhabitants from their houses.—The alarm reached the Courthouse between four and five o'clock in the morning of the 16th, when a small number of the inhabitants who were in the village of Freehold and its vacinity, (accompanied by Doctor Nathaniel Scudder, accidentally in the place that night) went immediately in pursuit of them, hoping either to releive their friends who had been stolen into captivity, or to chastise the enemy for their temerity.—

They rode to Black-Point, the place where the refugees had landed, with all possible speed, fell in with, attacked the rear of the refugee party, and drove them on board their boat; in which skirmish, to the great grief of our party, Doctor Nathaniel Scudder, whilst he was bravely advancing on the enemy, received a wound by a musket ball passing through his head, of which he instantly expired.—His remains were removed from the place of action to his own house, with all the decency and solemnity suitable to so mournful and meloncholy an occasion.—On Wednesday the 17th, a most excellent and affecting sermon was preached on the occasion by the Reverend Mr. Woodhull, from the following words,—"And all Juda and Jerusalem mourned for Josiah." ii Chron. xxxv chap. 24th and 25th verses. After which his remains, attended by the most numerous and respectable concourse of people ever known on a similar occasion in this county, were interred at the Presbyterian church in Freehold, with the

honours of war.—Few men have fell in this country that were so useful in life, or so generally mourned for in death.—He was a tender husband, an affectionate parent, a sympathetic, generous, real friend, a disinterested, determined patriot, and has since the commencement of the war devoted his time, his talent, and a large part of a comfortable estate to the service of his country, and what will add a lustre to the whole, we trust he is the *finished christian.*

"Thus has this great and good man fell at the prime of life, and in the midst of his usefulness, having left behind him an inconsolable widow, five amiable children, and a very numerous acquaintance to lament his fall."

Died at Burlington, on Friday the 19th instant, Mrs. Catherine Hicks, aged thirty-six years, wife of Isaac Hicks, Esq. of Burlington.

Last Monday afternoon an express from Philadelphia passed through this place on his way to the east-ward; by him the following letter was received. The intelligence is beleived, and is truly great and interesting.

"Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1781.

"Sir,

"I have the pleasure of congratulating you on the capture of Cornwallis, and his whole army, on the 17th instant.—The particulars are not come to hand.

"The President of Congress has just received a copy of Count de Grasse's letter to the Governor of Maryland, sent by water to Annapolis, so that there is no doubt of this fact. The count has taken his troops on board and gone out to meet Mr. Digby—that they may meet is the hearty prayer of, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

"Col Neilson. SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. MASTER."

From a Philadelphia paper of the 22d instant.

"With the most unbounded pleasure, we can assure the publick, that dispatches have the moment arrived, giving an account of the unconditional surrender of Lord Cornwallis, on the 17th instant, to our great and magnanimous General Washington."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the following negroes have been delivered into my custody, viz. Prince, Folsberg, Jack, William, and Enos Peterson, a mulatto. Their masters are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold on the 17th of November next. PETER HULICK, Gaoler.

Trenton, October 15, 1781.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

New-Jersey } Notice is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will
ss. } be held at the dwelling-house of Gilbert Barton, in Allen-Town, on Monday the nineteenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Captain Adam Hyler,

(who as well, &c.) against a small cutter lately belonging to the enemy, (name unknown) and also against the schooner Hare, lately commanded by Captain Alexander Thomson, together with their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, and a variety of articles taken from different vessels of the enemy: To the end and intent that any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any he or they may have, why the said cutter and schooner, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargoes, and the other articles aforesaid, should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Oct. 22, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

On Tuesday the 30th of this instant, at ten o'clock, at the Market-House, in New-Brunswick; THE SCHOONER HARE, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, together with sundry other articles captured and taken out of other vessels, such as muskets, swords, cutlasses, pistols, swivel guns, rigging, sails, several negroes, some dry goods, wheat and cheese, &c.

By order of the Judge,
Oct. 22, 1781. J. BURROWES, Marshal.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 201, *October* 31, 1781.

TRENTON, Oct. 31.

On Saturday last the great and important event of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army, to the combined forces commanded by His Excellency, General Washington, was celebrated here with every mark of joy and festivity.

The day was ushered in with the beating of drums, and the American colours were displayed in various parts of the town.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable Council and Assembly, with the inhabitants of the town and vacinity, attended divine service at the Presbyterian Church, where a discourse adapted to the occasion was delivered by the Reverand Mr. Spencer.

At noon a proper discharge of cannon was fired by the corps of artillery belonging to the town, in the presence of the Governor, General Dickinson, the Members of the Legislature and the Gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, assembled on the common.

At three in the afternoon, the company repaired to an elegant entertainment, at which the following toasts were drank, and severally accompanied with a discharge of artillery.

1. The United States of America.
2. The Congress.
3. The King of France.
4. General Washington and the American army.
5. The Count de Rochambeau and the French army.

6. The Count de Grasse and the French fleet.

7. General Greene and the southern army.

8. The friends of liberty throughout the world.

9. The memory of Generals, Warren, Montgomery, and all the other heroes who have fallen in the defence of the liberties of America.

10. Peace on honourable terms, or war forever.

11. The great and heroic Hyder Alli, raised up by Providence to avenge the numberless cruelties perpetrated by the English on his unoffending countrymen, and to check the insolence and reduce the power of Britain in the East-Indies.

12. The Governor and state of New-Jersey.

13. The glorious 19th. of October, 1781.

At seven in the evening the company retired, and the rejoicings were concluded by a brilliant illumination.

Every thing was conducted with the greatest good order and propriety; and we mention it with pleasure, that not the least disturbance or irregularity happened during the whole festivity. What greatly added also to the joy inspired by this glorious event, was the pleasing recollection of the advantages already reaped from our alliance with that magnanimous Prince whose troops have had so great a share in executing the important enterprise. An alliance now more firmly cemented by the united effusion of French and American blood, in a conquest the more agreeable to both nations, for being obtained by their combined efforts as fellow-soldiers and fellow-victors in the same triumphant cause.

Tuesday se'nnight the Honourable the Legislature of this state met here.—At the opening of the session the Hon. John Stevens, Esq. was re-chosen Vice-President of the Legislative-Council, and the Hon. John Mehelm, Esq. was chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly.

At a Joint-Meeting of the Council and Assembly yesterday, His Excellency William Livingston, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Governor for the ensuing year;—and John Stevens, jun. Esq. was re-appointed Treasurer.

Princeton, October 29, 1781.

On an occasion so glorious and happy for America as the surrender of the greatest of the British Generals, with a numerous garrison to the arms of the continent, every friend of his country must feel the most sincere and lively joy. The inhabitants of Princeton took the earliest oppertunity to testify their pleasure in this event, and on Tuesday last celebrated it with the utmost festivity. At twelve o'clock most of the reputable gentlemen of the town and several in the neighbourhood, met at Mr. Beekman's tavern, and enjoyed the occasion awhile over some good punch and wine. From thence they repaired to the green in front of the house, where the field-piece was drawn out; and after an address suited to the institution of the day, delivered by one of the Professors of the College, thirteen rounds were fired. The whole company then partook of a publick dinner, to which several strangers in the place were invited. The following

thirteen toasts were drank, and the company broke up with decency at six o'clock.

1. United States.
2. The Congress.
3. The King of France.
4. The King of Spain and States General.
5. General Washington and the American army.
6. The Count de Rochambeau and French army.
7. The Count de Grasse and navy of France.
8. General Greene and Southern army.
9. The memorable 16th and 19th of October, and the action of the Eutaw Springs.
10. Our Plenipotentiaries at foreign courts.
11. The Governor and State of New-Jersey.
12. The memory of all who have fallen in this war in defence of America.
13. A speedy peace, and the firm establishment of the independence of the United States of America.

In the evening the town was handsomely illuminated, and thirteen rounds from the militia concluded the rejoicings of the day.

All persons anywise indebted to the estate of Abraham Van-Neste, Esq. late of Millstone, in the county of Somerset, deceased, are desired to come and make payments, and all those that have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement.

GEO. VAN-NESTE,
ABRM. VAN-NESTE,
JACOB TEN-BROOK,
REYNEER STAATS, } Executors.

Somerset, October 27, 1781.

Whereas inquisitions have been found and returned in the Court of Common Pleas, lately held in and for the county of Somerset, against the form of their allegiance, and other treasonable practices against the state: Notice is hereby given, that if they, or any other person or persons in their behalf, do not appear at the next Court of Common Pleas to be held in and for said county, and offer to traverse the said inquisitions, or either of them, in such manner as the law directs, otherwise the said inquisitions shall be taken to be true, and judgment final shall be entered thereon in favour of the state.

REOLOFE SEBRING
WILLIAM DAVISON } Commissioners.

October 27, 1781.

The associated Whigs of the east precinct of the county of Somerset, are desired to meet at the house of John Spader, at one o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday the third day of November next.

ABRAHAM VAN NESTE, Clerk.

Somerset, October 22, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

At the house of Levi Stout, at Rocky-Hill, Somerset county, on the 9th of November next, the following articles, viz.

Horses, cattle, hogs, a good bed and bedding, household furniture of various kinds, farming utensils, and a waggon and gears. Also a few tons of hay. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, when the conditions will be made known and attendance given by

LEVI STOUT.

New-Jersey, Monmouth county, ss. } By virtue of an order from the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Freehold in and for the county of Monmouth, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of November next:—All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other Ministers of Justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state, against any offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

JOHN BURROWES, JUN. Sheriff.

Will be published in a few days,

The New-Jersey

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1782.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 202, *November* 7, 1781.

TRENTON, November 7.

A letter from an officer of rank in the Jersey line.

Camp at York town Oct. 28, 1781.

"Permit me to congratulate you on the success of the allied arms, the fall of the boast of Britain! The flower of its army. The particulars of the surrender of Cornwallis you must have had before this reaches you; but if I could communicate the pleasure felt on seeing the poor proud British ground their arms, it would give you new and inexpressible sensations.

The allied army was drawn up in two straight lines, facing each other, leaving a space for the British column to pass. The Commander in Chief with his suite on the right of the American line; the Count de Rochambeau opposite, on the left of the French. Lord Cornwallis pleading indisposition, the British were led by General O'Harra, conducted by Gen. Lincoln—Their colours cased, and they not allowed to beat a French or American march.

The British officers in general behaved like boys who had been whipped at school; some bit their lips, some pouted, others cried; their round broad brimmed hats were well adapted to the occasion, hiding those faces they were ashamed to shew. The foreign regiments made a much more

military appearance, and the conduct of their officers far more becoming men of fortitude—I enclose you the orders of yesterday, with a list of their corps as nearly as I can ascertain them."

At Upper-Freehold, on Thursday the 31st of October ult. departed this life, in the 90th year of his age, Robert Lawrence, Esquire, and the next day his remains, attended by a numerous concourse of his friends and acquaintance, were decently interred in the friends burying-ground there. He was bred to the profession of the law, which he practiced in his younger life. was a member of the General Assembly of this state and Speaker of the House upwards of twenty years; and highly and universally respected for his integrity, abilities and steady attachment to the interests of his country. The present revolution found him beyond the age of business and activity; but the hoary patriot, even in the last ebbings of life, would rejoice in the success of his countrymen, and pray that he might see their liberty and independence established before he was called to his long home.

Extract of a letter from New-Brunswick, dated October 29, 1781.

"On the 24th inst. Capt. Hyler, of this place, went down with one gun-boat to surprise the Refugee-Town near Sandy-Hook, where the horse-thieves resort. He landed within three quarters of a mile of the light-horse, but found that they were out in the county of Monmouth stealing horses. The Captain however fell in with six other noted villains, whom he brought off, and they are now lodged in a safe place."

"To the unspeakable loss of a much bereaved and mourning wife and children, died of a tedious sickness on the 9th ult. the Rev. Isaac Stelle, the husband of Mrs. Catherine Stelle, at Piscataway, in East-Jersey, in the sixty-third year of his age.—His remains were on the 11th. instant decently interred in the publick burying-ground in the town aforesaid, on which occasion a suitable sermon was preached the same day, from Luke xii. chap. 43d verse, by the Rev. Benjamin Miller—In him meet the husband—the father—the neighbour—the christian—the Minister,—the patriot, and friend to mankind.—In a word, such was his amiable endowments, that room is left for liberal to enlarge on the subject—In his last sickness he manifested a desire to depart and be with his Lord and Master—and so took his leave of the world."

New-Brunswick, October 26, 1781.

This day arrived here official accounts of the surrender of the Earl of Cornwallis, and, as might naturally be expected in a place which so sensibly feels the effects of the present war, occasioned universal joy and satisfaction. In the evening were discharged thirteen cannon, after which a number of gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood, and several strangers, of whom were Sir James Jay, and Richard Stevens, Esq. convened at Marriner's tavern, in order to spend an hour together in festivity and gladness. After supper the company, for the sake of conveniency, withdrew into another room, and having appointed Mr. Kirkpatrick their President, the following toasts were pronounced and drank.

1. The Congress and the United States of America. 2. His Most Christian Majesty Louis the XVI. 3. The glorious Washington and the allied army. 4. His Excellency the Count de Grasse and the French navy. 5. His Excellency the Count de Rochambeau. 6. General Greene and the southern army. 7. The friends of American liberty. 8. The memorable 19th of October. 9. The memory of the brave who have fallen in their country's cause. 10. May the present revolution prove a terror to tyranny throughout the earth. 11. May the lilies of France and stripes of America wave in triumph from shore to shore. 12. Liberty. 13. A speedy and an honourable peace.

The greatest order and decency was observed throughout the whole —As in the feast of Ahasuerus the King, the drinking was according to the law, none did compel, for it was appointed that they should do according to every man's pleasure. The evening being thus spent, each of the gentlemen drank a good-night to the company in a bumper, and retired.

Mr. Collins,

In your next please to inform Jemmy Rivington that although he tells us, that two ships of Count De Grasse's squadron attempting to force a passage up York river, above Gloucester Point and York-town were obliged to return *re infecto*—we hear that our illustrious General is returning north-eastward, crowned with laurels plucked from the brow of Lord Cornwallis, *secunda re gesta*.

When British glory once begins to fade,
Jemmy no more pursues his wonted *trade*,
Nor post nor pay can now bring out a word,
E'en *Gazette Royal* submits to the sword;
Tho' brib'd to print, his coward heart misgives,
Invention fails him—vainly he strives
To forge a falsehood—the authentic tale,
Of hosts subdued, terrifies the pale
Frightened Rivington, whose well told story
Trusts nor honest Whig nor hapless Tory.
Cornwallis taken!—'tis no more nor less
Alas! 'tis true "What think you now of Congress?"

An extraordinary ointment for corns, warts, tooth-ache, and pain in the face, scald head, and breaking out in children, for burns or scalds, and where the fever has settled in any part of the human body, to be sold by Mary and Sarah Barnes, in Trenton; by Thomas Bullman, in Pennington, and Samuel Throckmorton, in Amwell.

JOHN THOMSON,
At New-Brunswick,
Has for Exchange,

A Quantity of State Money. He has for sale, brown and powdered sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, alspice, snuff, tobacco, pipes, &c. &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That there has been taken up near New-Brunswick, on suspicion of going to the enemy, and delivered into my custody, two negro men and one mulatto;—one of the negroes calls himself Prince Forsberg.—He

is about six feet high, has on blue trowsers and spotted buckskin jacket. The other named Jack Williams, is about five feet nine inches high, has on a claret coloured jacket and breeches. The mulatto named Enos Patterson, is about five feet ten inches high, has on grey trowsers and a white jacket. They all say they were out in the privateer ship Congress the last cruize. Their masters, if any they have, are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away by the 17th of November, or they will be sold to pay charges. PETER HULICK, Gaoler.

Trenton, October 15, 1781.

TO BE SOLD BY MARY AND SARAH BARNES.

[For this advertisement see p. 279.]

PARCHMENT,

TO BE SOLD,

By the Printer Hereof.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 203, November 14, 1781.

TRENTON, NOV. 14.

The Honourable the Congress, by a Proclamation dated the 26th day of October last, has recommended to the several states to set apart the *Thirteenth* day of *December* next, to be religeously observed as a day of *Thanksgiving* and *Prayer*.

Remainder of the returns, omitted the two last weeks for want of room.

Bergen Council, Thennis Dey, Esq. Assembly, Peter Wilson, Isaac Blanch and Garret Leydecker, Esquires.

Cape-May, Council, Elijah Hughes, Esq. Assembly, Richard Townsend, Daniel Hand and Hugh Hathorne, Esquires.

Saturday night last, Capt. Hyler, of New-Brunswick, with a gunboat, and a small party of men, went to the Narrows, where he captured a ship with 14 or 15 hands, and brought her off, with an intent to run her up Raritan River, but near the mouth she unluckily got aground, where, as the enemy approached in force, he was obliged to set her on fire. She was loaded with rum and pork, several hogheads of the former he got out and brought off, with the prisoners.

The British fleet returned to the Hook about a week ago.

*** The piece signed Emelia is received, and is omitted this week for want of room.

LET THE PUBLICK BEWARE.

On the night of the 18th of October last, the house of the subscriber was robbed, amongst other things, of the following certificates, viz. No. 56, in the name of Major William Montgomery, for Twenty-five Pounds, dated September 25, 1780. No. 173, in the name of Ezra Black, for Five Hundred Twenty-eight Pounds Fifteen Shillings continental money, dated January 26, 1780. No. 238, in the name of Joshua Forsyth, for Thirty-seven Pounds Ten Shillings, dated June 26, 1780. One in the name of Isaac Field, for One Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty Pounds continental money, dated January, 1780, No. 240, in the name of Jesse Bunting, for Two Pounds Five Shillings, dated August 17, 1780. The above signed by Edward Thomas, Contractor for Burlington county. No. 20, in the name of Nathan Williams, for Thirteen Pounds Eight Shillings, dated September 26, 1781. No. 17, in the name of Marmaduke Curtis, for One Pound Fifteen Shillings and Two-pence, dated January 23, 1781. No. 13, in the name of John Thorn, for Nine Pounds, dated June 11, 1781. No. 9, in the name of Joseph Kirkbride, for Ten Pounds Ten Shillings, dated May 18, 1781. The four last signed by John Butler, Contractor for Burlington county. One certificate in the name of Thomas Walton, for Two Pounds Three Shillings and Ten-pence, dated Feb. 10, 1781, signed by Joseph Brown, Collector for Chesterfield, county of Burlington. One in the name of Ezra Black, for Three Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Eleven-pence, dated February 10, 1781, signed by ditto. One in the name of George Bullock, for Thirteen Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Six pence, dated February 10, 1781, signed by ditto.

The publick are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on any of them, should any person be hardy enough to offer them for that purpose. ABRAHAM CHAPMAN.

Chesterfield, Nov. 6, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, in the lane opposite the College.

BOHEA TEA, gun powder, coarse linens, silk modes and satins, black sewing silk, ribands, pocket-handkerchiefs, salt; one large yoke of oxen in good order. Also black pepper, and almanacks for the year 1782, by large or small quantities—The almanacks at the printer's price;—and several other articles.

JOHN DENTON.

N. B. Cash given for clean linen rags and old brass and copper.

Princeton, Nov. 12, 1781.

PUBLICK NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, pursuant to an order of the last session of the Assembly of New-Jersey hath leave to bring in a bill to invest the title of two certain lots of land in Trenton, purchased by Abraham Cottnam, Esq. deceased, in his life time, of Daniel Coxe, Esq. now

a fugitive with the enemy, in the executors of the last will of the said Abraham Cottnam, for the uses in the said will mentioned.

GEO. COTTNAM.

Was taken up in the township of Maidenhead, about two weeks ago, a large bright bay horse, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, with three white feet, branded on the near buttock with the letters W. T. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. The horse is now in the possession of William Updike, jun. at Mr. Samuel Henry's mill.

November 12, 1781.

GREAT COATS were exchanged at the house of John Bullin, in Pennington, by a person unknown. The person is desired to return the one he has in possession to the subscriber immediately, and get his own. My coat is grey, with pale red buttons.

November 5, 1781. ASHER HOWELL.

WANTED,

At the store of Neil and Pool, in Trenton,

A Quantity of good PORK, for which the highest price and ready cash will be given.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 204, November 21, 1781.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, ESQUIRE,

Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Honourable the Congress on the twenty-sixth day of October last, issued a Proclamation in the words following, *to wit;*

"Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, the Father of Mercies, "remarkably to assist and support the United States of America, in "their most important struggle for liberty against the long continued "efforts of a powerful nation; it is the duty of all ranks to observe "and thankfully acknowledge the interpositions of his providence in "their behalf. Through the whole of the contest, from its first rise "to this time, the influence of Divine Providence may be clearly per-"ceived in many signal instances, of which we mention but a few:

"In revealing the councils of our enemies, when the discoveries were "seasonable and important, and the means seemingly inadequate and "fortuitous; in preserving and even improving the union of the sev-"eral states on the breach of which our enemies placed their greatest "dependence; in increasing the number and adding to the zeal and "attachment of the friends of liberty; in granting remarkable deliv-

"rances, and blessing us with the most signal success, when affairs "seemed to have the most discouraging appearance; in raising up for "us a most powerful and generous ally, in one of the first of European "powers;—in confounding the councils of our enemies, and suffering "them to pursue such measures as have most directly contributed to "frustrate their own desires and expectations;—above all, in making "their extreme cruelty to the inhabitants of these states, when in "their power, and their savage devastation of property, the very "means of cementing our union, and adding vigour to every effort in "opposition to them.

"And as we cannot help leading the good people of these states to "a retrospect on the events which have taken place since the beginning "of the war, so we recommend, in a particular manner, to their obser-"vation, the goodness of God in the year now drawing to a conclu-"sion; in which the confederation of the United States has been com-"pleted;—in which there have been so many instances of prowess "and success in our armies, particularly in the southern states, where, "notwithstanding the difficulties with which they had to struggle, they "have recovered the whole country which the enemy had over-run, "leaving them only a post or two on or near the sea;—in which we "have been so powerfully and effectually assisted by our allies, while "in all the conjunct operations the most perfect harmony has sub-"sisted in the allied army;—in which there has been so plentiful a "harvest, and so great abundance of the fruits of the earth of every "kind, as not only enables us easily to supply the wants of our army, "but gives comfort and happiness to the whole people;—and, in "which, after the success of our allies by sea, a General of the first "rank, with his whole army, has been captured by the allied forces, "under the direction of our Commander in Chief.

"It is therefore recommended to the several states to set apart the "Thirteenth day of December next, to be religeously observed as a "day of Thanksgiving and Prayer; that all the people may assemble "on that day, with grateful hearts to celebrate the praises of our "gracious benefactor; to confess our manifold sins; to offer up our "most fervent supplications to the God of all Grace, that it may please "him to pardon our offences, and incline our hearts for the future to "keep all his laws; to comfort and releive all our brethren who are "in distress or captivity; to prosper our husbandmen, and give suc-"cess to all engaged in lawful commerce; to impart wisdom and in-"tegrity to our councellors, judgment and fortitude to our officers and "soldiers; to protect and prosper our illustrious ally, and favour our "united exertions for the speedy establishment of a safe, honourable, "and lasting peace; to bless all seminaries of learning; and cause "the knowledge of God to cover the earth, as the waters cover the "seas."

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable, the Privy Council (as well in conformity to the said recommendation, as from a deep sense of our indispensable duty to celebrate with united hearts, in social worship, throughout the whole continent, the praises of that Great Disposer of all events, who hath so

often and so conspicuously during the present war displayed his omnipotent arm for our deliverance) to appoint the said Thirteenth day of December next, to be observed in this State as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise, hereby recommending it to the Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination therein, to perform devine service, and to the people committed to their charge to attend on publick worship on that day, and to abstain from servile labour and all recreations inconsistent with the solemnity of the festival.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Trenton, the twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the sixth year of the independence of the United States of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,
BOWES REED, Sec'ry.

God Save the People.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, at New-Brunswick, on Saturday the 24th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

Twenty hogsheads of good Jamaica rum, and about thirty barrels of pork, being part of the cargo of the ship Father's Desire, lately captured by Captain Adam Hyler. By order of the Court,
JOHN BURROWES, Marshal.

THIRTY POUNDS HARD MONEY REWARD.

Run away from the subscribers, living near Racoon Ford, Orange county, Virginia, on Sunday the second of September, three Negro slaves, viz. George, a dark mulatto fellow, about seventeen years of age, near or quite six feet high, has a sour down look; had on and carried with him a white yarn coat, turned up with blue, one pale blue cloth coat, one striped Virginia cloth coat, one pair of green cloth breeches, one pair cotton breeches filled in with thred;—Harry, a black Negro, about the same age of George, a low well set fellow, sprightly and quick spoken; had on an old white coat and a new hunting shirt, and an old maccaroni hat:—Charles, a black negro fellow, about sixteen years of age, sparer than Harry, has a very pleasant countenance, and speaks slow; had on a black hunting shirt and an old felt hat.—He spins well on the foot wheel. We have reason to beleive there was a white man with them, who had on a white cloth coat with buttons on each side the breast, and a maccaroni hat; the other parts of his dress we cannot learn. We will give Five Pounds reward for each or either of them if taken up and secured so that we get them again, or Ten Pounds for each or either of them if brought home and delivered to us,

JOHN BLEDSOE,
BENJAMIN CRAIG,
JEREMIAH CRAIG.

House of Assembly, May 21, 1781.

A Petition from Jacob C. Zabriskie, of the county of Bergen, was presented and read, setting forth that he had in the year 1773, purchased a small tract of land of William Bayard, of the city of New-York, and paid for the same, but that thr'o. the neglect of the said Bayard, he had never obtained a deed, and praying that a law may be passed to vest in him a title to the said land;

Ordered, That the said petitioner have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting, for the purpose of vesting in him a title to the said land, on giving three weeks previous notice of his intention to the commissioners of the said county, and also advertising the same for the like space of time in the New-Jersey Gazette or New-Jersey Journal.

Extract from the minutes,
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

Agreeably to the above order, the subscriber hereby notifies all whom it may concern, his intention of presenting a bill to the Legislature at their present sitting, conformable to the prayer of his petition.

JACOB C. ZABRISKIE.

New-Barbadoes, county of Bergen, Nov. 13, 1781.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lower Freehold, on the second of this instant, November, a black horse, four or five years old last spring, low in flesh, and lame in one fore foot, trots and canters, and carries gay, has been galled on the back very bad with the saddle, but has just got well, his hind legs not very good. Whoever takes up the said horse and brings him to the subscriber, shall have Three Pounds in gold, or Ten Pounds for the horse and thief, and reasonable charges paid by ELISHA WALTON.

TO THE PUBLICK.

Whereas the subscriber purchased of Andrew Ferguson a certain tract of land, marsh and beach, situate in the county of Cumberland, in New-Jersey, and received an imperfect assignment on the back of his deed for the same, together with a receipt in full for the purchase money, and before a sufficient deed could be executed for the said land, marsh and beach, the said Andrew Ferguson died; and as I have applied to the Legislature of this state for a law to confirm to me the title of the said premises, if any person or persons have any objections why the same should not be done, they are hereby notified to attend before the Legislature within four weeks from the date hereof, and make their objections. THOMAS MASKELL.

Greenwich, New-Jersey, Nov. 5, 1781.

The Militia belonging to Capt. Hunt's, Capt. Phillip's, Capt. Guild's and Capt. Titus's companies, of Colonel Phillip's battalion, and who were out on duty with Capt. Mott, at Morris-Town, in 1780, are desired to meet at the house of John Bullin, in Pennington, on Friday next, where they will receive pay for the said service.

JOHN MOTT, Capt.

Trenton, Nov. 20, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely, healthy NEGRO MAN, about twenty-seven years of age, was brought up in New-Jersey, and is fit for any farming business, and capable of tending a grist-mill. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in Monmouth county, near the Court house.

WILLIAM FORMAN.

To Be Sold, by

PETER CROLIUS AND ANTHONY MARAQUIER,

At their Store in Trenton;

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLANKETS,

and

ROCK SALT,

With many other articles too tedious to mention.

Mr. Collins,

I observe you frequently publish in your paper, remarks on publick affairs, and altercations on particular subjects which require no great degree of genius to execute. Permit me to recommend to you a genuine effusion of genius, which is the more valuable because it comes from a lady who is really in the situation of Emelia. Having lost a beloved husband, the feelings of her heart have assisted her imagination. There are several examples among writers of pastorals of the elegiac kind, and I make no doubt that there are many of your ingenious readers who will not be much less entertained with the Lucius of Emelia, than the Daphnis of Mr. Pope. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

A. B.

Princeton, October 29, 1781.

LAURA.

Why wanders my friend in this grove?
Why seeks she the deepening gloom?
Why pensive from me does she rove,
To weep o'er the mouldering tomb?

EMELIA.

Can Laura forget that this day*
Brings fresh to my woe-pierced mind,
The hour that tore me away;
From Lucius the constant and kind?
Oh! he was the pride of the plain,
And Sol in his annual round,
N'er shone on a worthier swain,
Nor can such a shepherd be found.
The Genii of Nature and Art,
To finish the plan they design'd,
Set virtue to furnish his heart,
And science to polish his mind.
The traces of love and of truth,
Appeared in his aspect serene,
The wisdom of age, the graces of youth,
Enliven'd and soften'd his mien.

* The first day of wheat harvest.

His judgment was piercing and strong,
His manners were easy and gay,
The Dryads would flock in a throng,
Whene'er he began a soft lay.
Whenever the shepherds would jar,
They left it to him to decide,
His word to their strife was a bar;
By what he would say they'd abide,
His taste so sublime and so pure,
And always with nature combin'd,
That Ceres his fields would manure,
And execute what he design'd.
His sheep could in beauty compare
To any on Arcadian plains;
The birds to his groves would repair,
And warble the sweetest of strains.
His garden, so trim and so neat,
The flowers spontaneously grew,
The vi'let would spring at his feet,
Array'd in her beautiful blue.
His Hamlet, ah! *there* was the scene,
Which breaks my fond heart but to name,
And *there* I was bles'd with this swain;
But now it is past like a dream.
My face from the sun he would screen,
No air but the zephyr must blow;
At eve when I walked on the green,
With his hand he would brush off the dew,
Alas, what can talents avail,?
Can virtue or piety save?
If love o'er grim death could prevail,
He had not sunk down in the grave,
O! how could you tell me that time
Would certainly bring me relief;
When each heavy moment that flies,
But adds to the weight of my grief!
To find the soft med'cine for pain
I traverse the garden around;
I search thro' the woods and the plain,
But no such a plant's to be found.
How every gay prospect is chang'd!
How gloomy all nature appears!
The grove where together we rang'd,
Beholds me a prey to my tears.

LAURA.

Can tears e'er recall the dear saint,
For whom thus unceasing you mourn,
The seraph may hear your complaint,
But ah, he would never return!
By rivers celestial and pure,
He drinks at the spring of delight;
And joys that are endless and sure,
Flow still from the fountain of light.

EMELIA.

I know, that his spirit releas'd
From these lower regions of pain,
Of pleasures immortal must taste,
Nor *here* would I wish him again.
But still I must drop the soft tear,
And visit thus daily his tomb,
Ye muses attend to my prayer,
And bring of your sweetest perfume;

To strew o'er this hallowed ground,
I've planted the myrtle and yew.
The willows stand weeping around,
'Tis all that my fond love can do.
This tribute of love and of verse,
His mem'ry shall constantly have,
Till carried along on a hearse,
I'm laid by his side in the grave.
Then pity herself shall be there,
And lay the green turf on my breast,
Shall shed a few drops on the pair,
And leave them to peacefully rest.

EMELIA.

Just Published,

And to be sold wholesale and retail,
At the Printing-Office in Trenton,
The New-Jersey
ALMANACK
For the Year 1782.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 205, *November* 28, 1781.

For the New-Jersey Gazette.

On hearing of the news of the capture of Lord Cornwallis *and the* British army, *by* Gen. Washington.

By a Lady *of* New-Jersey.

Bring now ye Muses from th' Aonian grove,
The wreath of victory which the sisters wove,
Wove and laid up in Mar's most awful fane,
To crown our Hero on Virginia's plain.
See! from Castalia's sacred fount they haste,
And now, already, on his brow 'tis plac'd;
The trump of fame proclaims aloud with joy,
And Washington is crowned, re-echo's to the sky.
Illustrious name! thy valour now has broke
Oppression's galling chain, and took the yoke
From off thy bleeding country, set her free,
And every heart with transport beats for thee.
For thee! Rochambeau, Gallia's vet'ran cheif,
Sent by fair Freedom's friend to her releif;
An arch triumphal shall the Muse decree,
And heroes yet unborn shall copy thee:
Our lisping infants shall pronounce thy name,
In songs our virgins shall repeat thy fame,
And taught by Thee the art of war, our swains
Shall dye with British blood Columbia's plains.
Viominills, (heroic brothers) too!
Unfading laurels now await for you,
And all the noble youth, who in your train,
In search of glory cross'd the Atlantic main.
Blest with sweet peace in Sylvan shades retir'd,
Our future bards (by your great deeds inspired)
In tuneful verse shall hand this aera down,
And your lov'd names with greatful honours crown.

EMELIA.

TRENTON, Nov. 28.

At a Joint-Meeting of the Legislative-Council and Assembly, the Hon. Abraham Clark, William Ch. Houston, Jonathan Elmer and Elias Boudinot, Esqrs. and Silas Condict, Esq. were elected Delegates to represent this state in Congress the ensuing year.

Thomas Seabrook, Esq. was elected last week one of the Representatives to serve in General Assembly, for the county of Monmouth, in the room of Nathaniel Scudder, Esq. deceased.

By authentick intelligence from General Greene, dated from Santee, on the 25th. of October, the enemy keep pretty close in Charlestown since the battle of Eutaw-Springs.—Skirmishes often happen between small parties, in which the Americans have been so successful as to bring in a considerable number of prisoners.

The publication of the following extract of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania passed the 5th of April, 1781, and now in force, we apprehend will be useful to the citizens of New-Jersey. Sect. 5. Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid,

That from and after the said first day of October next, all flour casks shall be made of good seasoned materials, well made and tightened with ten hoops sufficiently nailed with four nails in each chine hoop, and three nails in each upper bilge hoop, and of the following dimensions, viz. the staves to be of the length of twenty-seven inches, but of different diameters at the heads, according to their numbers, that is to say, casks number one shall be of the diameter of eighteen inches at the head, casks number two sixteen inches and an half, and casks number three fifteen inches and an half; that every miller or bolter of flour and baker of bread, for transportation out of the state, shall provide and have a distinguishable brand-mark, which he shall cause to be entered with the clerk of the Quarter-Sessions for the county where he doth reside, together with his name and place of abode, under the penalty of the sum of five shillings, for every day during which he shall have exercised his said business of a miller, bolter or baker, without such entry; for the making of which entries the said clerk shall be intitled to the sum of one shilling each.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

State of New-Jersey, ss. } Notice is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Thursday the 27th day of December next, then and there to try the truths of the facts alledged in the bill of Robert Magee, (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Sally, lately commanded by John Harman, taken on her intended voyage, as is said, from Maurice-River to New-York, loaded with lumber, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any

person interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and a decree thereon pass, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, Nov. 24, 1781.

TWO FARMS to be sold, the one on which the subscriber lives, containing two hundred and seventy three acres of land, one third of which is good mowing ground, one third plough land, and the other third covered with timber of the first quality: The whole farm is inclosed and under complete fence and small inclosures. There is on it a good dwelling-house almost new, two stories high, a large Dutch barn, barracks, sheds, &c. two large apple orchards, a number of peach trees, and a large peach nursery fit to plant out. The other farm joins this one, and contains one hundred and sixty-three acres, above one third of which is well timbered wood-land, fifteen acres of mowing ground, and much more may be made at an easy expence, the rest good plough land. There is on this farm a good dwelling-house, a shop, and an English barn, two good apple orchards and a number of other fruit trees; the whole under good fence. Both farms are exceedingly well watered, and are distant twenty-two miles from Elizabeth-Town and sixteen from Brunswick Landing, and will be sold very cheap by the owner, JOHN SHAW.

Bernard's-Town, Baskenridge, Nov. 26, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

The following tracts of LAND, situate on the south-branch of Raritan, in Hunterdon county, about 30 miles from Trenton, 12 from Delaware river, and 28 from New Brunswick, viz.

LOT No. 1, containing 150 acres, near one half cleared, about 15 acres of which is excellent meadow, and more may be made; the remainder timber land. There is on it a frame dwelling-house and kitchen, a large stone-barn, a large stone grist-mill with two pair of stones, two water wheels and every necessary conveniency for merchant and country business; also an oil-mill and saw-mill, the whole being almost new, and stands on the south branch of Raritan, a large and constant stream of water.—There is also a small orchard and sundry small tenements, &c.

LOT No. 2, adjoining the above, containing 145 acres, about 100 is cleared, between 40 and 50 acres of which is excellent meadow, a great part watered, the rest timber land; there is a lime kiln and plenty of good limestone convenient to the kiln, an orchard of near 200 apple trees, &c.

LOT No. 3., adjoining lot No. 2. containing 145 acres, one half cleared, the rest wood land. There is thereon a frame house and barn, a small orchard, and a spring of good water near the door. For terms apply to MAHLON TAYLOR, on the premises.

TO THE PUBLICK.

The following facts are submitted to your consideration.

On Saturday the third instant, we the subscribers, passing from Philadelphia to New-Jersey, came to the Pennsylvania side of Trenton Ferry, kept by a certain Patrick Colvin. There happened at that time to be a fresh in the river, but the weather temperate, and after unnecessarily detaining us for some time, absolutely refused to put us over, unless we would him Twenty Shillings hard money for the ferriage of a one horse chair and sulky. This imposition being too glaring to be submitted to, we proceeded to the New-Ferry kept by Mr. John Burrows, about three-quarters of a mile higher up the river, where we found no kind of difficulty, but was immediately put over for the accustomed ferriage of One Shilling and Six-pence for a one horse chair or sulky.—We therefore, in justice to Mr. Burrows, recommend him to the publick for their custom, as a person ready and willing to serve them, in preference to the said Patrick Colvin, so notoriously known for his repeated impositions and disobliging behaviour.

SAMUEL HAY, } of New-
ROBERT WATSON, } Jersey.
JAMES DUNLAP, of Philadelphia.

November 12, 1781.

Was taken up and committed to my charge, for attempting to go into New-York, and travelling without a pass, a certain Negro man, who calls himself Joseph, about five feet ten inches high, says he formerly belonged to Mrs. Catle, late of Charles-Town, South Carolina, but now of New-York; that for some time past he has lived with Captain Mercer, of Philadelphia; has on a claret coloured coat, white cloth jacket, leather breeches, worsted stockings and good shoes, besides other clothes.

Any person having a legal claim to said Negro, is desired to come on or before the 19th of December next, prove their property and pay charges, or he will be proceeded against agreeably to law.

PETER HULICK, Gaoler.

Trenton, Nov. 28, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely, hearty Negro Man, 33 years of age, and a woman about 21 years of age: Also a Negro girl about 16 years of age; all have had the small-pox, were born and brought up in New-Jersey, and are fit for either town or country business: Also a female Negro child, about four years of age, for whom Loan-Office Certificates will be received in pay, or credit given. Enquire of the subscriber in Burlington.

JACOB PHILLIPS.

CAROLINA CANE,

For Weavers Reeds, to be sold wholesale and retail, by the subscriber, in Hopewell, Hunterdon county.

ANDREW SMITH.

WANTED,

At the store of Neil and Pool, in Trenton,

A quantity of good P O R K, for which the highest price and ready cash will be given.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 206, Dec. 5, 1781.

By a gentleman from Cape-May we learn, that on Saturday, the 17th. instant, the wreck of a sloop, bottom upwards, was drove on the Bar, off Corsen's Inlet; it is supposed there were between 30 and 40 souls on board; 13 dead bodies were taken up the next day on Ludlam's-Beach, and bueried, viz. eleven men, one woman, and a negro lad. By some papers found they appear to have been prisoners of war to the United States, as paroles were found on most of those that were buried. The following is a copy of one of them.

"I Andrew Bruce, as subject to the King of Great-Britain, do acknowledge myself a prisoner of war to the United-States of America, and having permission, when my effects are disposed of, to go to New-York on parole, to endeavour to effect an exchange for an American sea Captain or seaman, or any other proper person, do pledge my faith and word of honour, that while I remain a prisoner on parole, I will neither do or say anything injurious to the interest of the said States or army thereof; and that whenever required by the Commander in Cheif, or the Commissary of Prisoners, I will repair to such place or places as they or either of them shall require.

ANDREW BRUCE.

Given under my hand, in York-Town, Virginia, November, 1781.

(Copy.) T. DURIE, D. C. P.

TRENTON, Dec. 5.

The King of Prussia has acceded to the system of the armed neutrality, and the northern seas are in consequence full of vessels under Prussian colours. This is an excellent cover for the Dutch, and they are profiting by it to some purpose. The English fret and chafe, but they dare not meddle. Frederick the third has long had an inclination to round his dominions by annexing Hanover to them, and an insult upon his flag would be an injury and grievance of sufficient magnitude on which to declare war. A good stroke of policy; and which has spread his colours all over the adjoining seas, and made him a maritime power in a day.

Congress have appointed Major-General Lincoln Secretary at war, who has accepted the same.

We hear that the ship Commodore Keeling, built in France by the State of South-Carolina; on a new construction, mounting thirty 36 pounders on her main deck, was lately cast away on the coast of Holland.

"On Thursday last departed this life, after a short but severe attack of an inflammatory fever, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, Samuel Staats Coejemans, Esquire, of Raritan. He held the office of Justice of the Peace under the old constitution, and filled the post with dignity and respect. His inviolable attachment to his country, since the commencement of the war, is universally known, and his open, generous, and well-known hospitality has been so generally extended, that the publick voice pays a greater tribute to his memory than is possible for the pen of an individual. He has left two children to bewail his loss."

An extract of a letter from an officer of rank in the American army.

Fishkill, November 26, 1781.

"After a jaunt of some fatigue to the northward I have taken up my quarters here until further orders. The enemy in that department advanced one body of about 2500 men through Lake Champlain to Lake George;—these were commanded by Col. St. Leger, and another of 600, under the command of Major Ross, by Oswego and the Oneida Lake to the Oneida Creek; and these left their boats under a small guard, then proceeded by Cherry Valley towards Schoharie, but turning to the left, fell on Warren's Bush, burnt about 20 houses, crossed the Mohawk near Fort Hunter, and proceeded to Johnstown, where they were soon after attacked by Col. Willet, with about 500 men, who, after a variety of fortune, drove them from the ground, and the next morning pursued them and continued it, with a number of favourable incidents, for several days, until the want of provision and other circumstances made it prudent for him to return.—This party of the enemy must have lost at least 150 in prisoners, killed and deserters; the accounts of particulars I have from time to time received amount to that number and from the nature of a long pursuit, many of the wounded and dead escaped the notice of the pursuers. Willet left this party about 20 miles north of Lake Oneida, in a most miserable condition; four days they had nothing but half a pound of horse flesh per man a day, and a march before them of at least ten days to get to any place where they could expect releif. St. Leger's party, after displaying a variety of manoeuvres about Ticonderoga and Lake George, finding the country alarmed and a formidable body of continental troops as well as militia assembled to receive them at Fort Ann, Fort Edward, Whitekill and Saratoga, without any encouraging intelligence from Sir Henry Clinton, and the weather beginning to be severely cold, thought proper to retire about the 2d instant; but the winds proved so very adverse that they had proceeded no farther than Chimney-Point on the 8th instant; and as the winds and weather have not been more favorable since, I think it not improbable they have been obliged to abandon their boats, cannon and heavy baggage, and attempt a retreat into Canada by land, in a condition not less pitiable than Ross and his party. Thus endeth the northern part of Sir Henry's grand expedition, which Lord George Germaine says was so highly approved by his Majesty. Sir Henry, I believe, was to have proceeded up Hudson's River, while General Powel, who was at Niagara in September, was to have proceeded by Lake Erie, Presque Isle and Rivers Buas, to the back parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and Lord Cornwallis to have operated in the lower parts, and so to have made good Lord George's assertion, that the rebels were confined to the east side of the Hudson. Luckily for him, perhaps, he will now have it to say, that the unexpected arrival of a superior French fleet, and the unforeseen movements of General Washington, have frustrated all their designs. May they be eternally disappointed.

TO BE SOLD,

At Publick Sale,

On Tuesday the eighth day of January next,

A House and lot of land, situate in King street, in Trenton, in which David Pinkerton, deceased, lately lived. Possession of the premises will be given in April. The house is two stories high, with four rooms on a floor, well finished; a good kitchen and store-house adjoining, with cellars under the whole, and a smoke-house and stable on the lot, which contains one quarter of an acre, and a good well of water in the yard.—The whole in good repair, and very convenient for a store or other publick business. To be sold at the same time, situate within half a mile of Trenton, five acres of meadow, and two lots of upland; one containing six acres, the other five acres and a half, each having a good collection of fruit. Conditions will be made known at the day of the sale, by

MARY PINKERTON,
DAVID PINKERTON, } Execut.
ISAAC D'COW,

Trenton, December 4, 1781.

Notice is hereby given, That an English Night School will be opened on Monday evening the 10th. day of December inst. at the brick schoolhouse near the Presbyterian Church. Those who may please to encourage the same, are desired for terms to apply to the master, at said place.

Trenton, November 28, 1781.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 3d of December, 1781, a chestnut sorrel horse, four years old last grass, about fourteen hands and a half high, his mane hogg'd, and has some white hairs in his forehead, trots and canters well. Whoever takes up and delivers the horse to the subscriber, and secures the thief in any gaol so that he may be brought to justice, shall have Twenty Dollars in gold or silver, or Eight Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS CARR.

Trenton, 4th. December, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

An improved farm, situate at Raritan, containing about 360 acres, near one third part of which is timber land, and has meadow sufficient to cut upwards of forty loads of hay in a season, and much more meadow can be made with little expence; has a good frame dwelling house on it, &c. is watered by two never failing streams that water every field.

Inquire of the subscriber on the premises, by whom an indisputable title will be given.

THO. FARMER.

Raritan, Nov. 30th, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small farm on Raritan in the county of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, containing about 113 acres, of which 40 is low land, some very fertile, the rest with little improvement will make good meadow; wood in proportion to the quantity of land. For terms apply to Mr. Matthew Lane near the premises, and a good title given by

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH.

November 22, 1781.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

New-Jersey, ss. } Notice is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the dwelling-house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Thursday the 27th day of December inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Adam Hyler, (who as well, &c.) against the ship Father's Desire, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, taken from the enemy at the Narrows, near Long-Island, and also a certain negro fellow named Will, taken on board said ship: To the end and intent, that any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said ship, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, together with the said negro, should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

December 1, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's yard in Trenton, on the 12th inst.

A Number of artillery horses, the property of the army of France, for cash only.

JAMES THOMPSON.

The Officers formerly belonging to the Jersey brigade, and left out in the arrangement of the army, February, 1779, are desired to attend at Mr. Beekman's, in Princeton, on Thursday the 13th. inst at twelve o'clock.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol IV., No. 207, Dec. 12, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA.

December 4.

The inhabitants of this city were much pleased last Tuesday evening, by the brilliant exhibition of a number of transparent scenes, designed and executed by that very ingenious artist, Mr. Charles W. Peale, who had previously prepared them for the purpose of celebrating the arrival in this city of our illustrious Commander in Cheif. During the whole evening the people were flocking from all parts of the town to obtain

a sight of these beautiful expressions of Mr. Peale's respect and gratitude to the conquering Hero. The following is a description of the paintings; but we do not pretend to do justice either to the elegance of the design, or to the author's fertile invention.

At the lower window, a ship with the British colours below the French, and the word Cornwallis on the stern, emblematical, that by the assistance of the French fleet, Cornwallis was captured.

At the middle window, above, the portraits of His Excellency General Washington and Count Rochambeau, with rays of glory and interlaced civic crowns over their heads, framed with palm and laurel branches, and the words in transparent letters, Shine Valiant Chiefs; the whole encircled with stars and flowers de luxe.

At another window, the Temple of Independence. The words Stamp-Act, Duties on Tea, &c. this structure. And the foundation of the building beginning with the words, Lexington, Bunker-Hill, Fort Moultrie, Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Burgoyne, French Alliance, Monmouth, Stony Point, Kings Mountain, Cowpens, Eutaw, Cornwallis.

The first story of the building of the Ionic order on the base of which were these words, By the voice of the People, which supported thirteen columns, representing the states supporting a frize, on which were wrote Illustrious Senators; and in a pediment, which covered the whole range of columns were wrote Brave Soldiery, with rays of light and support from the senate; the pediment ornimented with the following statues, Justice with her even scales, a flaming sword and thirteen stars in the glory around the figure, emblematical of the justice of Congress; on the right the statue of Hope, with her anchor; and on the left, the staute of Industry, with her bee-hive. The second story of the Corinthian order, with statues in niches, with the words, Heroes Fallen In Battle; and an Attic story, as the work completed with the words, Agriculture, Arts, And Commerce, and represented by the following statues, Agriculture, a figure holding a sheaf of wheat on her left arm, a sickle in her right hand, and a plough at her feet. The arts represented by the statues of painting, sculpture, and architecture; Painting has a pallet and pencils in one hand, and the other supporting a picture; she has a golden chain hanging from her neck, with a medal on which is Imitation; the several links allude to the many parts necessary to be studied before a whole can be produced; or the combined qualifications of an able artist: and it being of gold, to shew that the art of painting cannot flourish without it is supported by the generosity of the oppulent. Sculpture is represented by a statue, holding in one hand a mallet and chisel, and in the other a bust, ornamented with laurels. Architecture by a statue, having in one hand a plan of elevation, and in the other a square and a plummet. Commerce by a statue, holding a globe in one hand, and the other on the prow of a ship. A dome covers the building and finishes with the figure of Fame, blowing her trumpet to the east; which may easily be comprehended.

And at another window the genius of America, trampling on Discord, being a handsome female figure, the bigness of life, clothed in white, a purple girdle with the word Virtue on it, and a blue mantle

strewed with stars, a fillet on her head, with the word Perseverance: She holds in one hand her banner of thirteen stripes, with the words Equal Rights, and in the other hand a globe with the word Universality on a circular index to the globe. The figure of Discord with his snakes instead of hair, and holding a torch, the flame of which turns down on himself.

TRENTON, Dec. 12.

On Saturday the twenty-fourth day of November last, the Rev. Mr. James Caldwell, late a Minister of the Gospel at Elizabeth-Town, was most barbarously murdered by a soldier belonging to the state troops. The circumstances relating to this horrid fact, are as follows: —Mr. Caldwell having been informed that a young lady had arrived at Elizabeth-Town Point, in a flag of truce from New-York, who had permission to come within our lines, and who is the daughter of a lady who has distinguished herself by her great humanity, tenderness and generosity to the American prisoners in New-York, and considering himself bound by his duty as a citizen to render every possible service to the family of so worthy a character, went down to the point, with an intention of waiting on the young lady up to the town;—when he arrived there, the officer then commanding the post at Elizabeth-Town, being on board the flag-sloop, asked him whether he would go on board. He then stepped on board the sloop, and was informed the young lady had already gone to the town. Being about to return, a person in the sloop asked him whether he would take a small parcel tied up in a handkerchief. Mr. Caldwell consented to take it, went on shore, put the bundle into a chair-box, and was driving off when a soldier stepped up to him and said, "I must search your chair, to see whether you have not seizable goods in that bundle." Mr. Caldwell then feeling it would be imprudent to run any further risk asked the soldier whether he would suffer him to return the bundle to the sloop. To this request the soldier readily agreeing, Mr. Caldwell took the bundle out of the chair-box, and was stepping on board of the sloop to return it, when the murderer who was on the quarter-deck, and within about ten yards of him, said *damn you, stop*. Mr. Caldwell instantly stopped, and immediately on his stopping the soldier presented his musket and shot him:—He fell down and instantly expired without a groan.—His funeral was attended the Tuesday following by a large concourse of people, when a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. M'Whorter, from Ecclesiastes viii, 8. "There is no man that hath power over the spirit, to retain the spirit; neither hath he power in the day of death; and there is no discharge in that war."

Mr. Caldwell was a man of very superior talents, whether considered as a preacher, a statesman, or a citizen—He was one of the first who embarked in the cause of his country, in which he has ever discovered a mind incapable of being intoxicated with partial successes, or meanly depressed by the clouds of adversity—His zeal, activity, and unshaken integrity under every circumstance of the present revolution, are deeply imprinted on the minds of his countrymen—As a preacher of the gospel he was excelled by very few of the present age; his oratory was natural and pleasing, and exceedingly persuasive—He was a diligent and faithful Minister of Jesus Christ, to which the reformed

lives and conversations of a large part of his numerous congregation bear an unequivocal testimony.

He has left a most destitute and helpless family, consisting of nine children, the oldest about seventeen years of age, and the youngest not exceeding two, to experience the humanity and benevolence of those tender and sympathetic minds who are not above the feelings of another's woe.—Though Mr. Caldwell has been almost constantly engaged in publick departments since the present war, which have been the source of riches and affluence to many others, yet such was his uprightness and love of his country, that his rising family are now left to deplore the want of a bare subsistence, but from the generosity of those who knew their father's virtues—We may justly conclude, with lamenting our country's loss—a loss to mankind—to human nature.

AN ENTIRE NEW WORK.

Now selling at Bell's Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third Street, Philadelphia; also by James Burnside, in Trenton, and James Martin, post rider to Morris-Town.

THE REVOLUTION OF AMERICA.

By the Abbe Raynal,

Author of the philosophical and political history of the establishments and commerce of the Europeans in both the Indies. Price Half a Dollar.

*** Variety of curious and useful Books in history, divinity, voyages, travels, poetry, novels, and entertainment, may be had at said Bell's Book Store.

LOST,

On Tuesday the 4th. of December, 1781 a parchment slip, containing two state notes; one No. 14, for Three Hundred and Seventeen Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Eight-pence; the other, No. 133, for Fifty Pounds. The former my own property, the latter the property of Joseph Wright, soldier in the first Jersey regiment. Said parchment also contained about One Hundred State Dollars. Whoever finds the same, and will return it to me or the printer hereof shall receive Sixteen State Dollars as a reward.

All persons are forewarned purchasing the above notes, as they will be stopped by the treasurer, and are requested to apprehend them if offered for sale.

E. WHITLOCK, Adj. 1st Jer. Regt.

December 5, 1781.

Was taken up on the fifth instant, a certain Peter Fisher, and another person whos name is unknown. They had with them two horses supposed to be stolen; one of them black, fourteen hands high, with a star; the other a sorrel, about the same height. The owners are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN PIATT.

Middlesex, Six Mile Run, Dec. 10, 1781.

LOST,

On the 4th or 5th instant, a steel mounted pistol. Whoever has found the same and will bring it to the printer, shall receive Three Hard Dollars reward. Dec. 10, 1781.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that I Martin Long, of New-Hanover, and county of Burlington, do hereby acknowledge and confess that, contrary to the principles of honesty and truth, I did endeavour to injure the character of Jacob Phillips, Esq. High-Sheriff of the county of Burlington, by falsely and unjustly reporting that the said Jacob Phillips, Esq. had demanded and taken from me more fees than allowed by law:—For which report and misrepresentation, in this publick manner, I do beg his pardon, and am fully convinced of the justness and uprightness of his behaviour to me at all times, and the baseness of my own intentions. In testimony of which, I publish this in the publick New-Jersey Gazette—Witness my hand at Burlington, December 3, 1781. MARTIN LONG.

WILLIAM INNES

Acquaints the publick, and also his customers, that he has begun brewing, and has beer for sale, which he hopes will give satisfaction, at the current prices.

N. B. All persons who have casks of his are earnestly requested to return them, or pay the worth of them.

Burlington, Dec. 3, 1781.

WILL BE SOLD.

In pursuance of the direction of the last will and testament of Robert Priest, deceased, late of Windsor, in the county of Middlesex, New-Jersey, on Monday the 24th of this inst December;

All that valuable plantation, situate, lying and being near Princeton, whereon the said testator lately dwelt, containing about 156 acres of land, part thereof good meadow, and more may be made. There is on the premises a frame house and kitchen, barn and other convenient outhouses, a young bearing orchard in its prime: The whole in good fence, is well watered, and hath a sufficient quantity of excellent timber.

Also will be sold at same time, all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of an eight day clock, feather beds and bedding, looking glasses, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture too tedious to enumerate: A large quantity of hay, flax, Indian corn in the crib, wheat, rye and oats in stack, and about 16 acres of green wheat in the ground, together with all the horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, &c. The vendue will begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, on the premises, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

EZEKIEL SMITH, Executor.

December 11, 1781.

The publication of the following extract, (part of which was omitted in our paper of the 28th of November, through a mistake) of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania passed the 5th of April, 1781, *and now in force, we apprehend will be useful to the citizens of New-Jersey.*

Sect. 5. *Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That from and after the said first day of October next all flour casks shall be made of good seasoned material, well made and tightened with ten hoops sufficiently nailed with four nails in each chine hoop, and three nails in each upper bilge hoop, and of the following dimensions, viz. the staves to be of the length of twenty-seven inches, but of different diametres at the heads, according to their numbers, that is to say, casks number one shall be of the diameter of eighteen inches at the head, casks number two sixteen inches and an half, and casks number three fifteen inches and an half; that every miller or boulter of flour and baker of bread, for transportation out of the state, shall provide and have a distinguishable brand-mark which he shall cause to be entered with the clerk of the Quarter-Sessions for the county where he doth reside, together with his name and place of abode, under the penalty of the sum of five shillings, for every day during which he shall have exercised his said business of a miller, boulter or baker, without such entry; for the making of which entries the said clerk shall be intitled to the sum of one shilling each; and that every miller, or boulter of flour or baker of broad shall, with his said mark, brand each and every cask of flour, or bread before the same shall be removed from the place where the same was boulted or baked; and every miller or boulter shall also brand every cask of flour according to the respective diameters above specified, with the said numbers, one, two or three, and with the weight respectively, under the penalty of one shilling and six-pence for every barrel of flour not hooped and nailed as aforesaid, and for every cask of flour or bread so removed and not branded as aforesaid.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said millers or boulters shall put in the cask number one, the full quantity or weight of two hundred and twenty-four pounds of flour, in the cask number two, the full quantity or weight of one hundred and ninety-six pounds, and in the casks number three the full quantity or weight of one hundred and sixty-eight pounds of flour; and that if any miller or boulter shall use or pack with flour any other casks than of the three several sizes and dimensions aforesaid, he shall forfeit to the purchaser thereof the value or charge of such cask in his account; and that if any miller or boulter shall pack any casks of the said sizes or dimensions, with a less quantity of flour than is above specified, for the same respectively he shall forfeit the same casks and flour.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. IV., No. 208, Dec. 19, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.

Extract of a letter from New-Jersey, dated Dec. 10, 1781.

"The packet arrived Thursday last from Britain, in eight weeks, which puts, as yet, a stop to the fleet's sailing. The officers that held commissions under Lord Dunmore, were ordered on shore with their baggage, that were bound to Europe.

"His Lordship is daily expected at New-York with his suite, civil and military, to take the reins of the government of Virginia.—Its truly laughable. Admiral Rodney and General Vaughn were not arrived in England; they were in different ships, but the Admiral took care to have the cash with him; it's thought in New-York, that they are taken and carried into France. Since the arrival of the packet, they won't suffer one of their publick papers to come out, however you have the latest and the only one since.

"Governor Johnstone is arrived in England, and carried in six Dutch East-India ships homeward bound, which I am sorry for."

After an attentive perusal of Lord Cornwallis's letter to Sir Henry Clinton, containing the account of the reduction of his posts and army, in Virginia, I think the following observations are equally just and natural.

I. That his Lordship is no General—This is evident, 1. From the nature of the posts he occupied. 2. From the structure of his works. 3. From his presuming it practicable to escape to New-York by land. 4. From his neglecting to obtain earlier intelligence of the approach of General Washington at the head of the allied army.

II. His Lordship is no Soldier.—This is evident, 1. From his neglecting to attack the Marquis of Fayette and the French troops, before the arrival of General Washington. 2. From his evacuating his out posts at the approach of the French grenadiers. 3. From his not daring to make a sortie, by which means he might have injured our works, and protracted the siege for several weeks.

III. His Lordship is no Politician.—This is evident, 1. From his neglecting to take notice of the conduct of the German troops during the siege. This unpolitic omission will probably be resented by large and immediate desertions from the German corps who are now in captivity among us. 2. From his account of the strength of the American army. The powers of Europe must soon see the impossibility of conquering America, when they perceive from Lord Cornwallis's letter, that only one of our armies consisted, after a war of near six years of 8000 regulars and 5000 militia-men.

IV. His Lordship is no Gentleman.—This is evident from his ungrateful silence as to the noble and generous conduct of General Washington and the American officers to him and his army after the capitulation.

The magnanimity, humanity and politeness of the Commander in Chief of the American armies would have extorted expressions of gratitude and respect from an Indian savage, a Tartar or a Turk. A British General and an English nobleman, is the *only* human being that could have treated such superlative virtue with such sullen disrespect.

A SUBALTERN.

TRENTON, Dec. 19.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town, Dec. 1, 1781.

"Mr. Caldwell has left nine small children in a very helpless and unprovided state, to mourn a loss that cannot be made up to them, and to make trial of the benevolence and humanity of others, to whom they have a just claim from the greatness of that of their father. It is perhaps scarely paralelled in history that a husband and wife who maintained such blameless characters, should have met with so similar and cruel a fate.—It is but about 17 months since Mrs. Caldwell, one of the most amiable of women, was shot by a British soldier, when the enemy came out to Connecticut Farms, as she was sitting in her house with her two infants by her side. It may be truly and justly said, that the tragical death of Mr. Caldwell will be a very great publick loss, and is justly lamented by every friend to his country, and though he filled, with great approbation, several publick offices since the present war, which have enriched many less deserving than himself, yet he left little more than will pay his debts; and what is doubly hard, he has no connections in this county to whom his helpless orphans can look to for assistance in this day of adversity. Publick subscriptions have been opened for their relief, which it is hoped will meet with generous encouragement."

By a gentleman from Elizabeth-Town we are informed, that on Saturday last a fleet of upwards of one hundred sail, under convoy of three or four ships of the line and two frigates, sailed from New-York for England, on board of which Lord Cornwallis, General Arnold, and a great number of inhabitants took their passage.

Thursday last was observed as a day of thanksgiving, agreeably to the Governor's proclamation of the 12th ult.

At the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, lately held in the county of Monmouth, John Thomson and Joshua Peirce were convicted of horse-stealing and robbery, and Richard Bell of robbery, and were all sentenced to the executed on Saturday last. We hear that Thomson and Bell were executed accordingly, but that Peirce was respited for a few days. These fellows belonged to a band of villains who have committed so many murders and robberies in the county of Monmouth, and whose principal lodgment is on Sandy-Hook.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR.

Head-Quarters, Trenton, Dec. 14, 1781. At a General Court Martial, whereof Colonel Silvanus Seely was President, held at Chatham, the twenty-third day of October last, by order of His Excellency the Governor, and continued by several adjournments, Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Crane was tried upon the following charges:

1st. That he traded with the enemy when commanding officer at Elizabeth-Town, in the year 1780.

2nd. That he allowed others to trade with the enemy whilst commanding officer at the same place, in the year aforesaid.

3d. That he was so disguised with liquor when on Staten-Island, under the command of General Dickinson, as to be wholly unfit for duty, and also at other times, when commanding officer at Elizabeth-Town, in 1780.

4th. For unofficer like behaviour in an attack of a party of refugees near Elizabeth-Town, with a superior force under his command.

The Court having maturely deliberated upon the evidences, are of opinion, and do justly find, that Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Crane is guilty of the first and second charges, and also of the latter part of the third charge, and that the said Colonel Crane is not guilty of the first part of the third charge, nor of the fourth charge.

And the Court do sentence the said Lieutenant-Colonel Crane to be publickly reprimanded by His Excellency the Governor.

By the same Court-Martial was tried Captain Isaac Gillam, upon the following charges:

1st. For neglect of duty in a variety of instances. 1. In staying a great part of his time since his late appointment in the twelvemonth's service of the state, at home. 2. In going home and continuing there several days and nights when he knew that a number of vessels were coming up Newark Bay, towards Newark, and had got to the mouth of the river. 3. In drawing provisions for himself and men without having the proper necessary returns, or knowing how many men he had on duty, or in town. 4. In not calling the muster-roll, or knowing who appeared on the parade and did duty. 5. In not sending out patrols or placing centries, and not visiting them when placed.

2d. For giving unnecessary and unreasonable furloughs to his men.

3d. For not supporting authority and discipline in his company.

4th. For ungentlemanly and unofficerlike behaviour to Lieutenant Burnet.

5th. For giving permissions to a number of persons to go into and return from the enemy's lines.

6th. For encouraging, protecting and supporting the illicit trade and intercourse with the enemy, and for the sake of a bribe, releasing and discharging a large quantity of goods seized by some of his men, on the way from the enemy's lines, by which means the state is deprived of a considerable sum of money, and the punishment of the offenders evaded.

7th. For leaving his company when on its march to Dobbs' Ferry, in the month of August last, without permission.

8th. That before and on the march of the said company to Dobbs' Ferry, the said Captain Gillam did begin and excite a mutiny; and that at the same time and place he did join in a mutiny, and that also knowing of an intended mutiny, he did not without delay, give information thereof to any superior or commanding officer, nor endeavour to suppress the same.

The Court having maturely considered the evidence offered on the several charges against Captain Isaac Gillam, do find him of the first charge guilty in the fourth instance.

In the first instance	not guilty
Second ditto	not guilty
Third ditto	not guilty
Fifth ditto	not guilty
Of the second charge	not guilty
Third ditto	guilty
Fourth ditto	guilty
Fifth ditto	guilty
Sixth ditto	guilty
Seventh ditto	not guilty
Eighth ditto	guilty

And it is adjudged by the same Court that the said Captain Isaac Gillam be deprived of all and every military commission which he holds in the service of this state.

And by the same Court Martial was tried Lieut. John Burnet, upon the following charges:

1st. For disobeying the orders of Captain Isaac Gillam, his superior officer.

2d. For giving the soldiers of the said Captain's company strong liquor to induce them to sign a paper which tended to encourage a mutiny.

3d. For ordering the said soldiers to mutiny.

4th. For neglect of duty in suppressing the illicit trade with the enemy.

5th. For refusing to deliver up the muster roll to Captain Gillam.

6th. For abusing the character of the said Captain Gillam.

The Court having considered the evidence, do find Lieutenant Burnet of the

First charge	guilty
Second ditto	guilty
Third ditto	not guilty
Fourth ditto	not guilty
Fifth ditto	guilty
Sixth ditto	not guilty

And the said Court do sentence the said Lieutenant John Burnet to be cashiered.

The Governor having duly considered the evidence produced to the said Court Martial, and the several sentences and acquittals of the same, approves of and confirmed the sentence and adjudication of the said Court against Captain Isaac Gillam, (whose several offences do not admit of the least palliation, and with which he could not have imagined that any officer of the militia of this state would have stained his character or disgraced his country) and orders the same to take place accordingly.

Relative to the sentence passed by the said Court on Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Crane, he thinks it more favourable than an officer of his rank had reason to expect for so atrocious a crime as that of trading with the enemy, and allowing others to trade with them (an offense not only extremely injurious to his country, which has reposed so great confidence in him, but which it was an essential part of his duty and a grand object of the post he occupied, to suppress) and for which,

as well as for the other offence proved against him, he is here publickly reprimanded.

With respect to the sentence passed by the said Court on Lieut. John Burnet, it is with great regret that the Governor finds that an officer who has distinguished himself for his zeal and activity in the service of his country, should so far forget the absolute necessity of maintaining subordination and discipline as to disobey the orders of his superior officer, and whatever allowance may be made for the precipitation of youth, or personal provocations offered, the publick interest indispensably requires so pernicious an example to be uniformly discountenanced, and he therefore approves of and confirms the sentence passed by the said Court Martial on the said Lieutenant John Burnet, and orders the same to take place accordingly.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

JOHN SINGER,

Has for sale, at his store opposite Mr. Abraham Hunt's in Trenton, the following articles:

Scarlet broad cloth, Blue and green ditto, Brown, blue and flesh coloured velvet, Brown and white coarse cloths, Blue and crimson baize, Brown and scarlet serge, Checks and stripes, An assortment of calicoes and chintzes, Silk and linen handkerchiefs, Gauze ditto, Cambricks and lawns, Black and white laces, Black and white striped and spotted gauze, Brown & narrow ribands, Black satin and mode, Ell-wide persian, Pelong and mantuas, Pink and white sarcenets, Pins and threads, Sugar and tea, Pepper, Copperas, indigo, Cotton, Shoe buckles, and some hard ware, Snuff and tobacco, Holland gin.

With sundry other Goods.

WANTED,

As a house-keeper, a sober, industrious middle aged woman, who understands country business, to live within nine miles of Philadelphia. Any person who can bring a good recommendation, may hear of good encouragement by applying to the printer. Also wanted to purchase or hire, a negro man and wife, or a negro man and girl separate, who understand country business. Apply as above.

Gloucester county, New-Jersey, Waterford township, Dec. 10, 1781.

On the night of the 17th of November last the shop of the subscriber, living in Cranberry, was broken open, and the following articles taken therefrom, viz. One bolt of ozenbrigs, containing upwards of forty yards, one piece of fine yard-wide linen, one piece of yard-wide mode, two buckskins, two wool hats, one piece of broad stamped riband, a quantity of fine thread, and sundry other articles. Whoever apprehends the thief with the above goods, shall receive a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS in gold or silver, or an equal proportion for any part thereof, from WILLIAM SLOAN.

Cranberry, Dec. 12, 1781.

Run away from the subscriber, on the 18th of March, in the year 1779, an apprentice lad named Joseph Phillips, about 16 years of age, by trade a shoemaker.—Whoever will apprehend the said apprentice and bring him to the subscriber living at Sanpink, near the Dutch Meeting-House, shall receive One Dollar reward, and all reasonable charges paid by WILLIAM DE-HART.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Friday the 28th day of this instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of James Willis, at Cape-May;

The SLOOP BETSEY, burthen about 40 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, consisting of flour, wheat and Indian corn. By order of the Judge,

JOHN BURROWS, Marshal.

Dec. 17, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

BY WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At his Store at Trenton Landing, the following general assortment of Medicines, Groceries, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Ironmongery, and Dry Goods, viz.

Antimony, Arg. VIV., Borax, Bacc. Junip., Bacc. Lauri, Balsam Capivi, Balsam Peruvian, Balsam Traumatic, Calomel, Camphor, Comtharides, Cortex. Peru, Crem. tart., Carolina pink root, Elect. Lenitive, Elect. Theriac., Elix. Asthmatic., Elix. Vitriol, Flor. Benzoin, Flor. Chamoemel, Flor. Sulphur, Gall. aleppo, Gum. ammon., Gum. Aloes. hepatic, Gum. Aloes. Succotr., Gum. Arabic, Gum. Assafoetid., Gum. Opium, Hiera. Picra., Ichyocolla, Lap. calam. ppt., Laud. liq., Magnesia, Merc. dulcis., Merc. Precip. rub., Ol. amygd., Ol. Castorei, Ol. Minthae, Ol. Pulegi, Ol. Sassafras, Ol. Vitrioli., Oxymell. scillitic, Barbad. tar, Pulv. jalap, Pulv. Ipecacuanha, Pulv. Rhubarb, Pompholix, Sal. ammon., Epsom and glauber salts, Sal. Nitri., Tartari. crud., Sal. Nitri. Vol. ammon., Seeds anise., Seeds Card. min., Seeds Carui., Seeds Coriand., Seeds Fenicul., Sperm. ceti., Spir. c. c., Spir. Lavend. com., Spir. Vol. olevs., Spongia, Succ. glycyrr., Tart. emetic., Tinc. cort. Peru., Tinc. Thebaic., Vitriol. alb., Vitriol. Roman, Ung. ex. althea, Ung. ex Basil flav., Ung. ex. Tutty, Manna, Senna, Tamarinds, Liquorice ball, Orange peal, Extract of lead, Swt. spirit. nitre, Wine bitters, Pearl ash, Lancets, Whiting, Anderson's, Hooper's and Lockyer's pills, Bateman's drops, British oil, Balsam of honey, Daffy's elixir, Godfrey's cordial, James's fever powders, Turlington's balsam, Paulianis American balsam, White and red lead, Spanish brown, Venetian red, Yellow oker, Prussian blue, Verdigrise, Litharge, Rose pink, Spanish white, Vermillion, Brasiletto, Ground red wood, Log wood, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Fine old spirits, West-India rum, Tassia, Whisky, Geneva, French and cherry brandy, Molasses, Loaf, lump, Muscovado and Spanish sugars, Raisins, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Sago, Scotch, French and pearl barley, Oatmeal,

Sugar candy, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Alspice, Ginger, Pepper, Mustard, Cotton, Hair-powder & pomatum, Fine Mould candles, White and Castile Soap, Ink powder, Indigo and powder blue, Threads, needles & pins, German steel, Iron pots, Waggon boxes, Iron tea kettles, Broad axes, Narrow ditto, Nails and nail rods, Locks of different sorts with a good assortment of cutlery, English and Dutch scythes, Cradling ditto, Fishing hooks and lines, Bed cords, Halters and lines, Powder and shot, Window glass, Putty for glazing, Men's shoes, Chalk, Tobacco, Snuff, Fine and coarse salt, Stone lime by any quantity, Grind stones, Whetstones, Tar, Spirit of turpentine, Oakum, Leather breeches, Linseed and Sturgeon oil, Indian corn, Pickled herrings and sturgeons, Corks of different sorts, Earthen, stone and wooden ware, Oars and poles for vessels, Also An assortment of Dry Goods suitable for the season. And a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

SCHOOL MASTERS Assistants, Newbery's books for children, wafers, quills, &c. to be sold at the Printing Office.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol IV., No. 209, Dec. 26, 1781.

For the New-Jersey Gazette.

"Hominem pagina nostra sapit."

I Have often heard many of the disaffected lament the declaration of independence before the arrival of the British commission, in 1776, upon *supposition* that the Commissioners were therein charged with power to offer reasonable terms to this country. They are of opinion that the declaration had precluded those Commissioners from making their offers and unnecessarily referred to the chance of war what might have been happily settled and secured by negotiation. On this ground do many at this day endeavour to maintain their principle of neutrality, or active interference with respect to the American cause:—They do not hesitate to acknowledge the validity of the principle on which we petitioned and remonstrated to the King and Parliament of Great-Britain; they say the grievances were real, and that they ought to have been redressed, but insist that these points were the principal objects of the commission in question, and had America only held back her declaration of independence till the arrival of the commission, the powers of the Commissioners would have been unfolded to Congress, and the good intentions of the King made known to us.

In order to countervail these *suppositions*, for they are nothing more than mere conjectures, you will be pleased to insert in your Gazette, the following parts of Major-General Robertson's examination in the House of Commons of Great Britain, taken from the Parliamentary Register, No. LXXVI. p. 308, 309.

Q. "Do you remember the King's speech in 1775, promising to send Commissioners into America to make peace?

A. I do not remember it particularly; I dare say I have seen it.

Q. Do you not remember that it was reported in America, assurances were given from the Throne that Commissioners would be sent to America for making peace?

A. I remember it very well.

Q. Did that commission arrive in America?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it seven months, or thereabouts, after the opening of that session?

A. I am perhaps the least able to tell that.

Q. Do you remember when the commission arrived in America?

A. Pretty well.

Q. The time?
A. I believe about the month of August, 1776.
Q. Was it not expected with eagerness by numbers of the Americans, particularly the well affected?
A. Certainly it was so.
Q. Was not independency declared in the interval between the declaration from the Throne, and the arrival of that commission?
A. I believe independency was declared before Lord Howe's arrival.
Q. Was it long before?
A. Not very long; I don't remember the day.
Q. Was it in the beginning of July?
A. I believe about June or July.
Q. Not long before Lord Howe's arrival?
A. No.
Q. Did not the postponing a conciliatory commission till that time produce mischief?
A. The sooner the King's gracious intentions were known it would have been better.
Q. Was it not assigned as one reason of the declaration of independence, that they were put out of the King's protection, and that no redress of grievance was held out?
A. I have no way of knowing but by reading the Congres's papers, which are in every body's hands.
Q. Was not that in the Congres's papers?
A. I believe so.
Q. Was there not a complaint in America, that the powers of the Commissioners were so limited that they had no power to offer any specifick redress of grievances?
A. The people of America did not know what powers the Commissioners had, *nor do I know to this day.*
Q. Was it made known in America that the Commissioners had a power to give satisfaction relative to the matter of taxation?
A. I don't know that it was known; *I did not know it; nor do I know it now.*
Q. Would not the knowledge of such a power have facilitated peace, if such a power had been?
A. Such an offer made to the gross of the people, would certainly have had a very great effect.
Q. Do you think if the Commissioners had had such a power, they would not have made it known?
A. I did not know what reasons the Commissioners might have for concealing their powers.
Q. Were they not charged with not having such power by Dr. Franklin and others, as well as by the Congress, and whether that charge was not made publick?
A. Dr. Franklin said so.
Q. *Did the Commissioners contradict it?*
A. *I really am not averse to answering the question, but I do not know what the powers of the Commissioners were, nor were they known in America; they were differently spoke of and guessed at."*

In the fourth day's examination of General Robertson, Parliamentary Register No. LXXVIII, p. 395, are the following questions and answers.

Sir William Howe. Q. You have said that the gross of the people were desirous to treat, did they make any offer towards it to the first Commissioners?
A. I know nothing of that; the gross of the people cannot make offers; they would be hanged if they did.
Q. *Was there any means for the Commissioners in first commission to treat with the people in general without having first defeated the American army?*
A. I apprehend that the great art of the Commissioners was to contrive how to carry on such a treaty, without its being discovered.
Q. Were the first Commissioners authorized by their instructions to treat in the mode you have supposed they might treat?
A. *I know nothing of the Commissioners powers.*

In the foregoing examination it appears that General Robertson, an officer of high rank in the British army, a man of observation and intelligence, and who had resided above twenty years in America, could never ascertain either from circumstances or information, the powers of the Commissioners in 1776, or whether they had any power to treat with America at all. It is true Lord and General Howe said they had a commission, but of what nature or import they never revealed, either to raise the spirits and confirm the loyalty of the friends of Britain in this country, or to endeavour to bring over the whigs to their side. The only facts we are possessed of, are, that they came to New-York in 1776, with a naval and great military force, and that instead of making conciliatory offers, they employed this force to ruin our commerce and lay waste our country; for which they have had their reward.

CANDIDUS.

TRENTON, Dec. 26.

On Thursday the 29th ult. died at his seat on Raritan, Mr. Derrick Van-Vechten, in the 84th year of his age.—This gentleman possessed the virtues of patriotism and hospitality in a very eminent degree;—warmly attached to the cause of his country, he took peculiar pleasure in rendering it any services in his power, and when his property was very essentially injured by the winter quarters of a division of our army being fixed on his possessions, like a good citizen, he submitted without repining, to suffer as an individual, to promote the publick good. His benevolence and hospitality were not confined to the circle of his friends and acquaintances—His doors were ever open to the friendless stranger;—his house afforded a resting place and a cheerful welcome to the weary traveller—the blessings of the poor and needy, the widow and orphen daily ascended to Heaven in his behalf.—Providence blessed him with a good constitution, and he met the gradual approaches of death with that composure and resignation which proceed from the consciousness of a virtuous life, and a well grounded hope of the divine acceptance.—The general sorrow of the numerous assembly which attended the funeral on the Sunday following, testified their sense of his merit, and their loss.

Peter Hopkins, Esq. was lately elected a Representative to serve in General Assembly for the county of Sussex, in the room of William Maxwell, Esq. who did not take his seat.

The person who left a quarto bible at the Printing-Office *several months ago*, to be rebound, is requested to call for it.

Mr. Collins,

The inclosed being sent to me by Col. A. Walton White, as a friend of his I desire you will insert the same in your next paper, and you will oblige your humble servant. A. W.

Camp near York, in Virginia, Oct. 25, 1781.

Sir,

In compliance with your request of the 20th inst. I have informed His Excellency the Commander in Chief of your application for a hearing on the charges exhibited against you by Capt. John Heard, of the 4th regiment of light dragoons, and find that Capt. Heard has declared he was misinformed by the officers he expected to produce in support of the charges he has preferred, and *petitioned* to with draw them, which his Excellency acquiesces in.

This, Sir, in my opinion, amounts to as ample a justification of your conduct as an acquittal by a General Court-Martial, and ought for that reason to be as satisfactory to you. I am, Sir, with regard and esteem, your obedient and very humble servant

EDWARD HAND, Adj. Gen.

COL. ANTHONY W. WHITE, 1st. regt. Light Dragoons.

(Copy)

Extract from General Orders.

"Colonel White, of the 1st regiment of dragoons, being favoured with an opportunity, by the arrival of the northern army, to request a hearing by Court Martial, upon the charges exhibited against him by Capt. Heard, of the 4th regiment of light dragoons, in the year 1779, and having obtained the Commander in Chief's permission for that purpose, informed Capt. Heard officially of his determination, and requested him to prepare his evidences accordingly. In consequence of which Capt. Heard replied, that upon investigation he found that his charges against Col. White were grounded upon misinformation, and expressed his wishes to withdraw them. The General, in order that this declaration may have its proper effect, and that Col. White may be totally freed from the aspersions cast on his character in consequence of the charges alluded to, directs it to be published to the army.

The General cannot forbear adding, that accusations of so serious a nature should be made with the most scrupulous caution, an officer's character being too sacred to be impeached with levity or without a sufficient foundation."

Why the charges alluded to in the above letter and general orders were not enquired into at an earlier period, the publick will be informed by the following remarks:

Colonel White, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th regiment of light dragoons, then with the northern army, commanded the regiment on the lines most part of the campaign of the year 1778, during all which time Capt. Heard was with the regiment. In the beginning of the year following Col. White was appointed to the command of the first regiment of dragoons, then serving with the southern army, and ordered to join that regiment immediately, which he did. And although Capt. Heard had been frequently heard to declare, during the campaign before mentioned, that he had and intended to exhibit several charges of a most serious nature against Col. White, he delayed, for reasons too obvious, doing it until Col. White had joined the southern army, when he exhibited the charges alluded to in the general orders, notwithstanding he was cautioned and told at the time, that his delaying to exhibit the charges during Col. White's presence, and offering them when the Colonel was at too great a distance to vindicate himself, would bear a very unfavourable aspect. Col. White having continued to the southward ever since his joining the first regiment, never had an oppertunity of a hearing until this time, when he joined the northern army before York, in Virginia, and immediately applied for a hearing; the issue of which the above letter and general orders fully explains.

Mr. Collins.

Please to give this Hymn (which was sung in several Churches on the day of our publick Thanksgiving) a Place in your useful Gazette, and it will be very acceptable to many.

1 To Thee, great sov'reign of the skies!
This day our grateful songs resound;
From ev'ry heart shall incense rise,
And praise through all thy temples sound.

2 Our Land, a tributary slave,
Doom'd to rebellion's awful fate,
When Heav'n a pow'rful monarch gave
To aid new pillars of the state.

3 Our States supported by thy pow'r;
Firm prop of the Republic's laws;—
Thy blessings on the people show'r;
Thine arm defends th' united cause.

4 Union 'tis God alone inspires;
Founded by Heav'n the fabrics rise:
Th' astonished world the work admires,
And owns the counsel of the skies.

5 New empires never rise by chance;
No veering gales promotion blow;
A sov'reign judge doth states advance,
And lays oppressing kingdoms low.

6 He forms our gen'ral prudent, brave,
Gives the young Captains warlike skill
Angelic shields our troops preserve,
Who scale proud tow'rs with breasts of steel.

7 No savage deed distains the sword,
While Heav'n's taught chief directs the host;
Submission hears the joyous word—
Mercy!—The christian conq'ror's boast!

8 The mem'ry of thy recent grace,
Afresh shall fire them from the field:
The foe shall find renew'd disgrace,
And fly our shores, or shameful yield.

9 Our fertile fields thy favour show;
With gifts revolving moons appear;
Gifts!—that in streams luxuriant flow—
Thy goodness crowns th' auspicious year.

10 Save us from all despondent cries;
Now may our trust in God be strong,
Till full salvation shall arise,
And heav'n-born peace attend the song.

NATHAN BEAKES

Has just opened store at the house lately occupied by David Pinckerton, deceased, where he has an assortment of dry goods suitable to the season. Also West-India and country rum, sugar, pepper, tea, coffee, &c. which he will sell by wholesale or retail.

As he has laid in his goods upon the best terms, and being determined to sell for a moderate profit, he wishes to claim the attention of the publick in general, and his friends and acquaintances in particular.

This is to inform the publick, that James Shea takes in and dresses boot legs in the neatest and best manner. Also curries leather of all kinds, for boots, shoes, &c. He is to be found at his dwelling nearly opposite the gaol, and next door to Archibald Yard's, in Trenton.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Friday the 28th day of this instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of James Willis, at Cape-May;

The SLOOP BETSEY, burthen about 40 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, consisting of flour, wheat and Indian corn. By order of the Judge,

JOHN BURROWS, Marshal.

Dec. 17, 1781.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol IV., No. 210, Jan. 2, 1782.

TRENTON, Jan. 2.

On Saturday last the General Assembly of this state adjourned to Wednesday the 15th of May next, then to meet at Trenton. During the setting the following acts were passed:

A supplemental act to an act, intitled, an act for amending and establishing the charter of the college of New-Jersey.

An act to continue an act, intitled, an act to alter the place of holding the supreme court of judicature of this state, and to ascertain the times for holding the same, and also to alter and ascertain the times of holding the inferior court of common pleas and court of general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Hunterdon.

An act to continue an act, intitled, an act to alter the place of holding the inferior court of common pleas and court of general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

An act to empower John Ely, on the part of George Ely, to divide a certain tract of land belonging to the said George Ely and Capt. George Coryell.

An act for the more speedy settlement of the publick accounts.

An act to procure an estimate of the damages sustained by the inhabitants of this state from the waste and spoil committed by the troops in the service of the enemy and their adherents, by the continental army, or by the militia of this or of the neighbouring states.

An act to secure the profits of lands upon the frontiers of the state, to the owners respectively who have been compelled to abandon the same.

An act for recovering certain monies due for the hire of substitutes.

An act to amend an act, intitled, an act to declare the value of the continental currency through the several periods of its depreciation, and to provide for the more equitable payment of debts.

An act to raise the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, in money and certificates, in the state of New-Jersey.

An act to ascertain the time when the several persons appointed as appraisers in the act, intitled, an act to procure an estimate of the damages sustained by the inhabitants of this state from the waste and spoil committed by the troops in the service of the enemy, and their adherents, by the continental army, or by the militia of this or of the neighbouring states, shall proceed to perform the several duties required of them.

An act to repeal part of certain acts therein mentioned, and also to direct the settlement of the accounts of the superintendant and contractors of this state.

An act for supporting the government of the state of New-Jersey, to commence the thirteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and to end the second Tuesday in October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, inclusive.

An act to provide for the defence of the frontiers, and for defraying the expences of the government of this state.

An act for taking charge of and leasing the real estates of the subjects of the King of Great-Britain, lying within this state.

An act for regulating and establishing admiralty jurisdiction.

An act for defraying sundry incidental charges.

On Wednesday last the Honourable the Council and Assembly elected the following officers of the Court of Admiralty: The Honourable John Imlay, Esq. Judge; Joseph Bloomfield, Esq. Register; and James M'Comb, Esq. Marshal.

TO BE SOLD,

On the lowest Terms for Cash only,
At the Printing-Office *in* Trenton,

Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Muscovado Sugar, Spanish ditto, Pepper, Ginger, Soap,

Also,

Pins and Needles—and a Variety of Queen's Ware, consisting of Tea Pots, Cups and Saucers, Sugar Bowls and Plates—Where ready money will be given for a few Barrels of good soft Soap.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

State of New-Jersey, ss. } Notice is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Monday the 25th day of January next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of William Treen, commander of the schooner and Joseph Edwards, commander of the whale-boat Unity, (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Betsey, which lately sailed from Jones's Creek, in the Delaware state, laden with wheat, Indian corn and flour, and was captured in Delaware Bay by a British cruzer, commanded by Joseph Hughes Burden, and retaken by the aforesaid Captains Treen and Edwards, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, Dec. 27, 1781.

Washington, Dec. 27, 1941.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber and Margaret his wife, by express contract, made an equal division of their property, separated in February 1779, and have lived separate ever since, and that he shall pay no debts which she hath either contracted since that time, or which she may hereafter contract. OVID HAND.

December 22, 1781.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 211, Jan. 9, 1782.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to amend an Act, intitled, An Act to declare the value of the Continental Currency through the several Periods of its Depreciation, and to provide for the more equitable Payment of Debts.

[For this Act, passed Dec. 25, 1781, see —.]

The following has been omitted several weeks for want of room.

By the United States in Congress Assembled,
October 29th, 1781.

Resolved,

[For this resolution of thanks to General Washington, see Journals of Congress.]

☞At the expiration of the year 1778, lists containing the names of every individual subscriber for the New-Jersey Gazette, with what entrance money each had paid, and what was due up to that time, were transmitted to the persons to whom packets had been sent, and who were not then accountable for the pay, with a request that they would collect the money due, send it, and return the same lists or accounts to the publisher, to the end that he might give the necessary credits and return receipts:—Many of the packet-masters not having done this, it is impossible for him to close his accounts to that period without being subjected to the tedious, expensive and disagreeable necessity of calling upon every individual subscriber, many of whom have, perhaps, already paid to the packet-masters; he therefore begs the favour of them to return him all unsettled lists as soon as possible, that credits may be given and receipts returned, as above-mentioned, to such as have paid, and more effectual means taken to collect the arrears from such as have not. ISAAC COLLINS.

January 9, 1782.

TO BE LET,

For a term of years,

A Plantation containing 200 acres of land, 9 miles distant from Trenton, on the river road. The fields properly divided, with water in each, between 18 and 20 acres of meadow, an exceeding good orchard, with an excellent stone dwelling-house two stories high, a

stone kitchen adjoining, and a spring near the same; a large barn covered with cedar, with sheds that will contain 20 horses.

Apply to PHILEMON DICKERSON.

Trenton, Jan. 8 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of Land, in Monmouth county, East-Jersey, on the great road leading from Morris's tavern to the Baptist Meeting-House, within one mile and an half of Emley's Town, and six miles from Allen-Town, containing 50 acres, 40 cleared, 4 of meadow, and the remainder wood-land; thereon is a good framed house, with two rooms on the lower floor, and an entry; three rooms above, and a cellar under the whole; a good well of water at the door, a stone kitchen and shoe-maker's shop, a barn, with stables therein, a good waggon-house with a stable and cornerib therein, a young bearing orchard, and other fruit-trees, such as peaches, plumbs, pears and cherries. For terms apply to Robert Wright, in Hanover township, Burlington county, Benjamin Morris, on Shrewsbury road, or Judiah Throb, on the premises.

If not sold by the first of April, to be let.

January 3, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the first day of April next,

A good large framed house, wherein Thomas Nixon now lives, almost new, with cellars under the whole, and eleven acres of land, on which is a thriving young orchard of divers fruit besides apples, with a good stable and garden well inclosed. The whole in good repair at the Cross-Roads, ten miles from Brunswick and five from Cranberry, and is a good stand for a merchant or tradesman. The title is indisputable. The value of the purchase will be taken in stock, if agreeable to the purchaser. Enquire of John Guest, near Brunswick.

January 1, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in the township of Upper-Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, near Allen-Town, and state of New-Jersey, containing 196 acres, a large proportion of meadow and meadow ground, some very fertile and the rest, with little improvement, will make good meadow; —wood in plenty. For terms apply to William Walton, living on the premises, by whom a good title will be given.

January 1, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

On the lowest Terms for Cash only,
At the Printing-Office *in* Trenton,

Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Muscovado Sugar, Spanish ditto, Pepper, Ginger, Soap,

Also,

Pins and Needles—and a Variety of

QUEEN'S WARE,

Consisting of Tea Pots, Cups and Saucers, Sugar Bowls and Plates—Where ready money will be given for a few Barrels of good soft soap.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 212, Jan. 16, 1782.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to provide for the defence of the frontiers and for defraying the expences of the government of this State.

[For this Act, passed Dec. 21, 1781, see Statutes, 1781.]

CHATHAM, January 9.

A gentleman from New-York reports that they have accounts there of the capture of St. Augustine, the capital of East-Florida, by the Spaniards.

TRENTON, January 16.

New-Brunswick, January 10, 1782.

Mr. Collins,
Sir,

About four o'clock last Wednesday morning, near three hundred of the enemy from New-York, consisting of British and refugee troops, landed at the lower end of the town; our guards discovered their approaches on the river, by which means the inhabitants were alarmed about fifteen minutes before they landed. They were attacked by a small party whilst landing, in which they lost two men. Reinforcements were thrown in to support this party, but being overpowered by numbers, and the enemy having gained the heights, they were obliged to retire. They then took possession of the town with very little difficulty, for the darkness of the morning and the enemy landing in different places, prevented us from assembling in force. They had possession of the town more than an hour, during which time very little opposition was made.—When the blessed light of the morning began to appear they retired to their boats, and a smart skirmishing commenced, which would have been much more severe had not many of our muskets been rendered useless by the falling of snow and rain; during which action no marks of fear were seen on either side. We had none killed, and only five wounded; Peter Nesles, a brave soldier, we are fearful is in danger from his wound; the other four, who are equally brave, are in a fair way of recovery. Six of the inhabitants were made prisoners. The citizens in general with cheerfulness left their families and their property, and marched forth to oppose the enemy, they assembled with alertness, and behaved with spirit; in short no men in their peculiar situation could have done better. We cannot ascertain the loss of the enemy, they left two dead in the town, two more were killed at their first landing, and they were seen to carry off several. We have reason to believe they suffered on their return, from the well directed fire of different parties assembled on the shores from Piscataway and South River. The taking of the whale-boats appeared to be their principal object, which they accomplished. Credit is due to them for the execution of a well concerted plan, and much credit is due to them for their humane treatment of the defenceless part of the community.—No burnings or insults were permitted, and only two families were pillaged. I am Sir,

Your very humble servant,
JOHN TAYLOR, Lieut. Colonel.
Commandant 2d. Batt. Middlesex Militia.

ALEXANDER COLHOUN,

Has for sale at his store about one quarter of a mile from Trenton, on the Pennington road, at the store John Chambers formerly occupied, the following articles:

Rum and brandy, Green and bohea tea, Muscovado and Spanish sugar, Coffee and Chocolate, Pepper and Alspice, Ginger and Indigo, Coarse and fine salt, An assortment of stone and earthen ware, Chintzes and calicoes, Silk and gauze handkerchiefs, Flowered and plain gauzes, Satin and pelong, Taffety and persian, Mode and sarcenet, sewing silk of different colours, Coarse and fine linens, Caster and wool hats, Linen and woolling stockings, Some hard ware, And several other articles too tedious to mention.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AT HIGHBERNIA FURNACE,

A number of wood-cutters, who will meet with great encouragement by

MARK BIRD,
GEORGE ROSS.

Whereas the plantation of Robert Priest, late of Windsor, deceased, was advertised to be sold on the 24th day of December last, but through the inclemency of the weather, and other causes, the sale was postponed: Now this is to give notice, that on the first day of February next the said premises will be exposed to sale, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and will be peremptorily struck off to the highest bidder. The plantation contains one hundred and fifty-six acres of excellent land, being well accommodated with water, timber and meadow. There is on the premises a frame house, kitchen, barn, and sundry out-houses; likewise an excellent orchard in its prime: The whole being pleasantly situated within the vacinity of that healthful village of Princeton.

Likewise will be sold at the same time and place, the whole crop of wheat and rye in the ground. The vendue to be held on the premises, where attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

EZEKIEL SMITH, Executor.

January 15, 1782.

Whereas we the subscribers having some time past advertized in this paper for all the debtors of William Pidgeon, Esq. deceased, to come and pay the interest and such part of the principal as was convenient for them; and as little or no notice has been taken of it, we give this further notice to all persons indebted to the said estate, to meet us the subscribers at Mr. Cape's tavern, in Trenton, on Monday the 11th of February next, where the subscribers will attend three days. Also any person having any just demands against the said estate are desired to bring them in at the time aforesaid. If the above is not attended to, the executors will be obliged to proceed agreeably to law.

CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, } Executors.
WILLIAM COXE, }

TO BE SOLD,

For Cash, at the New-Brewery in York Street, Burlington,

AMERICAN PORTER,

Equal in quality and fine flavour to London Porter, at Sixty Shillings per barrel, and small ditto at Fifteen ditto; yeast at Two Shillings per gallon; cyder at ditto.

The brewer, desirous to oblige the publick, sells as small a quantity as five gallons. All tavern-keepers or families may depend upon being served on the shortest notice.

N. B. Muscovado and Port-au-Prince sugars to be sold cheap at the same place.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of Land on the great road between Crosswicks and Allentown, and within three-quarters of a mile of the latter, containing 64 and an half acres, well watered, four of which are meadow, and more may be made, 15 acres, beside the meadow, are cleared, the rest well timbered; thereon is a good apple orchard. The title is indisputable.—For terms apply to the subscriber at Bordentown.

GABRIEL ALLEN.

Whereas Mary Snyder, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board, and has robbed my house of sundry articles, and has been guilty of lodging with other men: This is therefore to caution the publick not to harbour her nor any of her effects at their peril, in this state, or they may expect to be prosecuted agreeably to the laws of the state. I likewise caution the publick not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof. December 26, 1781.

PETER SNYDER.

Sussex county, township of Wantage, State of New-Jersey.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTERN DIVISION OF NEW-JERSEY.

Upon application to me the subscriber, by several of the proprietors of said division to call a meeting of the said proprieters: These are therefore to request the proprietors of West-Jersey to meet at the house of James Esdall, in the city of Burlington, on Wednesday the sixth day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in order to chuse a committee in the room of such of a former committee as are dead or absent, and to transact all such other business for the benefit of the general proprietors, as may appear necessary.

DANIEL ELLIS, Register.

January 10, 1782.

Run Away from the subscribers, the 6th instant a Negro man named Joe, about twenty-two years of age, near six feet high; had on when he left a brown broad cloth coat, white broad cloth waistcoat and black woolling trowsers. Whoever takes up the said Negro man, and delivers him to the subscribers, living near Ringo's tavern, Hunterdon county, shall have Ten Dollars reward and all reasonable charges paid by us.

JOHN RUNYAN
JACOB WILLIAMSON.

January 6, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of meadow land, generally known by the name of Wood's-Island, containing about six acres mowable, of the best kind of grass; the soil is equal to the best bank meadow, with this material advantage, that there is no necessity for banks or drains. Also between twenty and thirty acres of out-land, flats &c. adjoining, and will be sold with the above or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. And likewise about forty acres of woodland, three miles distant from Trenton, and two miles and an half from a good landing on Watson's Creek. For terms apply to JOHN WATSON.

Nottingham, Burlington county, Jan. 10, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Yard of the Subscriber,
On Wednesday the 22d instant, for Cash only,
A NUMBER OF CAST HORSES,
The property of the army of France.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Trenton, January 15, 1782.

All persons indebted for articles purchased at the vendue of the estate of James Jackson, late of Upper-Freehold, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to Joseph Lawrence, Esq. who will settle and receive the same, and that within one month from the date from the date hereof, otherwise they may expect to be prosecuted as the law directs; and all persons having any demands against said estate, are hereby requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to the subscriber, at his house near Princeton, that the same may be settled and discharged.

EZEKIEL SMITH.

January 15, 1782.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 213, Jan. 23, 1782.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act *for the more speedy settlement of the publick accounts.*

[For this Act, passed Dec. 30, 1781, see —.]

Head-Quarters, Philadelphia, Thursday Jan. 10, 1782.

ORDERS.

As it is expected, that in the course of the present winter many of the officers and men, belonging to the army of the United States, will be indulged with leave of absence from their corps for a limited time: And as it is absolutely necessary the strictest punctuality should be observed, in returning at the expiration of the time for which their furloughs are granted; the Commander in Chief has thought proper, thus early in the season, to signify his fixed determination to all concerned, that every officer or soldier, who shall absent himself beyond the limitation of his furlough (unless he shall be prevented from returning by some inevitable misfortune, or other casualty, which shall be deemed a sufficient reason for his detention) shall for such conduct be brought to trial before a Court-Martial.

Upon the return of any officer, who may have violated this order, by absenting himself beyond the time of his furlough, report is immediately to be made thereof to the Adjutant-General or Deputy Adjutant-General, who is to represent the same to the General or commanding officer, that the necessary steps may be taken without delay. The mode of proceeding against absent officers, as pointed out by a resolution of Congress, is to be invariably pursued. Soldiers are also to be tried and punished in the most summary manner, if they will be guilty of a crime so injurious to the publick service, as well as to the interests and feelings of their brother soldiers, who may, in consequence of the long absence of such delinquents, be unavoidably debarred the gratification of visiting their friends before the opening of the campaign.

The General, however, cannot but hope, by taking the precaution of causing this publick notice of his intention to be given to the army, the disagreeable consequences will be prevented, which might otherwise have taken place; for he is persuaded, whoever will give himself the trouble to reflect, will find, that as great indulgences as are consistent with the publick good, and justice to individuals, are granted in the first instance; that, as a certain number of officers and men must be constantly kept in camp, every trespass upon those indulgencies is an act of injustice to the individual who is detained in consequence of it, and probably in the issue to the publick; that the most pointed exactness is indespensably requisite in all military affairs, events unknown, and frequently of the greatest magnitude, depending; and that those men who have attached themselves to the service of

their country should consider, that the publick has a constant claim upon their services, which can only be dispensed with under certain circumstances, and for definite periods, of which those intrusted with the regulation of the army must be supposed to be the most competent judges.

No officer or soldier is to be permitted to be absent on furlough after the 10th day of April next, on any occasion whatever.

The musters of the army are, with all possible expedition, to be completed to the 31st day of December last inclusive; after which period they are to be taken regularly at the end of every month, and the rolls transmitted to the pay office without delay, agreeable to a resolution of Congress, of September 25, 1780.

EDWARD HAND, Brigadier
and Adjutant General.

N. B. The printers in the several States are requested to publish the above.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.

Died the 15th ult. Mary, the wife of the Rev. John Hanna, of Alexandria, in West-Jersey.—On the 17th her remains were interred in the burying ground of his church, when a sermon, from Psalms xvi. 11, was delivered to a very numerous audience.—She was highly favoured of God with a living and exemplary piety, and much indebted to his divine goodness for that sweetness and steadiness of temper, that pleasantness and gravity in religion, united to a good understanding and the benevolence and liberality of her heart, which made her death a real loss in every relation she sustained, as an indulgent, gentle mistress, a kind and constant friend, a tender parent, a loving wife, and a sincere christian. She viewed approaching death with great composure and met it with fortitude, supporting to the last moment the plainest marks of one whom "God the Saviour shall present faultless before his glory with exceeding joy." Jude xxiv. 25.

TO BE SOLD,

At *Publick Sale*, on *Monday* the fourth
day of March next,

A *very* valuable *Farm* in Greenwich township, Sussex county, state of New-Jersey, adjoining the Musconetcong Creek, near Robert Johnson's forge and mill: The land is very good for raising all sorts of grain, and exceeding fine for pasture. There is on the premises a good bearing orchard, besides a young one planted last spring; also some good meadow and more may be made. The whole in good fence, and wood in proportion to the land. Any one inclining to view the land before the day of sale may see it by applying to William M'Cullough or Jacob Fiatt, and an indisputable title will be given by

BENJAMIN M'CULLOUGH.

N. B. The farm contains 243 acres.

TO BE SOLD,

The plantation whereon Thomas Silverthorn now lives, in Sussex County, containing 213 acres, 150 whereof are meadow land—for which good merchantable bar-iron will be taken in payment. For terms apply to the printer.

WITT AND LOTT,

HAIR-DRESSERS,

Beg leave to acquaint the publick, and their friends in particular, that they have entered into partnership.—All ladies and gentlemen that will please to favour them with their custom may depend on their utmost endeavour to give satisfaction. They have for sale hair pins, powder and pomatum.

The subscriber likewise begs leave to inform the publick in general that he keeps a house of entertainment for man and horse, at the sign of Alexander the Great, in the house formerly occupied by Captain Clunn, in Trenton, where all persons favouring him with their custom may depend on his utmost exertions to give entire satisfaction, by the publick's most obedient humble servant,

FRANCIS WITT.

N. B. A small house and lot to be let, enquire as above.

Trenton, January 21, 1782.

This is to notify the publick, that I the subscriber do intend having the following loan-office certificates renewed by Mr. Borden, which were in my posession and distroyed by the enemy at New-London, on the 6th of September last, viz. No. 7140 and 7141, for 200 each, and No. 665, for 600 dollars, issued from Mr. Borden's office, in favour of Mr. Isaac Cox, of Philadelphia, and dated 24th January 1778. Any person having objections to the renewal of the above certificates agreeably to an act of the Honourable the Continental Congress, are desired to exhibit the same within six weeks from the date hereof

RICHARD THROCKMORTON.

Trenton, January 22, 1782.

WANTED,

For the use of the troops, &c. stationed at Burlington, and the post at Trenton,

Beef, pork, mutton and whisky, for which a generous price and cash will be given, by the publick's most obedient servant,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Trenton, January 22, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

One thousand acres of excellent limestone land, lying in Frederick County, in Virginia, about ten miles from that flourishing town of Winchester. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Pitts-Town.

MAHLON TAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of land with three houses thereon, fronting the street, in Newtown, Buck's county, in the state of Pennsylvania, suitable for merchandizing or any tradesman. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the road leading from Jones's ferry to said Newtown &c.

LAMB. TORBET.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 214, Jan. 30, 1782.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

An ACT for regulating and establishing Admiralty Jurisdiction.

[For this Act, passed Dec. 18, 1781, see Stat., Chap. VII.]

TRENTON, Jan. 30.

The several Collectors within this State are requested to observe, that by the 17th. Section of the Act, intitled, '*An act to raise the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds in Money and Certificates in the State of New-Jersey,*' the treasurer is directed to prosecute the delinquent Collectors within twenty days after the tax becomes due to the treasury, under the penalty of Fifty Pounds for every neglect.

Just imported from France, and to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton:

A Parcel of excellent low-priced linens. As they were laid in on the best terms, so they will be sold, at a very moderate profit, and good allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

At the same place may be had:

Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Muscovado and Spanish Sugars, Pepper, Ginger, Soap, Indigo, Pins, Taylor's Thimbles, Darning, *White Chapel* and Common Needles, Chintzes, Calicoes, Holland, Cambrick, Lawn, Striped and plain Muslins, Barcelona and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mode, Sarsenet, Sewing Silk, Tafte, Crooked Combs.

Also,

An Assortment of Queen's Ware, consisting of Dishes, Common and Desert Plates, Quart, Pint, and Half-Pint Bowles, Chocolate Bowls, Tea-pots, Cups and Saucers, Quart, Pint, and Half Pint Mugs, Sauce Boats, Sugar Bowls, Beer Glasses, Half-Pint and Gill Tumblers.

The Associators of Monmouth county are requested to meet at the court-house on Saturday the 16th day of February next, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of choosing a new Committee. Every Associator is requested to attend without fail, for reasons that will be offered there by the Committee, as the Committee wishes to know the Associators; should any of the inhabitants who are not yet Asso-

ciators chuse to join, we wish their attendance to sign the Association, and their names will be accepted.

By order of the Committee,
KENNETH HANKINSON,
Jan. 19, 1782. Chairman.

Morristown, Jan. 22, 1782.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of the 29th Decemb. last, I am authorized to agree with proper persons to supply the troops to be embodied for the defence of this state, and such of the militia as shall be called out, with provisions and forage. Notice is hereby given, that the proposals will be received at my office until the 20th day of February next, for supplying such of the said troops as may be stationed in the counties of Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, Burlington, Gloucester and Sussex, with the same rations as are allowed the continental army; the proposals to contain the lowest price in specie of each ration of provision and forage; and also the price of the component parts: A ration of provision to consist of one pound of bread, one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, one gill of rum or whiskey, one quart of salt, and two quarts of vinegar for one hundred rations, eight pounds soap, and three pounds candles per seven hundred rations. A ration of forage to consist of eight quarts of oats or other grain equivalent, and fourteen pounds of hay.

AZARIAH DUNHAM.

This is to notify all such persons as have mortgages against the house and land wherein Elias Bland, deceased, lately lived, in Woodbridge, to make them known to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, as said house and land was bought at Sheriff's vendue by me, living on the aforesaid farm.

JAMES KINSEY.

Woodbridge, Jan. 18, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation containing 180 Acres, about 120 acres in tillage and meadow ground, the rest well timbered, situated in Maidenhead about 2½ miles from Trenton, on which is a new large brick house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with convenient cellars, a good barn, stables and cow-houses, young bearing orchard, very convenient to mill and Market. Also, a tract of 126 acres on the opposite side of the Maidenhead road, principally woodland, the whole enclosed with a new post and rail fence, very advantageous for pasture, having a constant stream of water 2 miles from Trenton: These two tracts will be sold together, or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. Any person inclining to view the farm, may apply to Philip Palmer, the tenant in possession; any reasonable time will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money, and possession will be given the 1st day of April next.

For terms apply to GEORGE DAVIS.

Trenton, Jan. 29, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely young Negro Wench. Enquire of the Rev. Solomon Freligh, at Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 215, Feb. 6, 1782.

Mr. Collins,

As there is a scarcity of foreign news at present, I send you an extract of a letter taken out of a late English publication.—It was written by a Mr. John Moore, a Scotchman, from Vienna, about four years ago, to his friend in London; and, as the book is but in few hands, it cannot be unacceptable at this time to the generality of your readers.

VIENNA.

Our disputes with the colonies have been a prevailing topick of conversation wherever we have been, since we left England.—The warmth with which this subject is handled, increases every day.—At present the inhabitants of the continent seem as impatient as those of Great-Britain, for news from the other side of the Atlantic, but with this difference, that here they are all of one mind:—All praying for success to the Americans, and rejoicing in every piece of bad fortune, which happens to our army.

That the French should be pleased with Commotions, which must distress and weaken Great-Britain, and may transfer to them an equal right to every advantage we gained by the last war, is not surprising, but why the Inhabitants of every other country should take part against England, and become partizans of America, is not so apparent.

I should forgive them, and even join in sentiment with them, as far as my regard for the honour and happiness of my country would permit, if this proceeded from an attachment to liberty, and a generous partiality for men who repel oppression and struggle for independency.—But this is not the case.—Those who can reap no possible advantage from the revolt of America, those who have not an idea of civil liberty, and would even be sorry to see it established in their own country: those who have no other knowledge of the dispute, than that it is ruining England: all join as allies to the Americans, not from love to them, but evidently from dislike to us.

When I first observed this hostile disposition, I thought it might proceed from their being offended at the preference, which the English gave to their own country and countrymen above all others; but this conceit we have in common with every other nation on the globe, all of whom cherish the same favourable opinion of themselves.—It assuredly prevails in France in an eminent degree.—There is hardly one sceptic or unbeleiver in the whole nation—it is the universal creed that France is the finest country in the world: the French, the most ingenious and the most able people, excelling in all the arts of peace and war; and that Paris is the capital of politeness and the centre of learning, genius and taste.—This satisfaction at the misfortunes of Great-Britain cannot therefore arise from a cause which is applicable to every other other country.—It may indeed in some measure proceed from envy of the riches and jealousy of the power of the English nation, but I beleive still more from our taking no trouble to conciliate the affection of foreigners, and to deminish that envy and ill-will, which great prosperity often creates.—The French, though perhaps the vainest people on earth of their own advantages, have some degree of consideration for the feelings and self love of their neighbours.—A Frenchman endeavours to draw from them an acknowledgment of the superiority of his country, by making an eulogium on whatever is excellent in theirs.

But we are apt to build our panegyrick of Old England on the ruin and wretchedness of all other countries.—Italy is too hot, the inns miser-

able, and the whole country swarmed with monks and other vermin.—In France the people are slaves and coxcombs, the music execrable;—they boil their meat to rags, and there is no porter and very little strong ale, in the country.—In Germany, some of their Princes have little more to spend than an English gentleman—they use stoves instead of grates; they eat sour crout, and speak High Dutch.—The Danes and Swedes are reminded that they are rather at too great a distance from the equator; and many sly hints are given, concerning the inconveniences of a cold climate.—Of all things I should think it most prudent to be silent on this last topick, as so many paltry states will take precedency of Old England, whenever it is the established etiquette, that rank shall be determined by climate.

But this consideration has no effect on my honest friend *John Bull*—when he is in a cholerick humour, he will not spare his best friends and nearest neighbours, even when he has most need of their assistance, and when those at a distance seem to have plotted his ruin.—If his own sister Peg* should shew a disposition to forget old squabbles, to live in friendship with her brother, and should declare that all who renounced his friendship were her enemies, and resolve to conquer by his side, or if that should fail, to die hard along with him—No, d—n you, says John Bull, none of your coaxing—You be d—d, you are farther north than I: keep your distance—and so he falls a pelting Peg, with her own snow balls; and then turning from her, he attacks Lewis Baboon—lord Strut—lord Peter—and dashes their soup maugre,—oleo's and maccaroni, full in their teeth.

But to drop allegory; the universal satisfaction, which appears all over Europe, at the idea of England's being stript of her colonies, certainly does not entirely originate from political sentiments; but in a great degree, from that reserve which keeps Englishmen from cultivating the friendship of foreigners; that pride which hinders them from stooping to humour prejudices; that indifference which makes them disregard the approbation of others, and betray the contempt they are too ready to shew for customs or sentiments different from their own. These are things not easily forgiven and for which no superiority of genius, magnanimity or integrity can compensate.—The same causes which have made foreigners take part against us in this dispute with America, induce those of them who are rich, and can spend their revenues out of their own country to prefer France to England for that purpose.—The difference between London and Paris in point of climate, is very small.

The winter amusements of the former are more magnificent; and perhaps every conveniency, and most of the luxuries of life, are to be found there, in great perfection.—During the summer months, by superior skill in agriculture and a better taste in gardening, England displays such scenes of cultivation, of verdure and fertility, as no country on earth can equal.—To these are added the blessings of liberty; yet few or no foreigners reside in England, except those she maintains entirely at her own expence; although the wealthy, after a short visit to London, return to spend their fortunes at Paris.—Exclusive of pecuniary advantages, it flatters the natural vanity of the French to find their society preferred to that of all other people, and particularly to that of their proud rivals—let them enjoy this advantage; let them draw to their capital the idle, the dissipated and the effeminate of every country of Europe:—but, for heaven's sake, do you and your friends in Parliament fall on some measure to prevent them from engaging the affections of our industrious brethren of America.

You may naturally suppose, from some things in this letter, that the people here, are in a particular manner inveterate against England, on her dispute with America—but in reality this is not the case; for although in general they favour America, I have not seen so much moderation on that question any where as at Vienna—the Emperor, when some person asked which side he favoured, replied very ingeniously, Je suis par métier royaliste. ‡ *I am a royalist by trade.*

*Scotland.

I wish those of our countrymen, who by your account seem to be carrying their zeal for America too far, would remember, qu'ils sont par naisance anglois. *That they are Englishmen by birth.*

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act for taking charge of and leasing the real estates of the subjects of the King of Great Britain, lying within this State.

[For this Act, passed Dec. 29, 1781, see Stat., Chap. XVII.]

TRENTON, Feb. 6.

At an election held at Cape-May, on the 24th ult. Jeremiah Eldredge and Robert Harris, Esqrs. were elected to represent the said county in the General Assembly of this state for the remainder of the present year, in the room of Hugh Hathorn and Daniel Hand, Esquires, who declined accepting their seats.

On the 19th ult. arrived in Tom's-River, in schooner Dart privateer, from Salem, in New-England, Captain William Gray, and brought in with him a prize sloop, taken from the Black Jack, a galley belonging to New-York; and next day his boat, with seven men, went in pursuit of a brig which was near the bar, but neither boat or men have since been heard of.

We hear from South-Brunswick, in Middlesex county, that Col. John Wetherill of that place, was on Saturday the 12th ult. married in the 86th year of his age unto Miss Mary Mesler, a young lady of about twenty-five.

SALE.

Of that very valuable and well-known FARM commonly called *The Bainbridge Farm*, in the township of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, adjoining lands of Messrs. John P. Schenck, William Phillips, Ezekiel Smith, and others. It contains 282 acres of land, about 40 of which are woodland, 50 meadow, and the remainder tillage and pasture of excellent grass: The meadow is of best quality, being part of the Maidenhead meadows, so much celebrated, and the quantity may be increased to double with very little pains. The cleared land is divided into five fields, in each of which is a constant spring of good water; there are also some lot enclosures. The farmhouse is large, well built of stone, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with excellent cellars, and a stone kitchen adjoining. There are also a barn and convenient stables. It is three and a half miles from Princeton, nine from Trenton, and about a mile from the post-road. The soil is fertile, well situated for raising grain and peculiarly well calculated for breeding stock. For terms apply to Col. Benjamin G. Eyre, at Kensington, Philadelphia; William C. Houston, Esq. at Trenton, Daniel Hunt, Esq. near Pittston, or the subscriber on the farm, who will shew it to any person inclined to treat for the purchase.

c. t. f. DANIEL AGNEW.

EVAN RUNYAN,

Has for sale, at his store now kept in the large new house lately built between the mill and the brick house at the ferry lane, an assortment of DRY and WET GOODS, viz.

Chintzes, Calicoes, Irish and Britannia linens, Moree gown patterns, Ell wide patterns, White sarsenet, Jacconet muslin, Lawn, Cambrick, Cotton checks, Cambric romal handkerchiefs, Cotton check handkerchiefs, Wide and narrow black lace, Tape, bobbin and thread, Ribans, Pins, Calimanco, Shoe and knee buckles, Sleeve buttons, Sweeping brushes, Cloths brushes, Buckle brushes, Shoe brushes, Dust brushes, Rum, sugar and tea.

Trenton, February 4, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely smart Negro Wench,
Fourteen years old.—Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

For *Cash*, at the New-Brewery, in York-Street,
Burlington,

AMERICAN PORTER,

EQUAL in quality and fine flavour to London Porter, at Sixty Shillings per barrel. Also Irish Stingo, brewed from the best amber malt, at Forty Shillings per barrel; strong beer at the old price, Thirty Shillings per barrel, and small ditto at Fifteen ditto; yeast at Two Shillings per gallon; cyder at ditto.

The brewer, desirous to oblige the publick, sells as small a quantity as five gallons. All tavern-keepers or families may depend upon being served on the shortest notice.

N. B. Muscovado and Port-au-Prince sugars to be sold cheap at the same place.

Any person of character and some real property, may now come into partnership with said brewer, upon very easy terms, as he is desirous of building another brewery at Trenton Landing or in the town, which, in all probability, will be the seat of government, and great advantages must accrue. None but principals will be treated with, to whom sufficient proof will be given that a capital fortune is to be made in a few years. No objection to a person unacquainted with the business, as such instructions will be given to enable him to superintend one of the breweries in a very short time.

WANTED, an apprentice to learn the art of brewing, and making malt.

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendu, at the house of Samuel Dorset, inn-keeper in Middletown, or on the premises, on the first day of March next, at twelve o'clock on said day;

A *very* valuable plantation lying in the county of Monmouth, East New-Jersey, in the township of Middletown, and about four miles from said town, adjoining to the salt water:—The plantation contains near three hundred acres, about fifty of which are good meadow, and forty good plough land, and more to be cleared; the remainder well timbered, and will be very valuable when the British leaves New-York. There is on the premises a good large dwelling-house and barn, and a very good spring of water about forty yards from the door.—For terms of sale apply to the subscriber, who will give attendance on the day of sale.

JONATHAN PEW, Executor.

N. B. Said plantation may be purchased at private sale any time before the first day of March.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed and delivered, will be exposed to sale by way of publick vendue, at the house of Mr. Isaac Wood, in Mount-Holly, on Wednesday the 20th day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the third part of a very valuable plantation containing between 8 and 900 acres of land, lying and being in the township of Evesham, (to be sold during James Buxton's wife's life) also a piece of pine land, containing about 60 acres, in Evesham aforesaid, late the property of said Buxton, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Woodmancey Tallman.

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

Burlington, Jan. 17, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION containing 150 acres, in Amwell, two miles from Howell's ferry, with a dwelling-house, a barn, and orchard of 240 apple trees, 20 acres of good meadow cleared, also — acres of good land adjoining the Delaware, one mile from Howell's ferry, whereon is a good mill seat and a shad fishery; 25 acres cleared, the remainder timber land:—Also a pair of match horses 15 hands high, three years old. Enquire of David Chambers, in Amwell.

The different town and ward collectors in the county of Essex, are desired to pay in the several quotas of taxes immediately, or expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN OGDEN, C. Collector.

February 1, 1782.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 216, Feb. 13, 1782.

CHATHAM, Feb. 6.

On Tuesday the 29th ult. James Morgan was executed at Westfield, pursuant to his sentence, for the wilful murder of the Rev. James Caldwell. A sermon upon the occasion was preached by the Rev. Jonathan Elmer, from Jer. xliv. 4. *"Oh! do not this abominable thing that I hate."*

Early on Sunday morning, the 20th ult. died at his house in Gloucester county New-Jersey, BODO OTTO, Esq. an eminent physician, sincerely esteemed by a numerous acquaintance, and whos death is universally lamented. The day following his remains, borne by four officers, were interred at Sweedsborough, attended by a great concourse of the most respectable inhabitants of the county. Eulogies on the dead are generally flattering, and meant for a compliment to surviving friends; but on the present melancholly occasion it may be said, without violating truth, that by his decease his children are deprived of a tender parent, his wife of an affectionate husband, and the state of a most valuable member of society. Firmly attached to the liberties of America, and a strenuous assertor of his independency; he early took a decided part in the present contest; and, by the unanimous voice of the country in which he lived, was pointed out as the intrepid soldier and patriotic senator. He accepted the appointments, and discharged the duties of the one with honour to himself, and of the other with satisfaction to his constituents. While applauded by all for his publick conduct, the unavailing sorrow of his friends, and the sighs of the distressed, evince the amiableness, and will remain the best and most lasting monuments of his character in private life. The former he ever received with hospitality and warmth of affection; and the benevolence of his heart taught him to feel and releive the miseries of the latter. To him then, whose life was a constant series of good actions, death could have no terrors. He bore a lingering illness with patience and resigned his breath to God who gave it, with the fortitude and constancy, not of a philosopher but of a sincere christian.

TRENTON, Feb. 13.

We hear from Monmouth that on Friday evening the 8th instant, about forty refugees, commanded by one Stevenson, a Lieutenant, came over from Sandy-Hook, across the Gut, and thence into the country to a place near Pleasant Valley.—They visited the houses of sundry persons in the neighbourhood, from whence they took off upwards of twenty horses, five sleighs, which they loaded with plunder, and eight or nine prisoners, namely Hendrick Hendrickson and his two sons, Garret Hendrickson, Peter Covenhoven, Esq., Samuel Bowne and son, and Jacques Denice.—They then made off with their prisoners and booty. At Garret Hendrickson's, having entered the house and made him prisoner, they went to the barn to take his horses and sleigh. In the mean time, two young men, his son and one William Thomson, who slept in the second story of the house, being awaked by the noise below, secreted themselves till the enemy were gone to the barn, and then came down, escaped and went to the house of Capt. John Schenck, of Col. Holmes's regiment, whom they alarmed about an hour and an half before day. This gallant officer immediately collected a small party, left orders for as many as could be got together to follow him, pursued the refugees on the route they had taken, and arrived at the Gut just as they had got the prisoners, two or three of the horses and a small

quantity of the other plunder carried over. He immediately attacked those which were with the remainder of the horses and plunder, and after a few fires, in which unfortunately young Mr. Thomson fell, and a Mr. Cotterel was wounded in the knee, he made them prisoners to the number of twelve, three of them were wounded. Captain Schenck finding it impracticable to continue the pursuit for want of craft to cross the water, was returning with his recapture and prisoners, when he suddenly fell in with Stevenson and sixteen others who had remained behind to secure the retreat and favour the passage of those who were before. A firing immediately ensued on both sides, but Captain Schenck ordering his men to charge and give the enemy the bayonet, they thought proper to throw down their arms and submit. This encounter being altogether unexpected, eight of the prisoners first taken found means to escape. Captain Schenck was left Saturday forenoon on his way through Middletown with nineteen horses, five sleighs with the plunder which had been taken from the inhabitants, and one and twenty of the enemy prisoners. The people report that they huzzaed and triumphed as they returned to their boats, boasting of their success, and that the next time they would penetrate as far as Mount-Pleasant, several miles further into the country. Among the prisoners are several atrocious villains who have, at different times, done much mischief in that part of the country.

TO BE SOLD,

A LAW LIBRARY, equal if not preferable to any in New-Jersey.—Apply to Ravand Kearney, at Morristown, in Monmouth county. Also a tract of land at Flat-Kill, in the county of Sussex, adjoining (and extending eighteen chains and an half on) the river Delaware, containing one hundred and sixty-three acres.—Enquire as above, of Mr. Archibald Stewart, at Hackett's-Town, or of Mr. Martin Ryerson, at Newtown.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendu, on Wednesday the 13th day of March next,

The valuable FARM whereon the subscriber now lives, situate in the township of Bethlehem, and county of Hunterdon, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres of land, near one hundred cleared, which consists of good arable and pasture land, with a never failing run that waters most of the fields, about ten acres of meadow fit for the scythe, a considerable part of which is watered by a constant spring, and more may be made;—the remainder in good timber. There is on said farm a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen and a good garden, a stone milk-house, with a fine spring of water passing thro. it, a good barn, with a new frame barrack, an excellant young bearing orchard of two hundred apple trees, part of which are grafts of the best kind, and a variety of other fruit trees, such as peaches, pears,

cherries, plumbs, &c. The whole in good repair. Conditions to be made known on the day of sale.

PHILIP STOCKTON.

N. B. The above-mentioned premises may be disposed of at private sale.

VENDUE.

ON Thursday the twenty-eight day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the morning precisely, will commence at publick vendu, the sale of the personel estate of the late Samuel Staats Coejemans, Esq. of Raritan, in Somerset county, consisting of grain, horses, milch cows, young cattle, hogs and sheep, waggons, sleighs, ploughs and other farming utensils; house and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

WILLIAM PATERSON } Executors.
JOHN NEILSON }

Raritan, Feb. 6, 1782.

FOR SALE,

AN elegant well-finished house in Flemington, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, with about 50 acres of land, a great proportion of which is good meadow ground, with every necessary building thereon to render it commodious for any kind of publick business, particularly for a store or tavern, a stand perhaps little inferior to any in the state for either, as it is situated in a well settled neighbourhood, and where four publick roads form a junction, viz. from Philadelphia, Trenton, Morris-Town and New-Windsor, all much frequented.—Also a lot of meadow ground containing about 6 acres.—Also a lot of meadow ground containing about 6 acres.—Also a lot of 20 acres of wood-land well timbered, to be sold all together or separate.—Likewise for sale, about one mile from the above premises, 200 acres of land equal in goodness to any in the township, near 50 acres of which is well timbered, a quantity of meadow already improved, and more may at a small expence be rendered excellent. The cleared land divided into fields, with streams of water passing thro. each the whole year; three orchards of good fruit thereon, with also a good cellar and an old frame of a dwelling-house. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living near Flemington, who will give an indisputable title for the whole.

AMOS GREGG.

N. B. The subscriber would be much obliged to all those indebted to him, if they would make it convenient to discharge their respective accounts before the first of May next, either in cash or wheat.

Amwell township, Feb. 8, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers, living in Philadelphia, the following plantations and tracts of land, viz.

ONE plantation near Potters-Town, in the county of Hunterdon, in the state of New-Jersey, containing about 420 acres of very good land for wheat and other grain or grass, now occupied by and rented to

Joseph Everett, whereon are a dwelling-house, a large barn, an apple orchard and other fruit trees, &c. with a suitable quantity of said land cleared, and the remainder well timbered.

One other plantation adjoining the above and Potter's-Town, containing about 183 acres, the greatest part of which is cleared, with a sufficient quantity of wood land remaining, an apple orchard, &c. Both the above places lay on a great publick road.

One other plantation near the above, now rented to and in the possession of Christopher Teets, containing about 223 acres, on which are a log dwelling-house, barn, orchard, meadow, &c. and a sufficient quantity of wood-land well timbered.

One other plantation within 2 or 3 miles of Pitts-Town, in the county aforesaid, containing about 261 acres, with meadow and other improvements thereon, now under rent.

One other place near the last described, containing 68 acres and an half, with some improvements thereon, and under rent. All the above may be entered on the 2d day of April next ensuing.

Also three lots, No. 3, 4, and 11, of excellent bottom land, capable of making the finest meadow, lying in the Great Swamp, near Morris-Town, in Morris county and state aforesaid, each lot containing 98 acres. These may be entered on at any time.

All the above described plantations and tracts of land are situated in a fine healthy and thick settled part of the country, and have every advantage of mills, stores, markets and good neighbourhood, &c. &c. and are to be sold at private sale; but if they or any of them should not be disposed of by the 12th day of March next ensuing, then they will be sold at publick vendue, on or near the premises on said 12th day of said month of March.

Also one other tract of land in the county of Sussex, in said state of New-Jersey, near Hackett's-Town, containing upwards of 300 acres of unimproved land, and will be sold very cheap.

One lot of extraordinary rich land fit for the scythe, in or near the city of Perth-Amboy, containing about 8 acres, which produces the best of grass and hay.

Two tracts of land nearly adjoining each other in the township of Plumsted, in the county of Bucks and state of Pennsylvania, containing about 49 acres.

Also one other tract of exceeding good unimproved land called Manheim, in the township of Muncy in the county of Northumberland, in Pennsylvania on Muncy Creek, within 20 or 30 miles of the town of Sunbury, containing about 300 acres.

The purchasers paying one third of the money down, may have a reasonable length of time to pay the remainder with interest, by giving security, if required. For all which indisputable titles will be given by

PETER and ISAAC WIKOFF.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol V., No. 214, February 20, 1782.

CHATHAM, Feb. 13.

Last Wednesday George Ogilvie (son of the late parson Ogilvie, of New-York) a Lieutenant among the refugees, left them and came over to Newark.

TRENTON, Feb. 20.

On *Tuesday* the 12th inst. arrived at New-York, from England, after a passage of eight weeks, the Narcissus frigate, by whom we have his Britannick Magesty's *Speech* to both Houses of Parliament the 27th of November last.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WHEN I last met you in Parliament, I acquainted you with the arduous situation of publick affairs at that time, and I represented to you the objects which I had in view, and the resolution with which I was determined to persevere in the defence of my dominions against the combined powers of my enemies, until such a pacification could be made as might consist with the honour of my Crown, and the permanent interest and security of my people.

The war is still unhappily prolonged by that restless ambition which first excited our enemies to commence it, and which still continues to disappoint my earnest desire and diligent exertion to restore the publick tranquility. But I should not answer the trust committed to the Sovereign of a free people, nor make a suitable return to my subjects for their constant, zealous, and affectionate attachment to my person, family, and government, if I consented to sacrifice, either to my own desire of peace, or to their temporary ease and relief, those essential rights and permanent interests, upon the maintenance and preservation of which, the future strength and security of this country must ever principally depend.

The favourable appearance of our affairs in the East-Indies, and the safe and prosperous arrival of the numerous commercial fleets of my kingdom, must have given you satisfaction; but in the course of this year, my assiduous endeavours to guard the extensive dominions of my Crown have not been attended with success equal to the justness and uprightness of my views, and it is with great concern that I inform you, that the events of war have been very unfortunate to my arms in Virginia, having ended in the loss of my forces in that province.

No endeavours have been wanting on my part to extinguish the spirit of rebellion which our enemies have found means to foment and maintain in the colonies, and to restore to my deluded subjects in America, that happy and prosperous condition which they formerly derived, from a due obedience to the laws; but the late misfortune in that quarter calls loudly for your firm concurrence and assistance to frustrate the designs of our enemies, equally prejudicial to the real interests of America, and to those of Great Britain.

In the last session you made a considerable progress in your enquiries into the state and condition of our dominions and revenues in the East-Indies: You will, I am persuaded, resume the prosecution of that important deliberation with the same spirit and temper in which it was begun, and proceed with the same attention and anxiety to consider how those remote provinces may be held and governed with the greatest security and advantage to this country, and by what means the happiness of the native inhabitants may be most promoted.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I will order the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I rely on your wisdom and publick spirit for such supplies as the circumstances of our affairs shall be found to require. Among the many ill consequences which attend the continuation of the present war, I most sincerely regret the additional burthens which it must unavoidably bring upon my faithful subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In the persecution of this great and important contest in which we are engaged, I retain a firm confidence in the protection of Divine Providence, and a perfect conviction of the justice of my cause; and I have no doubt but that by the concurrence and support of my Parliment, by the valour of my fleets and armies, and by a vigorous, animated, and united exertion of the faculties and resources of my people, I shall be enabled to restore the blessings of a safe and honourable peace to all my dominion.

The foregoing has been published in New-York, as the Speech of his Britannick Majesty to his Parliament at their meeting in November last. The following comes to us through another channel; and if it was not SPOKEN, *perhaps it might as well have been* SPOKEN.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE thought proper to postpone your meeting till this late season that I might have something certain to lay before you from our colonies in rebellion. It is now twice three years since we have maintained a war, with immense glory to our arms, against that deluded people who, notwithstanding all our measures of *lenity and forbearance*, are still the dupes of their designing leaders. I hoped to have congratulated you, at the opening of the session, on having put an intire period to the war, and having utterly *exterminated that rebellious faction*. It is not so—however, I am happy to inform you that my Generals and Admirals have wonderfully supported the glory of the British name in every quarter of the globe.

I have thought it necessary to chastise the insolence of the Dutch Republick, who have had the assurance to trade to the same parts of the world with the faithful subjects of this realm, and even to transport their wares to their own plantations, without my royal consent. My fleets and armies have taken from them the great and fertile

island of Eustatia; with infinite gallantry and address they came upon it by *surprise*, pierced to the very top of its rock, and captured the *whole* garrison, consisting of at least 50 men and *much merchandise*. But the greatness of the victory is even less than the courage and boldness of the enterprise, on the part of my beloved ministry, which hath shewn the petulent world below that we have no law of nations but what we are pleased to give. My brave Admiral, his lady and son, I have thought proper to make all *Peers* of this realm, for this his gallent exploit, and to endow them with honourable pensions proportioned to their services and their new dignities. But as our ancient and natural enemies, the French, have robbed him of the profits of this expedition, out of which these pensions were to arise, I doubt not but my faithful commons will make provision for these *necessary* expences, with their *usual alacrity*.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

On the side of America, tho' the rebellion is not yet extinguished, yet, one other campaign, and the usual exertions of my loving subjects, will give us fair hopes. We have effectually confined the rebel armies to their own continent—they have not been able to advance one foot into the sea, our own victorious troops possessing that element. An intrepid General, with a chosen army, has over-run the southern provinces. With great prudence he took his measures before the rebel force could be collected—with undaunted bravery he executed them, marching *all alone* through many leagues of dismal and frightful woods, filled with serpents and wild beasts—and with such immense rapidity, that the armed faction could never overtake him till he arrived safe at the side of the sea. There, indeed, I am sorry to inform you, he lost the town of York, with its brave garrison, after a *long and most heroic defence*. But if, with the assistance of my Parliament, I shall be able to put another army in the same place in the spring, we shall be just *where we were* the provinces will *have been* over-run, and our troops will *be* in York. The conquest will be the same as it was when, the last summer, this famous city did celebrate it with such loyal applause.

We refer you to the reasonings of our loving and well affected subjects in America, to prove that if we had saved his Lordship and his army, it would have been our great advantage; but to have lost them is infinitely a greater advantage.† Therefore, let our courage revive in new and more desperate efforts: But inasmuch as we cannot spare from this our kingdom at home, nor yet *buy* from Germany men sufficient to establish an army in every county of the rebel provinces; and inasmuch as one army cannot hold them all at the same time, we recommend it to your serious consideration in this case to make and provide a *law*—that as, in an ordinary process, the tap of a constable or sheriff is sufficient to make a man a prisoner, so, in this extraordinary one, the passing of a body of men through the rebel countries, or even the landing in any part of them, shall be entitled a conquest,

† The King has seen some of Rivington's papers about the beginning of October last.

and be sufficient *grounds* to proceed upon to re-establish our civil government and authority there. The way of arms has been found somewhat tedious. Let us apply to them the omnipotence of this our Parliament. Yea, my Lords, why need you fight when you can *make laws?*

I have next to inform my faithful Parliament, that the nations of the earth have been vainly attempting to revolt against our sovereign dominion of the sea; and by rebellious combinations stiled *neutral confederacies*, refusing to acknowledge our undoubted right to regulate the trade and navigation of the world, though our excellent civillians have established a *mare clausum*, and demonstrated our empire on that element, on such clear reasons as no *good Englishman* can doubt. For as the ocean floweth all round this island, so, vice versa, this island hath a right to flow all round the ocean: And whereas they think to elude our vigilance, and to defraud our treasury, our royal wisdom hath thought it expedient to establish custom-house officers and admiralty judges at proper latitudes all over the seas, to put in force against these rebels our excellent maritime jurisprudence in this case provided, for the greater behoof and advantage of the commerce of these kingdoms. Every nation shall confess the authority of our puissant Majesty, or shall feel our power: And I have thoughts of calling the Emperor of China to an account, and of laying an embargo upon the city of Pekin, for not paying our duties upon tea, according to law, to the manifest damage of our treasury, and for not buying their tea from hence, as right would have it, but rebelliously gathering it off their own plantations, to the great loss of our loyal East-India company.

As to the combined fleets of France and Spain, they have not been able to extend themselves farther than the channel. As our victorious armies have kept the rebels from marching across the ocean, absolutely restraining them to their own continent, so have our conquering admirals kept these fleets out of the land, and fairly obliged them to confine themselves to the sea.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The proper estimates for the present year shall be laid before you, and I doubt not but your own fellow feeling in the application of the supplies, will very much help your conception of the necessities of the publick. You will never let it out of your mind, that the people grow wanton and rebellious, and so the interests of the State suffer under light taxes, according to the doctrine of some of our good counsellors. Therefore, as a wise and gracious king ought to do, let me recommend it to you to remember the *publick good.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I shall recommend it to your serious consideration to abolish *religion;* we in this realm have lived so long, and can live so well without any, that it seems against reason for my people to pay for a thing which they never use, and your own prudence will suggest to you how great a help its revenues will be to the growing expences of our pension list, whither all your eyes are not without reasonable hopes very loyally and lovingly turned. This reverend bench will not

object to professing as they practice, they shall be the first upon the list, and have the same pensions continued to them for performing the same services which they have done these many years, eating and drinking for themselves, and voting for me. I doubt not, all the world will approve our resolution. For since we have abandoned Christ for Epicurus, the *very flourishing* state of this empire, and the great *success* of our arms and councils, sufficiently refute the ancient superstitions of our fathers about *providence and virtue.—My Lords and Gentlemen*, we rely on your union and dispatch. Our beloved cousin and treasurer will make known to you our further will.

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue, on Saturday the 16th day of March ensuing, if not disposed of by private sale before,

A *valuable* house and lot of land in Pennington, in the township of Hopewell, and county of Hunterdon, and State of New-Jersey: The house well finished, with four rooms on a flour, and an entry through the whole, with a cellar, and a cistern for rain water that will hold eight hogsheads, within one yard of the kitchen door; a good stable, chair-house and cow-house, &c. The lot contains an half acre of rich fertile land, garden and orchard of good fruit trees; the whole in good repair. Also a lot of five acres of good timber land lying about two and an half miles from the premises. The stand is very convenient for a merchant or tradesman, it being in a place where there has been much business done, and at present is vacant and appears to be a good opening for any one to enter on trade in said place. Any person desirous to purchase the aforesaid, by applying to the subscriber on the premises, may know the terms.

STEPHEN BURROWES.

N. B. As the subscriber purposes leaving the state, requests all persons that have any demands against him to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted, and all persons indebted are desired not to fail coming in by said time to make payment.

Pennington, February 18, 1782.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

Two valuable plantations, one containing near 400 acres, of which about 100 is wood-land, 50 acres of good tide meadow, and 20 more may be made, all on a branch that runs through the middle of the plantation, and is damed from the river by a short and good bank, which makes a convenient landing that is well situate for business; there is also on the premises a convenient seat for a saw-mill, about a quarter of a mile from the said landing, a very good orchard containing a variety of the best of grafted fruit, a good house, barn, stable, &c. The whole is beautifully situate on the river Delaware, and has a delightful situation for a gentleman's country seat, which may be divided from the farm, if required. The other is in the township of Shrewsbury, county of Monmouth, containing about 100 acres, with a good house, barn, orchard, &c. Immediate possession

will be given to both or either places. Payments will be made easy, if security is given. Any person that chuses to treat as above, will be informed the terms, by applying on the first described premises, in the township of Mansfield, between Burlington and Bordentown, by ARTHUR DONALDSON.

Feb. 18, 1782.

WANTED,

A NEGRO WENCH that is a good cook, and that can wash and iron. Apply to the printer.

February 18, 1782.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

On good terms, and entered on the 25th of March next,

THAT noted stand for business at Nechasackaway Creek, in the township of Alexandria, county of Hunterdon, in the State of New-Jersey, where Mr. John Sherrard has lived seventeen years, and transacted business with great success, being well situated in the heart of a wheat country, on a publick road leading to a ferry in Pennsylvania, not far from the premises, containing one acre of ground. The buildings thereon are a dwelling house convenient for a family, a large store fifty feet front, adjoining; cellars under the whole, a cooper's shop, stables, smoke house, &c. with a good well of water at the door. For particulars apply to the subscriber in Bucks county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Also to be sold a plantation in the manor of Pennsbury, and a likely negro wench, with a young child.

THO. RICHIE.

Feb. 18, 1782.

The subscriber hereby informs the publick, that he has removed from Princeton, New-Jersey, to Philadelphia, in third street, between Arch and Market streets, to the sign of the Bunch of Grapes, where he intends to keep a tavern, or house of entertainment, for all those who please to favour him with their custom; and as he has been in the same business for a number of years in Princeton and Trenton, and has thereby acquired a large acquaintance with a number of gentlemen in New-Jersey and elsewhere, who have been pleased to honour him with their custom, he hopes the continuance of their former favours in this place.—He has excellent good stables for a great number of horses, and means to make it his only business to serve the publick in that way, and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant.

JACOB G. BERGEN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1782.

N. B. The house lately kept by Jacob Bergen is now kept by Mr. Asher West, of Shrewsbury.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 218, *Feb.* 27, 1781.

For the New-Jersey Gazette.

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament attempted in poetry, by James Helicon, Esq. poet laureat to His Majesty.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
When last we met in Parliament,
I plainly told you my intent;
And what my plans of operation,
And what the publick situation;
And that my view, was still my view,
Which was to do, as I would do,
With obstinate determination
T' employ the vigour of the nation,
'Gainst all the world that should contest
My claims to empire east or west,
Or my pretensions to the sea,
Which every drop belongs to me,
As *Selden* proves in *Mare Clausum*
(Nor could old *Grotius* come a-cross him)
Still persevering in the matter,
To fight them all by land or water;
For so require from all creation
My Crown, and th' interest of the nation.
To leave one groat beyond th' *atlantic,*
Our wants consider'd, would be frantic;
And till they're thoroughly subjected,
All terms of peace must be rejected.
But then those cursed imps of France
Who first this squabble did commence,
Tho' long the rebels stood alone
(As oft I've boasted from the Throne)
Still take my ships and beat my troops,
And join th' insurgents thick as hops;
Prolonging thus this plagny war
And all my peaceful systems mar.
But could I answer what we meant?
Or my own aim, or your intent?
Or free my kingdom from taxation?
Or ease the burden of the nation?
If to my anxious wish of peace,
Or their own temporary ease,
I should give up the golden view,
Of all that trade and revenue
Which we expected from subjection? }
No, it would be so queer an action, }
And bring on us so great reflection }
As would set all the realm on flame
And make a by-word of my name.
For *North,* you know, talk'd strong as mustard
How we could eat the rogues like custard;
And setting thus the mob agig,
It wants some skill to stop their jig
Lest they become all over treason'd
And seize on North to cut his weasand.
You will rejoice and skip like frog
That leap the first upon King *Log,*
To hear our triumphs on the main,
(Which others say the French obtain)

And in the east, each brilliant action,
Must swell your breasts with satisfaction.
I have not this, I own, from *Bailey*,
Nor in such style speaks *Hyder Ally*,
But wheresoe'er my armies go,
Destruction must attend the foe,
And Britons always win the day
Or in real fact, or as we say.
Yet as the frog who strove to be
An ox, by dint of *ensouffle*
Did blow and swell until he burst on't,
Nor till too late, did know the worst on't,
So I allur'd by loyal stories
To amplify my territories,
(What adverse fate attends the righteous,
Wh'en France and Spain and rebels fight us!)
Did send Cornwallis to Virginia,
By length of sword, and charm of guinea,
To try rebellion to subdue
Among the old dominion crew,
For that alone's my peaceful view.
But lack-aday! my bowels wamble
And you my Lords will quake and tremble
While I recount the dismal story
(Alas, alas! for tory, tory!)
How *Washington* and *Rochambeau*
Did give my fav'rite such a blow
(While with his roaring guns *de Grasse*
Splintered my fleet like shivering glass)
That mangre all his forts and ditches
He spoil'd the lining of his breeches;
And to the allied troops surrender'd
With cas'd, oh cas'd! the *British standard*.
Yet I protest before you all
(And canon North for witness call)
That I have spar'd nor thought nor action
To quench this dev'lish insurrection,
Which by the French was first maintain'd,
After it had for three years reign'd;
Or to convince by argument
The whole deluded continent.
That without yeilding to our sway
They're gone for ever and for *aye;*
Devoted to a thousand curses
For not presenting us their purses;
And still I hope to flog them so
That they no longer shall say *no*.
But that confounded deadly stroke
Of which, with grief, I just now spoke,
Calls very loud for your assistance
To save the next campaign, our distance,
And frustrate the designs of *Louis*
Which on my word, my only view is.
In the last session you were told
How you might make East-India gold,
And with great pleasure did I see
Your progress in that chymistry,
Nor need I now each member tell
To take again his crucible,
And melt and smelt, and puff and blow,
Till from the ore the metal flow.
Pray recommence the operation
Of mining for th' impoverish'd nation;

And happ'ly plan how all *Indostan*
Or those who can be most impos'd on,
May be persuaded, without battles,
To give us all their goods and chattels;
And that the natives cannot be
Or rich or happy, great or free,
Until each *Omra* and each *Nabob*
Remits us, every man, his gay cob;
And, for their own advantage, find us
With all the gold and gems of *Indus;*
To prove that all those tawny races
(As plain as nose on a man's face is)
May have their chains completely broke
By fixing round their necks our yoke.
'Tis true for all this work, so fine O!
We want supplies of ready rhino,
And I before the commons lay
The bill of fare they'll have to pay,
Which, tho' it seems a mighty score,
You ought to wonder is no more.
All righteous wars such reck'nings bring
(Reck'nings regretted by your King)
But when you take in contemplation
The secret service of the nation,
With my own knack at propagation
I'm sure you'll think it scarce enough
And give as free as men give snuff;
For neither you nor can ourself
Pay fleets and armies without pelf;
And he that must to battle call
Should doubtless have the *wherewithal.*
As 'tis the mode on like occasion
To mix religion in th' oration,
I do rely on Providence,
But place in you more confidence;
And as my lads are us'd to clubbing,
Tho oft' they get a dreadful drubbing,
I hope that ev'ry mother's son
Will to the royal standard run,
(''Tis not the standard that's here meant
Which *Washington* to Congress sent)
And cuff and bruise, and claw and clatter,
And fight like punk by land and water
To finish this confounded matter.

The humble ADDRESS of the Lords and Commons in co-partnership assembled.

Most gracious sovereign,
Like fawning slaves as ever crawl'd
We echo back what you have bawl'd;
We thank you for your information,
Tho' known before to all the nation;
We'll do and say as you require
Most gracious and majestick sire.
We'll stand for ever by the King,
And tax and tax like any thing,
Be always ready at your call
And for the people d m them all.

TRENTON, Feb. 27.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Southern army, dated Camden, December 18, 1781.

"I congratulate you on the happy change of our political affairs in this country—the enemy have withdrawn themselves into Charlestown, General Greene is at the Round O—his movement southerly has made them tremble for Savannah, which they have reinforced with 500 men from Charlestown. A tory Colonel and Captain have made their escape, and thrown themselves upon the clemency of their country—the protection—men pour out in shoals from the town, to reap the advantage of the Governor's proclamation—never was a more general military ardour displayed during the war, than at present by the militia of this state.—America, and especially the southern states, can never sufficiently acknowledge the services done by that great officer General Greene, who with a mere handful of men has resisted a torrent of difficulties, and rose at length; superior to them all—whilst in the rapidity of his conquest, he has discovered the intrepidity of a Caesar; in the equinimity of his mind, he has displayed the disinterested virtue of a Cato. General Sinclair, with the army designed to reinforce General Greene, is at Charlotte, in the state of North Carolina, a few days will complete a junction and give us a vast superiority in this country."

We hear that a vessel is arrived at Baltimore, which brings the agreeable intelligence that Captain Gillan, of the Charles-Town Packet, had arrived at the Havanna, with five very valuable prizes, which he had picked out of the Jamaica fleet.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Thomas Stackhouse, late of Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, deceased, will be exposed for sale, by way of publick vendue, on the premises, the 14th day of 3d month; a valuable plantation situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining Pennsbury-Manor and lands of John Pemberton, within two miles of a good landing on Delaware river, containing 160 acres, about 100 acres cleared and in good repair, 25 acres of meadow, and near as much more may be made, a large bearing orchard, the fruit noted for making good cyder. There is on said plantation a frame dwelling-house, two rooms on a floor, cellar, kitchen, and a well of good water; also a frame barn, stables, and other convenient outhouses, all in good repair. Due attendance will be given, and conditions made known at the time and place of sale by

JOHN BROWN, }
WILL STACKHOUSE, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

By private sale, and may be entered upon the first day of April ensuing,

A Valuable plantation in the township of Hopewell, where Samuel Baker lately lived, near Pennington, containing 50 acres of land, well watered and timbered, with meadow, and an excellent orchard, a good house, barn, &c. The whole in good repair. For terms apply to Mr.

John Ketcham, near the premises, or Mr. Isaac Rittenhouse, in the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, who will agree on terms, and give an indisputable title for the same.

February 23, 1782.

TO BE SOLD, at publick Vendue,

In Essex county, within 2 miles of Elizabeth-Town, on Monday the first day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, if not disposed of at private sale at any time before,

THE farm of the late Mr. John Clawson, deceased, lying upon the main road towards Brunswick. It contains fifty acres of good land. There is on the premises a large dwelling-house, two stories high, barn, and out-houses, an apple orchard of 200 trees of the best grafted fruit, 15 acres of good meadow land; the whole is well watered. Any person inclining to purchase the above farm, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, who will give an indisputable title.

ANTHONY CLAWSON.

Feb. 24, 1782.

WANTED,

A Journeyman Fuller,

To whom good wages and constant employ (if suitable) will be given by ABRAM. SKIRM.

Nottingham, 22d of 2d Month, 1782.

WHERAS Thomas Pap detains a note of hand from me to him, dated in 1777, illegally: I forbid any person or persons taking an assignment on said note, as it will not be accepted by me.

JOEL MIDDLETON.

Crosswicks, Feb. 24, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL that tract of land or farm formerly belonging to Benjamin Jones, now in the possession of Stephen Dunham, adjoining the stone meeting-house, in the township of Kingwood, and county of Hunterdon, containing two hundred and eighty-three acres of which there is a sufficiency of woodland, and some good meadow, and a conveniency of making more, with a good dwelling-house, barn and orchard; the fences in tolerable good order. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to Anthony White, at the Union Farm, or Nehemiah Dunham of said township.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WENCH, about thirty-five years of age, with a female child about two and an half years old. The wench understands all sorts of kitchen work, and cooking in particular of a variety of dishes. She is very healthy, and has had the small-pox and measles. For terms apply to Andrew Mershon, inn-keeper, at Millstone, in Somerset county.

Feb. 14, 1782.

WHEREAS Catherine Shapher hath, by force obliged me to contract matrimony with her against my will: This is to give publick notice, that I shall not pay any debts of her contracting from the date of this advertisement, as I hold the marriage unlawful, it not being done with my free consent, and I never intend to live or bed with her.

PETER HENRY.

February 2, 1782.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

AMERICA, before the late war seemed to have been little known or considered, in the important light it merited, in Europe.—It was a distant country, and nobody guessed at the rapid improvement it had made in so short a time from its first settlement.—Indeed it was almost impossible they should, for I believe there is no instance, in ancient or modern times, which could justify the reasonings of this extent.—It has had a progress, beyond any calculation founded in the knowledge of other countries. There seems to have been almost a magical creation of men and things; nor can any thing less than the most irrefragable facts realize to the mind the present state of population and improvement in these colonies.

Let any one only take a view of the map of Pennsylvania made thirty and forty years ago, and he will find the limits of geographical knowledge so scanty, compared with the settlements actually made since several hundred miles beyond them, that he will regard it rather as matter of curiosity than general information.—There is scarcely any American state but may furnish an instance of the same nature, though not many of them perhaps in an equal degree.—What some few well informed persons well knew the circumstances of the present war have fully demonstrated to all the world. Political arithmeticians have calculated with great certainty, that the inhabitants of many of these states double their numbers by natural increase, exclusive of the accession of strangers, in five and twenty years. These facts have been gathered from an actual numbering of the people at different times, fairly made, with a view of information to the government, in several of the colonies. I shall here give two lists of this kind, made in New-Jersey, in the years 1737-8, and 1745, it being a state into which few or no strangers have been imported from abroad.

"The number of people in New-Jersey taken by order of the government in 1737-8."

Counties	Males above 16	Feml. above 16	Males under 16	Feml. under 16	Slaves. Males	Slaves. Feml.	Total of whites	Total of slaves
Middlesex	1134	1085	1086	956	272	231	4261	503
Essex	1118	1720	1619	1494	198	177	6644	375
Bergen	939	822	820	708	443	363	3289	806
Somerset	967	940	999	867	425	307	3773	732
Monmouth	1508	1339	1289	1295	362	293	5431	655
Burlington	1487	1222	1190	996	192	151	4895	343
Gloucester	930	757	782	676	74	48	3145	112
Salem	1669	1391	1313	1327	97	87	5700	184
Cape-May	261	219	271	211	21	21	962	41
Hunterdon including Morris	1618	1230	1270	1170	124	95	5288	219
Total	11631	10725	10039	9700	2200	1773	43388	3981

N. B. The whole is 47,369.

"Number of people in New-Jersey, taken by order of Governor Morris in 1745."

Counties	Males above 16	Feml. above 16	Males under 16	Feml. under 16	Slaves Males	Slaves Feml.	Total of whites	Total of slaves
Morris	1109	957	1190	1087	57	36	4343	93
Hunterdon	2302	2117	2182	2090	244	216	8691	460
Burlington	1786	1605	1528	1454	233	197	6373	430
Gloucester	913	797	786	808	121	81	3304	202
Salem	1716	1603	1746	1595	90	97	6660	187
Cape-May	306	272	284	274	30	21	1136	52
Bergen	721	590	494	585	379	237	2390	616
Essex	1694	1649	1652	1548	244	201	6543	445
Middlesex	1728	1659	1651	1695	483	396	6733	879
Monmouth	2071	1783	1975	1899	513	386	7728	899
Somerset	740	740	765	719	194	149	2896	343
Total.								

The whole is 61,403. Increase in seven years, 14,034.

It appears then, that the increase upon 47,369 souls, in seven years, from the year 1737-8 to the year 1745, is 14,034—so that the number at the latter period is, 61,403.—Now according to the same ratio, at the end of the next seven years, that is in 1752, the increase of the number 61,403 will be about 18,000, which makes in the whole in said years, 79,000; and reckoning upon this number, agreeably to the same mode of calculating, the amount of the inhabitants in 1759 was about 102,000, in 1766, 131,000, in 1773, 168,000, and in 1780, 215,000.—But leaving this method, let us take up the arithmetick of those politicians who say, that the number of inhabitants in these states double every five and twenty years—the number then in 1745 being 61,403, in 1770 it was 122,806, and in the present year, after making some allowance for those who have removed into other states, and the loss sustained by the war, I think we may reasonably set them down at 175,000 souls.

At the two periods, when the above lists were taken, it appears that the males above 16 years of age bore a proportion of about one fourth part to the whole number; that is, there were 11,631 males above 16, out of 47,369 souls, in 1737-8; and 15,080 above the same age, out of the number of 61,403 in 1745.—Pursuing this rule it will be found, that we must have in the state of New-Jersey, in the present year 1782, forty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty males above sixteen years of age—But, for the sake of round numbers, suppose 40,000—Quere, How many are there of these under the age of 50? beyond which age the male inhabitants are excused from bearing arms.

If this question can be answered with precision, we shall easily arrive at the number of men capable of bearing arms within this state.

It cannot but afford a secret satisfaction to every well-wisher to America to observe, from the foregoing facts, how suddenly the loss of inhabitants in these states by disease, casualties and war, is repaired by natural generation only.

I believe there never has been, in any other country, an instance of population in the same degree, from the same cause. There was a time indeed in Europe, when the northern part of it, or the northern line, as it was called, poured forth immense swarms of people, which was thought by some to be owing to the countries from whence they came, being overstocked with inhabitants. But some historians have very properly accounted for these migrations, from other causes. The lands in those countries were cleared in spots, not very extensive, or contiguous; and, in process of time, becoming, from the increase of population, insufficient to maintain and support the inhabitants, they were too lazy and indolent to make farther improvements; but allured by the warm climate and fertile lands of the south, they collected in bodies, formed armies, and marched thither to take possession of them. Hence it appears, that the cultivation of the lands was limited from the natural indolence and want of industry in the people, and this could not fail of circumscribing or at least checking their rising numbers.

In these states there has been a happy combination of causes in favour of the increase of the inhabitants, which those nations of

Europe did not enjoy. Knowledge and the Arts, were diffused, and conspired with the industry of the inhabitants in favour of our growth and improvement.—Commerce took off her superfluous commodities and poured into her lap the riches of other nations.—A civilized liberty too has had its share in making us what we are.

These are the causes, joined to the advantages of a fruitful soil, and favourable climate, which have produced such wonderful effects.

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendu, on Second Day the 11th of March next, at the late dwellinghouse of Thomas Woodward, of Upper-Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, deceased,

ALL his personal estate, consisting of a variety of household goods and kitchen furniture, such as beds, bedding, desks, drawers, tables, looking-glasses, chairs, &c. &c. together with a large stock of valuable horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Likewise, waggons, ploughs, harrows, gears, and every implement of husbandry or farming utensils. Also, a large quantity of wheat, rye, and about eight hundred bushels of Indian corn, and seventy or eighty acres of wheat and rye growing on the ground.

To be rented for a term of years, about three hundred acres of land and meadow, it being a part of that so much noted excellent plantation of the said Thomas Woodward, deceased, either by vendue or private agreement.

Whoever are indebted to the above estate, are requested immediately to settle the same, and they who have any demands, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, that they may be adjusted.

N. B. The vendue to begin at eight o'clock, when the conditions will be made known, and attendance given, by

SUSANNAH WOODWARD, } Execut.
RICHARD POTTS, }

February 22, 1782.

THE METHOD OF RAISING MUSTARD SEED IN DURHAM, OLD ENGLAND.

THE ground must be well manured and made into hills about three and a half feet distant each way, and managed in the same manner as Indian corn; plant the seed a little below the surface, the first good weather in March, let there be only one stalk remaining on each hill, and the seed will grow larger and better; as it does not all come to perfection at one time, it must be gathered as it ripens and spread on a floor to dry, which is the work of children.

N. B. An acre of good ground, cultivated in this manner, will produce about ten bushels of seed, the value of which, according to the price now given, will be Twenty Pounds.

WILLIAM RICHARDS takes in mustard seed at his store at Trenton Landing, where it is manufactured, also at his store in Market-Street, Philadelphia.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

State of New-Jersey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the house of James Green, in Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, on the 16th day of March next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Capt. William Gray, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Lucy, taken on her voyage from Egg-Harbour to New-York, William Dillen, late master, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, and a negro man named York: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, cargo and negro man, should not be condemned to the captors, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Court,

ABIEL AKIN, Agent.

February 23, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Wednesday the 27th of March, on the premises,

A Valuable plantation whereon Colonel Joseph Stout, deceased, dwelt, now in the tenure of Mr. John P. Hunt, situated in Hopewell township, and county of Hunterdon, containing, by estimation, 296 acres of good land, 200 or more of which are cleared, the rest well timbered, and watered with a number of good springs, has a quantity of good mowing ground, and more may be made with little expence. On the said premises are a large stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with nine rooms well finished, six fire-places, and a large entry through the center; a cellar and cellar kitchen, a well of excellent water at the door, a stone barn and other out-houses, an orchard of grafted fruit, peaches, pears and cherries of the best kind, and a variety of other fruit. The situation is very healthy and pleasant, and would suit a gentleman or farmer. The vendue to begin at twelve of the clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by JOSEPH STOUT.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed and delivered, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the 27th day of April next, the old well-known publick-house commonly called Ringo's Tavern, in the township of Amwell and county of Hunterdon, together with about forty-five acres of land adjoining it, of which there are ten of good meadow land, and nearly the same quantity of wood land. There are on the premises a large barn and stables, two sheds, a good well of water close to the door, &c. &c.

The above is seized and taken in execution at the suit of the executors of the last will and testament of William Pidgeon, Esq. deceased.

JOSHUA CORSHON, Sheriff.

Amwell, Feb. 26, 1782.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 219, March 6, 1782.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE,

General and Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States of America.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is good reason to believe, that there are many deserters from the continental army, who, from a conviction of their errors, and from finding themselves deluded by false promises, would willingly return to their colours, were they not apprehensive of that punishment which is justly due to their crimes: Therefore from motives of humanity, and in order to give all such an oppertunity of returning to the service of their country, I have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, offering free pardon to all deserters; as well as those who may have joined the enemy as others, who shall deliver themselves up to any continental officer, on or before the first day of June next.

But I think it necessary at the same time to declare, that all those who neglect to embrace the terms now offered, and are hereafter apprehended, may expect the most exemplary punishment.

GIVEN at Headquarters in Philadelphia, this eighth day of February, 1782.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
Tench Tilghman, A. D. C.

From the London Evening Post.
To the PRINTER.

SIR,

AMERICA can never be subdued by our arms, unless the people can be alienated from their own rulers, and allured into a voluntary submission to our government.

Were it possible for America to be forced into a temporary submission by some wondrous turn of fortune, such a growing people could not be long kept in obedience, unless their spirits could be reconciled to the yoke.

A bold and civilized people, who have once been made jealous of their liberties, will never assent to a voluntary dependence on a foreign power, while they think themselves able to assert their freedom.

The millions of money annually expended in America, for the support of our forces in that country, since the beginning of this war, are the most powerful arms that they could be supplied with against ourselves, and will either enable them to make a speedy renewal of their efforts if they should be baffled in their present struggle, and reduced to make treacherous concessions; or if, what is much more probable, the aera of their allowed independence should now arrive, will furnish them with the means of the most rapid progress in every line of improvement.

It is absurd to hazard the almost certain and immediate loss of our West-India islands, by an obstinate perseverance in the American war, on the idea, that if the Americans become independent, they may some time or other make these islands appendant on their own empire. The subjugation of America, if it were certain to be effected in the end, would not compensate for the loss of the West India islands in the accomplishment of that object

WHITEHALL, November 27.

Extract of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton to the Right Hon. Lord George Germaine, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of state, dated on board the London, off Chesapeake, October 29. 1781; by Captain Melcombe, of His Majesty's sloop the Rattlesnake, who arrived in town on Sunday night last.

AGREEABLE to the information which I had the honour to give your Lordship in my last despatch, the fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Graves sailed from Sandy-Hook on the 16th instant, and arrived off Cape Charles the 24th, when we had the mortification to hear that Lord Cornwallis had proposed terms of capitulation to the enemy on the 17th. This intelligence was brought us by the pilot of the Charon, and some other persons who came off from the shore, and said they had made their escape from York on the 18th, and had not heard any firing there since the day before. The Nymph frigate also arriving the next day from New-York, brought me a letter from his Lordship dated the 15th, the desponding tenor of which gives me the most alarming apprehensions of its truth. Since then we have been plying off the Capes with variable and hard gales of wind to the present hour, without being able to procure any further information, except from two men taken in a canoe, whose report exactly corresponds with the former.

Comparing, therefore, the intelligence given by these people, and several others since come in, with the purport of Lord Cornwallis's letter, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information, we cannot entertain the least doubt of his Lordship's having capitulated, and that we are unfortunately too late to releive him; which being the only object of the expedition, the Admiral has determined upon returning with his fleet to Sandy-Hook.

I beg leave to mention to your Lordship, that the army is under the greatest obligations to the Admirals, the Captains, and the officers of the King's ships, for the chearfulness with which they submitted to many and great inconveniences for our accommodation on this service.

Admiralty-Office, November 27, 1781.

Captain Melcombe, of His Majesty's sloop the Rattlesnake, arrived at this office late on Sunday night from America, with despatches from Rear-Admiral Graves to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is an extract.

London, at sea, October 29, 1781.

In my last letter, by the Lively, Captain Manley, I desired you to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my having passed the bar of New-York with the British fleet, with 7000 of the army embarked, to go to the releif of Earl Cornwallis, at York, in the Chesapeake.

The fleet accordingly sailed the moment the troops were put on board, and proceeded the same day (the 19th) for the Chesapeake.

The 24th we received intelligence from a black man, who was pilot of His Majesty's ship Charon, a white man who belonged to the Quarter-Master General's department, and another black man, who had made their escape together from York, that Lord Cornwallis had capitulated on the 18th inst. the day before the fleet sailed from Sandy-Hook.

The 25th one of our boats brought off some people from the shore near Cape Charles, who gave the same report of the capitulation.

The 26th His Majesty's ship La Nymphe joined us from New-York, and brought despatches from Lord Cornwallis, dated the 15th, a copy of which is enclosed, and leaves little room to question the truth of the other intelligence. The three people being still on board and questioned again, and known for what they reported themselves to be by several persons still to corroborate; I therefore determined to detach the Rattlesnake for Europe, to give the earliest information to their Lordships, that government may be prepared to receive the particulars.

I should have been happy to have tried every possible means to effect a releif, could we have arrived in time; that prospect being at an end, I determined to leave this station, and return to New-York.

N. B. The copy of Lord Cornwallis's letter above referred to, is the same as that printed in the foregoing despatches from Sir Henry Clinton.

A SPECIMEN OF AFRICAN HUMOR.

On the arrival of the news of the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army, one African meeting another, salutes him thus:

"O! how do Cuffee. You hear about *Corn* wallis! No. What about *Corn* wallis? Why, General Washington shell off all the *Corn*, now he *Cob* wallis."

TRENTON, March 6.

On Tuesday the 26th ult. departed this life, in the 67th year of his age Mr. Wilson Hunt, of Hopewell, in this county. In him his numerous relations and acquaintance have lost a valuable friend, and the state a worthy citizen. On the Thursday following his remains, attended to the grave by a large concourse of people, were interred in the burying ground on his farm.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Dec. 1, 1781.

"The Emperor at present attracts the attention of Europe.—The many salutary laws he has already given to the empire prove him not less a wise Legislator, than his former campaign shewed him an able General. —He seems bent upon weakening the power and deminishing the number of the clergy in his dominions.—The measures, he is taking for this purpose, cannot fail to embroil him with the Court of Rome.—The Pope has certainly taken umbrage at many of his late edicts, and particularly at those in favour of protestants, by which they they are tolerated in many of the principal cities of Germany, where heretofore they were not admitted. His Holiness has remonstrated on the subject but what effect his representations have had on the Emperor is still a secret.—Those who are not strangers to his character say, he will not be much intimidated by the terrors of an excommunication.

"There is reason to hope that while the Court of Vienna is so taken up with the internal police of the empire, she will continue in her present pacifick dispositions, and that the expectations of Great-Britain from that quarter will be vain.—At any rate should she think it her interest to become a party in the war, Prussia will not fail to be a thorn, and a sharp one in her side.

"It is certain that England has rejected the mediation of the northern powers in favour of Holland.—They wished to bring about an accommodation on the principles of the armed neutrality—and as the Court of London will listen to these terms, all prospect of a separate peace between Great-Britain and the States General is at an end.—The former is distracted enough to insist upon the succors she demanded from the Republick before her declaration against it.—If the Dutch disputed the English construction of the treaty of Westminster, before the commencement of hostilities, it is hardly probable they will submit to it, after the haughty and unworthy conduct of that nation towards them.—England threatens Holland with losses in the East-Indies, and the Dutch themselves are uneasy about Batavia—The Cape of Good Hope however is safe, and that was certainly the principal object of Governor Johnston's expedition.

"The Spaniards had a pretty piece of success last week in the Mediterranean.—Out of eight English cutters, which attempted to get into Gibralter, six fell into the hands of their Admiral, and he was in chase of the remaining two when the express came away. The cutters were loaded with provisions and other stores most essential to the garrison.

"We were never more impatient for news from America.—If the situation of Cornwallis be not too highly coloured, we are certainly not too sanguine in hoping that something better than a Burgoynade of him has taken place before this time."

On the 17 ult. the house of John Silvers, near Allentown, took fire by accident, and was entirely consumed in the space of one hour, with a considerable part of his household furniture.

*** The laws and votes of the last sitting of the General Assembly are printed, and ready to be delivered.

The subscriber, Bluedyer in Germantown, in the state of Pennsylvania, hereby informs his customers and others in the state of New-Jersey, who have no conveniency of sending their yarn, cloth, &c. to him in Germantown, that if they send it to Mr. Daniel Sutter's, in Second-Street, six doors above Race-Street, Philadelphia, they can have it again in three weeks from the time they leave it; or at Mr. Isaac Britton's, inn-keeper, at the sign of the Indian King, in Trenton, New-Jersey, they may have it again in four or five weeks from the time it was left, and dyed in the best manner, by

Their humble servant,

JACOB BECK.

N. B. The present price of dying is as follows, linen per pound, deep blue, Four Shillings and Three-pence; cotton, deep blue, Four Shillings and Nine-pence; woollen, deep blue, Two Shillings and Nine-pence. Feb. 27, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

At private *Sale*,

THE HOUSE in which the subscriber now lives, and the store-house adjoining, which, being situate near Trenton bridge, in the street leading both to the Upper-Ferry below the Falls and the Landing, is an excellent stand for a store, for which purpose it hath been occupied for some years past.—There are on the premises a convenient stable, chair-house and shed, all in good repair, and a well of good water at the door. Possession may be had about the first of May next. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber.

PHILIP FISTER.

Trenton, March 4, 1782.

VENDUE.

ON Monday the 11th instant, at eleven o'clock in the morning precisely, will commence the sale of the personal estate of the late William Harcourt, in Trenton township, consisting of grain, flax, wool, horses, milch and other cows, young cattle, hogs and sheep, a waggon, sleigh, ploughs, and other farming utensils, house and kitchen furniture, &c.

Whoever are indebted to the above estate are requested immediately to settle the same, and they who have any demands, are desired to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, that they may be adjusted by

DAVID COWELL } Executors.
CHARLES AXFORD, jun. }

N. B. An able-bodied negro man to be sold. Enquire of the executors.

March 1, 1782.

FOR SALE,

In the township of Hopewell, and county of Hunterdon, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of this instant, to begin at ten o'clock in the morning;

THE personal estate of the late Mr. Wilson Hunt, consisting of a full-blooded stone horse called Washington, he is a dark brown, fifteen hands and one inch high, well proportioned, moves remarkably well, and rising nine years old. A full-blooded mare, six years old; one full blooded colt, and two full-blooded fillies; half-blooded mares and colts, and working horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, wheat, and oats in stack, green grain in the ground, hay, one covered light waggon, two farm ditto, one cart, ploughs, harrow, &c.

ABRAHAM HUNT, }
JOHN P. HUNT, } Executors.
PETER GORDON, }

Hopewell, March 4, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

At private *Sale*,

A PLANTATION containing two hundred and four acres of good land, well watered and timbered, plenty of good meadow, and about two hundred apple trees, lying on the main road from Trenton to Durham, adjoining Frederick Jordan's mills, and is well situated for any kind of publick business. For terms apply to Daniel Pursel, in Alexandria township, Hunterdon county.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro woman about twenty years of age. She is fit for town or country work, has had the small-pox, is good tempered, and is sold for no fault whatever. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living at Mount-Pleasant, near Mount-Holly.

JOHN LEE.

March 5, 1782.

WANTED,

A Sober lad about twelve or fifteen years of age, who can read, write and cypher, to attend a store. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

To be Sold, a lot of land within a quarter of a mile of Trenton, containing six acres and an half, and a good bearing orchard. Enquire as above.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 220, March 13, 1782.

CHATHAM, March 6.

General Knox and Gouvernieur Morris, Esq. on the part of the United States; and General O'Harra and Col. Abercrombie, on the part of the British, are to meet the 15th instant at Elizabeth-Town, for adjusting accounts relative to the prisoners.

The 26th ult. a poll was opened at Newark for electing a member to serve in the General Assembly in the room of Jacob Brookfield, Esq. deceased, when Daniel Marsh, Esq. was declared duly elected.

TRENTON, March 6.

We hear that the Sandwich packet arrived at New-York from England a few days ago; and that a fleet is also arrived at the Hook, but no particulars are yet come to hand.

We hear that a party of refugees, to the amount of upwards an hundred, under the command of one Ryerson, made an incursion last week in the county of Monmouth, as far as Colt's-Neck.—We have not yet learnt what mischief was done, but if we conjecture from their former conduct, they have probably, with their usual *heroism*, surprised some of the inhabitants in their beds, and what is more probable, that they have, with *singular bravery and address*, made sundry *sorties* upon the sheep and calves, making great numbers of them *prisoners*.—This, no doubt, will be ushered forth in the Royal Gazette as a most *glorious achievement*, reflecting the highest honour upon *British arms*.

Hunterdon, March 1, 1782.

Mr. Collins,

You are at liberty to publish the following remarkable cure, for the benefit of the publick.

Having been much afflicted with the piles for several years, and trying everything I could hear of, to no effect, was violently attacked by that disorder on a journey, and anxious to get home rode two days in great pain. On my arrival there, was advised to make use of an extraordinary ointment advertised in your Gazette in November last, which had made several extraordinary cures in my neighbourhood of burns and scalds, and scald heads, &c. which I applied in the manner directed in these cures, that is, by anointing the tender part, and bathing it well in over a gentle heat of coals, which gave immediate ease; and, by applying the same four times a day, was in five days entirely well. Any person inclining to try the same, may be supplied with this ointment at Thomas Bullman's in Pennington; and at Sarah and Mary Barns's, in Trenton. Your giving this a place in your paper, will much oblige your constant reader, and humble servant,

PLAIN TRUTH.

A few handsome Diaper and Damask

TABLE CLOTHS

May be had at the Printing-Office.—

Also Candles by the Pound.

RUN AWAY a Negro man named Jack, about thirty-five years old, straight and well limbed, and about five feet ten inches high, very white even teeth, has holes in his ears, understands the coopers trade, and can talk French; had on a striped woollen shirt, a cloth-coloured jacket and waistcoat much worn and patched, a pair of buckskin breeches almost new and stained in the seat by riding bareback, grey stockings and shoes newly soaled; took with him a homespun coat, buttons covered with the same, and lined with blue, a jacket and breeches of homespun dimity, a white linen shirt and pair of new shoes. Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol, so that he may be had again, shall be paid Three Pounds and reasonable charges by

JAMES PARKER.

Pitts-Town, Hunterdon county, March 9, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber and Elenor his wife, has lived separate for some time past, and that he hath allowed her a separate maintenance for several years past, and that he shall pay no debts which she hath, or may contract.

YOST MILLER.

Sussex county, March 2, 1782.

ROBERT SINGER,

Has for sale, at his store in Trenton;

Sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, and ginger, calicoes, chintzes, broad cloths, moreens, red flannel, linens, Russia sheeting and duck, buckles and knives, mohair, silk and buttons, nutmegs, mode, persian, lawn and cambrick, gauze handkerchiefs, silk and linen handkerchiefs, earthenware &c. &c.

Also to be sold, a likely negro wench, eighteen years of age, has had the small-pox, a horse and riding chair, a new cart and gears complete, a riding saddle, and a large open stove.

TO BE SOLD.

A PLANTATION in Middlesex county Cranberry Town, adjoining lands of Adam Newall and others, now in tenure of Ann Carson and John Condon, containing 54 and one quarter acres of land. Possession may be had the first day of April next. The subscriber has also for sale an assortment of medicines, consisting of mercurial and antimonial preparations, gums of different sorts, chymical oils, and a number of other articles; tho' the quantities are small, the variety would make a great addition to a medical shop. They are of known good quality, and well chosen to suit a practitioner of physick and surgery. Likewise complete cases of amputating and pocket instruments, dissecting scalpels, male and female catheters trocars, &c. Also a good phaeton and harness. The above articles will be sold for cash only, great allowance will be made to the person who will purchase the whole.

NOAH HART.

All persons who are anywise indebted to the estate of the Reverend Charles M'Knight, deceased, of Monmouth country, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment; those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring their accounts properly authenticated, that they may be more expeditiously settled and discharged by

NOAH HART, Administrator.

March 12, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

THE plantation whereon Thomas Silverthorn now lives, in Sussex county, containing 213 acres, 150 whereof are meadow land—for which cash or good merchantable bar-iron will be taken in payment. For terms apply to the printer.

N. B. If it is not sold by the first of April, it will then be let, and possession given immediately.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 221, *March* 20, 1782.

TRENTON, March 20.

The St. James, Captain Truxen, is arrived at Philadelphia from Orient, with a cargo of dry-goods, valued at 80,000 l. sterl. first cost.

On the 10th of November last, three line of battle ships arrived at Madrid from the Havanna, with 12,000,000 dollars on board, being the treasure of the king—and on the 19th a fleet of 90 sail of merchant ships, from Domingo and the Havanna also arrived, with 10,000,000 dollars belonging to the merchants.

TO BE SOLD,

Four Years old this Spring,

A Stallion, got by Lofty, his dam by Bullyrock, his grand-dam by Spark, his great grand-dam by Dawson; he is fifteen hands and three inches high, and fully proportionable, jet black, with a white star. Apply to the subscriber in Maidenhead, nine miles from Trenton, and three and a half from Princeton.

DANIEL AGNEW.

ONE HALF-JOE REWARD,

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Mendham, Morris county, on the eighth of November last, a light brown horse between 13 and 14 hands high, well set, trots, paces and canters, has a large blaze in his forehead which tapers over one nostril, black list along his back, and is branded with the letters I C on the near shoulder, but hardly to be seen: Whoever takes up said horse and secures

him, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN CHIPS.

N. B. Said horse strayed away in Sussex county, and is six years old.

Monmouth county, ss.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and general gaol delivery will sit again at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of April next. All persons concerned are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN BURROWES, Sheriff.

March 18, 1782.

Epsom, Glauber, Nitre and Rochelle
SALTS,

To Be Sold by

JAMES VANUXEM,

In Second-street, a few doors above Arch-street
Philadelphia;

Who has for *Sale*,

MAGNESIA, tarter crud. crocus metalorum; Burgundy pitch, and other medical articles, either by the quantity or by the pound. Phials, galley pots, cyprus sieves, glass funnels, and other kinds of glass ware; and as usual,

Coffee, Loaf and other Sugars,
Cocoa, Teas, Spirits,
And every other article in the *Wet Goods* way,
either by Wholesale or Retail.

N. B. A quantity of *Sulphur*.

BLANK account books, writing paper, quills, pocket inkstands, and inkpowder, to be sold by the Printer hereof.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 222, March 27, 1782.

TRENTON, March 27.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth, March 25.

"I am sorry to inform you our guard at Toms river were cut off yesterday morning by about 100 refugees under command of one Davenport. On the alarm Capt. Huddy repaired to the block-house, in which some of the inhabitants joined him, and others remained outside: the house was defended till the ammunition was expended, when it surrendered. Major Cook, who was out of the house fell; five others were killed and two wounded.—Capt. Huddy, Daniel Ran-

dolph, Esq. and several more, are carried off prisoners. Davenport was wounded, supposed since dead, and one negro was killed. The enemy then burnt the village, except the houses of Aaron Buck and Mrs. Studson, after which they went off immediately. The unfortunate inhabitants have not saved more than two horses would draw."

Since our last His Excellency Gen. Washington, and suite, passed through this town, on his way to the eastward.

TO BE SOLD,

The farm where Jacob Servoss now lives, in Amwell, Hunterdon county, adjoining Howell's ferry, bounded on the river Delaware, containing 300 acres, of which 40 are low land, with a good stone house, frame barn, &c. An orchard of good fruit, a sufficient quantity of woodland and meadow, near a good mill, and in a good neighbourhood; the purchaser paying one third part, may have a reasonable time for the remainder, giving security. Any person inclined to purchase may apply to John Mitchell, merchant in Philadelphia, or to Randle Mitchell, at Bowhill, Nottingham, Burlington county, who will treat for the same.

Middlesex county.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri facias to me directed, issuing out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of said county, at the suit of William Neilson, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Jacob Titsworth, deceased, in the hands of Reune Runyon and John Gillman, Administrators: I have levied on and taken the equal half or moiety of a gristmill, sawmill, dwelling-house, &c. and about fifty acres of land, situate and lying at Quibble-Town, in Piscataway; also the whole of a lot containing about forty acres, joining the mill lot; also the whole of a lot of about sixty acres, whereon there is a good dwelling-house, barn, store-house, and other improvements, now in the possession of David Manning, and joining the lands of Jeremiah Dunn, in Piscataway; all which I shall sell at publick vendue at Martin's tavern in Quibble-Town on Tuesday the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon.

JOHN CONWAY, Sheriff.

New-Brunswick, March 11, 1782.

Raritan Landing, 25th March, 1782.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

State of New-Jersey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held on Thursday the 11th of April next, at the house of Ishmael Shippey, at Raritan Landing, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Capt. Adam Hyler, against the sloop Susannah and sloop Catherine and Jane, burthen about thirty tons, together with their tackle and apparel, taken near Prince's-Bay; To the true intent,

that if any person or persons claiming the same, may shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, their tackle, apparel and cargoes, should not be condemned to the captors according to the prayer of the said bill. By order of the Court.

ROBT. HUDE, } Agents.
JNO. BRAY }

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber, on Friday the fifth of April, for ready money, a quantity of good snuff, above two years old, an assortment of Philadelphia earthen ware, an eight-day clock, three milch cows, sundry books on various subjects, with some house-hold furniture; the vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when attendance will be given, by

THOMAS MOODY.

Stoney-Brook, March 22, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Thursday the 11th day of April next at one o'clock, at the house of the widow West, at Colts-Neck,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying in Shrewsbury, containing one hundred and sixty acres, together with four acres of salt meadow lying on Raccoon-Island, about four miles from said farm: On the premises is a good dwelling-house, two stories high, with five rooms and three fire places, the whole well watered, and pleasantly situated, about one mile and a half from Edentown, two miles from the sea, on the road to Deal, bounded at the head of Shrewsbury river, called South Branch, late the property of Joseph Dennis, deceased, and now in the tenure of Nathan Maxson; it contains thirty acres of good thrifty woodland, a sufficient quantity of meadow, a good barn covered with cedar, a good bearing orchard. An indisputable title will be given, two thirds of the purchase money to be paid at executing the deed, the other third in four years, with interest. Attendance will be given at the day of sale, by

CORNELIUS COOPER.

A FEW common and pocket Almanacks, for the current year, may be had of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY Negro Wench, about twenty-two years of age, with a male child, they have had the small pox; she can do all kinds of house work, sold for no fault only for want of employment. Any person inclining to purchase, and having a light family waggon to dispose of, will be received in part pay. Inquire of

CORNELIUS COOPER

March 18, 1782. At Spotswood.

[Horse Light Foot—Woodbridge—James Fitz Randolph.]

New-Jersey, Middlesex county.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are in possession of land, situate in the county of Middlesex aforesaid, the property of the subjects of the King of Great-Britain, that they apply to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of April next, and take leases for the same, on such terms as shall be agreed on, otherwise they may depend on being prosecuted as the law directs, and the land leased to other persons.

DAVID OLDEN, Agent.

March 21, 1782.

N. B. The aforesaid Agent proposes to attend at Cranberry on Monday the 1st of April next, at New-Brunswick on Tuesday 2d and Wednesday 3d, and at Spotswood Monday the 8th, for the purposes aforesaid.

March 20, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on the premises, by the subscriber, on the 15th day of April next,

A VALUABLE plantation, the late dwelling place of Timothy Smith, of Upper Makefield in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, deceased, containing upwards of 200 acres of land, situate about three miles distant from Newtown courthouse, on the publick road leading from Wrightstown meeting house to Yardley's ferry. Said plantation is well supplied with good timber, and meadow sufficient to keep a considerable stock, and will admit of improvement by the help of water; the arable land level, and proper for manure, distant from several limekilns about eight or nine miles, on an easy road for carting; it is well accommodated with fruit trees, and the apple orchard remarkable for bearing. There are erected on the premises a good stone house and kitchen, frame barn and other out buildings, and a spring of good water near the door. Any person inclining to view the place before the day of sale may apply to Joseph Smith, living on the premises, and the terms will be made known on said day.

The subscriber likewise requests all those who have open accounts standing against the said Timothy Smith deceased, to produce them, that they may be settled; and those who are indebted on the vendue sales, or on the book accounts of the said deceased, are desired to make speedy payment, that the surviving executor may be enabled to make a final settlement of the administration.

TIMOTHY SMITH, Executor.

On the said day and place will likewise be exposed to publick sale, a breeding mare, and several young creatures, milch cows and sundry other articles.

TO BE SOLD

At publick vendue, on Monday the 15th of April next, at Bowhill farm, in Nottingham township, Burlington county, two miles from Trenton,

A Considerable number of mares and colts, half and 3–4th bloods, from imported horses, in good order, fit for breeders or work; they are sold on account of the owner's having more stock than is convenient. The sale will begin at X o'clock, in the forenoon of said day; a reasonable credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond and security if required.

RANDLE MITCHELL.

[Horse Young Figure—Amwell—Samuel Holcombe.]

State of New-Jersey March 20, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue,

ON Monday the 29th of April next, at the house of Samuel Forman, inn-keeper in Upper-Freehold, the following tracts of land and saw-mill, the estate of James Randolph, late of Monmouth county, deceased, viz. One plantation at Musqueto Cove, on Toms River, containing four hundred acres or thereabouts, the greatest part thereof is excellent salt meadow, with a convenient fishing place, salt works, one good frame dwelling-house &c. &c. One sawmill on Davenport, near Toms River, goes with two saws together, with a sufficient quantity of pine land and cedar swamp, belonging thereto, as will more fully be made known on the day of sale, &c. Two fifths of a new saw-mill, together with four-fifths, the pine land thereunto belonging, near James Randolph's late dwelling, in partnership between him and Tobias Hendrickson. Likewise eighteen or twenty lots of cedar swamp, on different branches, viz. On Davenport, Wrangle Brook, Horricone, Union, Luker's Branch, &c. &c. Any person inclining to purchase may be better informed by applying to Tobias Hendrickson, near the late dwelling of James Randolph, in New-Jersey, or to Benjamin Randolph in Philadelphia. The sale of the aforesaid estate will begin at ten o'clock in the morning of the aforesaid day if the weather be fair, if not on the first fair day following. Attendance will be given at the time and place by

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH and TOBIAS HENDRICKSON, } Executors.

N. B. All persons who have any demands against the estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, to one of the above Executors as soon as may be convenient, that they may be adjusted and paid, likewise all those who owe monies to the estate, are requested to pay the same between this and the first day of October next, as after that day the accounts, &c. will be left with an attorney to collect the same &c.

FOR SALE,

At publick vendue, on Friday the 5th of April next,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, in the eastern precinct of Somerset county, and state of New-Jersey, well situated in a pleasant, healthy part of the country, consisting of 170 acres, near 120 of which is good plough land, the remainder meadow and woodland; about 15 acres of the meadow are now under the best timothy, clover and blue grass, and 5 acres more very convenient to the barn, sowed with English grass-seed last fall, and a quantity more may be made at a small expence; the upland is divided into five fields, through the centre of which runs a constant stream of water, supplied by a never failing spring. The house is a large well built frame with four rooms on the floor, well finished; there are also a large barn, stables and waggonhouse. It lies seven miles of Brunswick, four of Bound-Brook, and Middle-Brook, and about one and a half from Somerset town, very convenient to meeting, mill and market. Part of the purchase money may remain in the purchaser's hands, by giving good security; a sufficient title will be given. The sale will begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the conditions will be made known by ANDREW BROWN.

March 21, 1782.

A GOOD house and lot of land, containing about 7 acres, with tanvats thereon, and a good currying shop, bark house, bark wheel and house, in Allentown, will be rented for a term of years. Any person wanting may call and see the premises, and then apply for terms to KEN HANKINSON.

March 18, 1782.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 223, April 3, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue,

THE farm whereon the subscriber now lives, at Raritan, on Monday the 22d of April, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, it will be divided into 3 small farms of about 120 acres each; they will have a large proportion of woodland and meadow, and a brook running through each of them that never fails in the dryest season; and, on one of them, a snug dwelling house, a young orchard, a good well of water, and a brook running within a few yards of the door. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, by

THOMAS FARMER.

N. B. The title is indisputable.
March 28, 1782.

[Horse Young Irish Grey—Hopewell—Jonathan Muirheid.]

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Saturday the 6th instant, April, at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, at the corner of Queen-street, near Captain John Yard's tavern in Trenton;

A NUMBER of horses, breeding mares, mares with colts, cows, young cattle, a good waggon, with gears complete, and sundry articles two tedious to mention. The vendue to begin precisely at ten o'clock on said day.

JOHN WITTMOR.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are desired to pay the amounts of their bonds and accounts to Mr. Nathaniel Hunt, of Cranberry, with whom the bonds and accounts are left.

WILLIAM VANDRILL.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good stand in a good part of the country for a merchant, two rooms of the house, or more if wanted, and a shop and cellar and store house and a kitchen, in Amwell near Ringo's Tavern, on Trenton road. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

AARON VAN-DOREN.

March 26, 1782.

THE great advantages arising from a healthy and convenient situation for a town at the head of a very navigable river, has made such places the particular objects of many great and powerful nations: The town of Lamberton on the river Delaware in Nottingham township, Burlington county, has every advantage of health and beauty, from its healthy and pleasant situation, at the head of the tide water, and convenience for wharfs for the easy accommodation of vessels to and from the city of Philadelphia: Many having applied for convenient lots to build on in this place, has induced the proprietor of a fine level piece of ground at the said town, to lay out a number of lots from 50 to 60 feet front by 300 feet deep, on a street of 60 feet wide, running from the present road to Lamberton to the river Delaware, and along the bank of said river to the several landings, with a back street from the centre of this to the present main street. A plan of which may be seen at John Watson's, or at Randle Mitchell's in said township, Capt. John Clunn's in Lamberton, and at Rensselear Williams, Esq. in Trenton, who will inform any person inclined to purchase, the terms either on ground rent or fee-simple, to whom good titles will be given.

March 26, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber at private sale, or to be let,

A VALUABLE gristmill with two pair of stones and three boults, all going by water upon an everlasting stream, with 80 acres of good land well watered and timbered, situate in the township of Alexandria, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey. On the premises there are 14 acres of good meadow, and more may be made, all well watered; the place is very suitable for a merchant or any gentleman to live at, where all sorts of produce which the country can produce can be handily taken in and very convenient to three landing places for Philadelphia market, the landing places within three miles of the premises on Delaware river. There is on the premises a good frame house, new barn, stables, barracks and sheds, a good young bearing orchard, of about two hundred apple-trees, &c. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, where the terms of the sale will be made known. The land joins Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's on one side, and Mr. Daniel Pursley's on the other.

FREDERICK JORDON.

House of Assembly, October 30, 1781.

THE petition from the legatees of Cornelius Johnson, late of the township of Kingwood, in the county of Hunterdon, was read, setting forth, that they had petitioned a former Assembly for leave to bring in a bill to amend certain deficiencies in the last will and and testament of the aforesaid Cornelius Johnson, occasioned by the inaccuracy of the Clerk who wrote the said will, and praying that they may have leave to present a bill to amend the said deficiencies;

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to present the draught of a bill, agreeably to the prayer of their petition, on advertising their intention in the New-Jersey Gazette at least six weeks previous thereto. Extract from the minutes.

M. EWING, JUN. Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing extract.

CORNELIUS JOHNSON, son of Cornelius.

March 29, 1782.

STOLEN last night out of the stable of the subscriber, in Buckingham, Bucks county, a yellow sorrel horse, six years old, a white mane and tail, trots and canters well, 14 hands and an inch high, a star and some saddle marks.—Also a black mare 5 years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, a star and a little white on one hind foot, paces a little, and trots and canters. Whoever secures the thief and horses, so as the thief may be convicted, and the owner get the horses, shall have 24 Dollars reward, or 16 Dollars for the horses only and reasonable charges, paid by

ISRAEL ANDERSON.

March 24, 1782.

Raritan Landing, 25th March, 1782.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

State of New-Jersey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held on Thursday, the 11th of April next, at the house of Ishmael Shippey, at Raritan Landing, then and there to try the truth of the facts, alledged in the bill of Capt. Adam Hyler, against the sloop Susannah and sloop Catherine and Jane, burthen about thirty tons, together with their tackle and apparel, taken near Prince's-Bay: To the true intent, that if any person or persons claiming the same, may shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, their tackle, apparel and cargoes, should not be condemned to the captors according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Court,

ROBT. HUDE } Agents.
JNO. BRAY }

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 224, April 10, 1782.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, ESQUIRE,

Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled, did, on the nineteenth day of March last, issue a proclamation in the words following, *to wit;*

"THE goodness of the Supreme Being to all his rational creatures, demands their acknowledgment of gratitude and love: his absolute government of this world dictates, that it is the interest of every nation and people ardently to supplicate his favour and implore his protection.

When the lust of dominion or lawless ambition excites arbitrary power to invade their rights, or endeavour to wrest from a people their sacred and invaluable privileges, and compels them, in defence of the same, to encounter all the horrors and calamities of a bloody and vindictive war; then is that people loudly called upon to fly unto that God for protection, who hears the cries of the distressed, and will not turn a deaf ear to the supplication of the oppressed.

Great-Britain, hitherto, left to infatuated counsels, and to pursue measures repugnant to her own interest and distressing to this country, still persists in the design of subjugating these United States; which will compel us into another active and perhaps bloody campaign.

The United States in Congress assembled, therefore, taking into consideration our present situation, our multiplied transgressions of the holy laws of our God, and his past acts of kindness and goodness towards us, which we ought to record with the liveliest gratitude, think it their indispensable duty to call upon the several States to set apart the last THURSDAY in April next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, that our joint supplications may then ascend to the Throne of the Ruler of the universe, beseeching him to diffuse a spirit of universal reformation among all ranks and degrees of our citizens; and make us an holy, that so we may be, an happy people; that it would please him to impart wisdom, integrity and uninimity to our counsellors; to bless and prosper the reign of our illustrious ally, and give success to his arms employed in the defence of the rights of human nature: that he would smile upon our military arrangements by land and sea; administer comfort and consolation to our prisoners in a cruel captivity; protect the health and life of our Commander in Chief; grant us victory over our enemies; establish peace in all our borders, and give happiness to all our inhabitants; that he would prosper the labour of the husbandmen, making the earth yeild her increase in abundance, and give a proper season for the ingathering of the fruits thereof; that he would grant success to all engaged in lawful trade and commerce, and take under his guardianship all schools and seminaries of learning, and make them nurseries of virtue and piety; that he would incline the hearts of all men to peace, and fill them with universal charity and benevolence, and that the religion of our Divine Redeemer, with all its benign influences, may cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the honourable, the Privy Council, (as well in conformity to the said proclamation, as from a deep sense of our indisputable duty to humble ourselves before Almighty God for our multiplied transgressions of his holy laws, and to offer up our joint supplications for the blessings in the said proclamation specified) to appoint the said last THURSDAY in this present month of April to be set apart and observed in this state as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, hereby recommending it to the Ministers of the Gospel, of every denomination therein, to perform Divine service and to the people committed to their charge to attend on publick worship on that day, and to abstain from servile labour, and all recreations inconsistent with the solemnity of the occasion.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, in Trenton, the fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, and in the sixth year of our independence.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's command,
Bowes Reed, Sec'ry.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

THE trustees of the College of New-Jersey, are requested to remember that their stated time of meeting is on Wednesday the 17th insant, and, as there is business of very considerable consequence to be laid before them, it is hoped they will be punctual in their attendance.

SAM. S. SMITH, Clk.

Princeton, April 8th, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Opdyke, Esq. late of Amwell, deceased, are hereby required to make payment by the first day of May next, otherwise the executors will be put to the disagreeable necessity of putting them to cost; and all those who have any demands against the said estate are desired to produce their accounts, properly attested, to

SAMUEL OPDYKE, } Executors.
JOHN BOHANNAN, }

April 2, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Monday the 15th instant, (April.)

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, situated in the township of Maidenhead, in the county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey; it consists of one hundred and seventy-five acres and an half, near one hundred of which is good plough land, the remainder good meadow and excellent woodland, there is on the premises a frame house almost new, likewise a new frame barn with good stables; the place is well watered with never failing springs; likewise an excellent well by the door. It is very convenient to divide into two lots, having a good orchard on each lot, it is bounded on stony-brook, distant nine miles from Trenton and four from Princeton; any person inclinable to purchase the land by private sale, may apply before the day of vendue. There will be sold the same day horses, cattle, one good yoke of oxen, hogs and sundry other things, the sale will begin at 12 o'clock, when the conditions will be made known by me,

April 5, 1782. PHILIP HENDRICKSON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD,

STOLEN out of the stable of Derrick Barraclow, a dark roan horse, about fourteen hands and an half high, rising ten years old, very high spirited, trots and canters, much worn with the gears, and his mouth worn with the bridle: Whoever takes up and secures said horse shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid.

N. B. The horse was shod all round, and his shoes were tip'd with steel.

[Horse Arabian—Quakertown—Stable of Edward Stevenson—William Runkle.]

THE HORSE
BAY RICHMOND,

THAT was sent to Major John Corryel's, in Bucks county, in the state of Pennsylvania, to cover the season, is now removed to the house of Mr. Joseph Holdren, in Hunterdon county, on the Delaware, near Rush Island, where he will cover the ensuing season at the rate of one half Johannes each mare.

Good pasture for mares may be had at a reasonable rate. Bay Richmond is a full bred horse imported from England; for the satisfaction of those who may wish to know his pedigree, it is left with Mr. Holdren, certified under the hand of the gentleman that imported him.

[Horses Liberty and Fleetwood—Maidenhead—Edw. Bainbridge.]

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 225, April 17, 1782.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

On the expences, arrangements and disbursements for carrying on the war, and finishing it with honour and advantage.

When any necissity or occasion has pointed out the convenience of addressing the publick, I have never made it a consideration whether the subject was popular or unpopular, but whether it was right or wrong; for that which is right will become popular, and that which is wrong, though by mistake it may obtain the cry or fashion of the day, will soon lose the power of delusion, and sink into disesteem.

A remarkable instance of this happened in the case of Silas Deane; and I mention the circumstance with the greater ease, because the poison of his hypocrisy spread over the whole country, and every man, almost without exception, thought me wrong in opposing him. The best friends I had, except Mr. Laurens, stood at a distance, and this tribute which is due to his constancy, I pay to him with respect, and that the readier, because he is not here to hear it. If it reaches him in his imprisonment, it will afford an agreeable reflection.

"As he rose like a rocket, he would fall like the flick," is a metaphor which I applied to Mr. Deane in the first piece which I published respecting him, and he has exactly fullilled the description. The credit he so unjustly obtained from the publick, he lost in almost as short a time. The delusion perished as it fell, and he soon saw himself stripped of popular support. His more intimate acquaintance began to doubt and to desert him long before he left America, and at his departure he saw himself the object of general suspicion. When arrived in France, he endeavoured to effect by treason what he had failed to accomplish by fraud. His plans, schemes, and projects, together with his expectation of being sent to Holland to negotiate a loan of money, had all miscarried. He then began traducing and accusing America of every crime, which could injure her rep-

utation. "That she was a ruined country; that she only meant to "make a tool of France, to get what money she could out of her, and "then leave her, and accommodate with Britain." Of all which, and much more, Colonel Laurens and myself, when in France, informed Dr. Franklin, who had not before heard of it. And to complete the character of a traitor, he has, by letters to this country since, some of which, in his own hand writing, are now in possession of Congress, used every expression and argument in his power to injure the reputation of France, and to advise America to renounce her alliance, and surrender up her independence* Thus, in France he abuses America, and in his letters to America he abuses France; and is endeavouring to create disunion between the two countries, by the same arts of double dealing by which he caused dissensions among the Commissioners in Paris, and distractions in America.

But his life has been fraud, and his character is that of a plodding, plotting, cringing mercenary, capable of any disguise that suited his purpose. His final detection has very happily cleared up those mistakes, and removed those uneasinesses, which his unprincipled conduct occasioned. Every one now sees him in the same light; and towards friends or enemies he acted with the same deception and injustice, and his name, like that of *Arnold* ought now to be forgotten among us. As this is the first time I have mentioned him since my return from France, it is my intention it shall be the last—From this digression, which for several reasons I thought necessary to give, I now proceed to the purport of my address.

I consider the war of America against Britain as the country's war, the publick's war, or the war of the people in their own behalf, for the security of their natural rights, and the protection of their own property. It is not the war of Congress, the war of the Assemblies, or the war of government, in any line whatever. The country first, by a mutual compact, resolved to defend their rights and maintain their independence, *at the hazard of their lives and fortunes.* They elected their Representatives, by whom they appointed their members to Congress, and said, *act you for us, and we will support you.* This is the true ground and principle of the war on the part of America, and, consequently, there remains nothing to do, but for every one to fulfil his obligation.

It was next to impossible that a new country, engaged in a new undertaking, could set off systematically right at first. She saw not the extent of the struggle she was involved in, neither could she avoid the beginning. She supposed every step she took, and every resolution she formed, would bring her enemy to reason, and close the contest. Those failing, she was forced into new measures; and these, like the

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**Mr. William Marshal, of this city, formerly a pilot, who had been taken at sea and carried to England, and got from thence to France, brought over letters from Mr. Deane to America, one of which was directed to "Robert Morris, Esq." Mr. Morris sent it unopened to Congress, and advised Mr. Marshal to deliver the others there, which he did. The letters were of the same purport with those which have been already published, under the signature of S. Deane, to which they had frequent reference.*

former, being fitted to her expectations, and failing in their turn, left her continuelly unprovided and without system. The enemy likewise was induced to prosecute the war, from the temporary expedients we adopted for carrying it on. We were continuelly expecting to see their credit exhausted and they were looking to see our currency fail; and thus between their watching us and we them, the hopes of both have been deceived, and the childishness of the expectation has served to increase the expence.

Yet who, through this wilderness of error, has been to blame? Where is the man who can say, the fault has not in part been his? They were the natural unavoidable errors of the day. They were the errors of the whole country, which nothing but experience could detect, and time remove. Neither could the circumstances of America admit of system, till either the paper currency was fixed or laid asside. No calculation of finance could be made on a medium falling without reason, and fluctuating without rule.

But there is one error which might have been prevented, and was not; and as it is not my custom to flatter, but to serve mankind, I will speak it freely. It certainly was the duty of every Assembly on the continent to have known, at all times, what was the condition of its treasury, and to have ascertained at every period of depreciation, how much the real worth of the taxes fell short of their nominal value. This knowledge, which might have been easily gained, would have enabled them to have their constituents well informed, which is one of the greatest duties of representation. They ought to have studied and calculated the expenses of the war, the quota of each state, and the consequent proportion that would fall on each man's property for his defence; and this must easily have shewn to them, that a tax of an hundred pounds could not be paid by a bushel of apples or an hundred of flour, which was often the case two or three years ago. But instead of this, which would have been plain and upright dealing, the little line of temporary popularity, the feather of an hour's duration, was too much pursued; and in this involved condition of things, every state, for the want of a little thinking, or a little information, supposed that it supported the whole expences of the war, when in fact it fell, by the time the tax was levied and collected, above three-fourths short of its own quota.

Impressed with a sence of the danger to which the country was exposed by this tax method of doing business, and the prevailing errors of the day, I published, last October was a twelvemonth, *The Crisis Extraordinary*, on the revenues of America, and the yearly expence of carrying on the war.

My estimation of the latter, together with the civil list of Congress, and the civil-list of the several states, was Two Million Pounds sterling, which is very nearly Nine Millions of Dollars.

Since that time Congress have gone into a calculation, and have estimated the expences of the war department and the civil-list of Congress (exclusive of the civil-list of the several governments) at Eight Millions of Dollars; and as the remaining Millions will be fully sufficient for the civil-list of the several states, the two calculations are exceedingly near each other.

This sum of Eight Millions of Dollars they have called upon the states to furnish, and their quotas are as follows, which I shall preface with the resolution itsself.

By the United States in Congress assembled, October 30th, 1781.

Resolved,

THAT the respective states be called upon to furnish the treasury of the United States with their quotas of Eight Million Dollars, for the war department and civil-list for the ensuing year, to be paid quarterly, in equal proportions, the first payment to be made on the first day of April next.

Resolved,

That a committee, consisting of a member from each state, be appointed to apportion to the several states the quota of the above sum. *November* 2d.

The committee, appointed to ascertain the proportions of the several states of the monies to be raised for the expences of the ensuing year, report the following resolutions:

That the sum of Eight Millions of Dollars, as required to be raised by the resolutions of the 30th of October last, be paid by the states in the following proportion:

New-Hampshire,	373,598.
Massachusetts,	1307,596.
Rhode-Island,	216,684.
Connecticut,	747,196.
New-York,	373,598.
New-Jersey,	485,679.
Pennsylvania,	1120,794.
Delaware,	112,085.
Maryland,	933,996.
Virginia,	1307,594.
North-Carolina,	622,677.
South-Carolina,	373,598.
Georgia,	24,905.
	8,000,000 Dollars.

Resolved,

That it be recommended to the several states, to lay taxes for raising their quotas of money for the United States, separate from those lands laid for their own particular use.

On these resolutions I shall offer several remarks,

First. On the sum itsself, and the ability of the country.

Secondly. On the several quotas, and the nature of a Union. And

Thirdly. On the manner of collection and expenditure.

First. On the sum itsself, and the ability of the country. As I know my own calculation is as low as possible, and as the sum called for by Congresss, according to their calculations, agrees very nearly therewith, I am sensible it cannot possibly be lower. Neither can it be done for that, unless there is ready money to go to market with; and even in that case, it is only by the utmost management and economy that it can be made to do.

By the accounts which were laid before the British parliament last spring, it appears that the charge of only subsisting, that is feeding, their army in America, cost annually Four Million Pounds sterling, which is very nearly Eight Million Dollars. Now, if for Eight Million, we can feed, clothe, arm, provide for and pay an army sufficient for our defence, the very comparison shows that the money must be well laid out.

It may be of some use, either in debate, or conversation to attend to the progress of the expences of an army, because it will enable us to see on what part any deficiency will fall.

The first thing is to feed them, and provide for the sick.

Secondly, to clothe them.

Thirdly, to arm and furnish them.

Fourthly, to provide means for removing them from place to place. And,

Fifthly, to pay them.

The first and second are aboslutely necessary to them as men. The third and fourth are equally as necessary to them as an army. And the fifth is their just due. Now if the sum which shall be raised should fall short, either by the several acts of states for raising it, or by the manner of collecting it, the deficiency will fall on the fifth head, the soldiers pay, which would be defrauding them, and eternally disgracing ourselves. It would be a blot on the councils, the country, and the revolution of America, and a man would hereafter be ashamed to own he had any hand in it.

But if the deficiency should be still shorter, it would next fall on the fourth head, *the means of removing the army from place to place;* and in this case, the army must either stand still where it can be of no use, or seize on horses, carts, waggons, or any means of transportation it can lay hold of; and in this instance the country suffers. In short, every attempt to do a thing for less than it can be done for, is sure to become at last both a loss and a dishonour.

But the country cannot bear it say some. This has been the most expensive doctrine that ever was held out, and cost America millions of money for nothing. Can the country bear to be overrun, ravaged and ruined by an enemy, which will immediately follow where defence is wanting, and defence will ever be wanting where sufficient revenues are not provided. But this is only one part of the folly. The second is, that when the danger comes, invited in part by our not preparing against it, we have been obliged, in a number of instances to expend double the sums, to do that which at first might have been done for half the money. But this is not all. A third mischief has been, that grain of all sorts, flour, beef, fodder, horses, carts, waggons, or whatever was absolutely or immediately wanted, have to be taken without pay. Now I ask, why was all this done, but from that extremely weak and expensive doctrine, *that the country could not bear it?* that is, that she could not bear, in the first instance, that which could have saved her twice as much at last; or in proverbial language, that she could not bear to pay a penny to save a pound; the consequence of which has been, that she has

paid a pound for a penny. Why are there so many unpaid certificates in almost every man's hands, but from the parsimony of not providing sufficient revenues? Besides the doctrine contradicts itself; because if the whole country cannot bear it, how is it possible that a part should; and yet this has been the case: For those things have been had, and they must be had; but the misfortune is, they have been had in a very unequal manner, and upon expensive credit, whereas with ready money they might have been purchased for half the price, and no body distressed.

But there is another thought which ought to strike us, which is,—How is the army to bear the want of food, clothing, and other necessaries? The man who is at home can turn himself a thousand ways, and find as many means of ease, convenience or relief: But a soldiers life admits of none of those: Their wants cannot be supplied from themselves: For an army, though it is the defence of a state, is at the same time the child of a country, and must be provided for in every thing.

And lastly, The doctrine is false. There are not three million of people, in any part of the universe, who live so well, or have such a fund of ability as in America. The income of a common labourer, who is industrious, is equal to that of the generality of tradesmen in England. In the mercantile line, I have not heard of one who could be said to be a bankrupt since the war began, and in England they have been without number. In America almost every farmer lives on his own lands, and in England not one in a hundred does. In short, it seems as if the poverty of that country had made them furious, and they were determined to risk all to recover all.

Yet, notwithstanding those advantages on the part of America, true it is, that had it not been for the operation of taxes for our necessary defence, we had sunk into a state of sloth and poverty: For there was more wealth lost by neglecting to till the earth in the years 1776, 77 and 78, than the quota of the tax amounts to. That which is lost by neglect of this kind, is lost forever; whereas that which is paid, and continues in the country, returns to us again; and at the same time that it provides us with defence, it operates not only as a spur but as a premium to our industry.

I shall now proceed to the second head, viz. *On the several quotas, and the nature of a union.*

There was a time when America had no other bond of union, than that of common interest and affection. The whole country flew to the relief of Boston, and making her cause their own, participated her cares, and administered to her wants. The fate of war, since that day, has carried the calamity in a ten fold proportion to the southward; but in the mean time, the union has been strengthened by a legal compact of the states, jointly and severally ratified, and that which before was choice, or the duty of affection, is now likewise the duty of legal obligation.

The union of America is the foundation-stone of her independence; the rock on which it is built; and is something so sacred in her constitution, that we ought to watch every word we speak, and

every thought we think, that we injure it not, even by mistake. When a multitude, extended, or rather scattered, over a continent, in the manner we are, mutually agree to form one common centre whereon the whole shall move, to accomplish a particular purpose, all parts must act together and alike, or act not at all, and a stoppage in any one is a stoppage of the whole, at least for a time.

Thus the several states have sent Representatives to assemble together in Congress, and they have empowered that body, which thus becomes their centre, and are no other than themselves in representation, to conduct and manage the war, while their constituents at home attend to the domestick cares of the country, their internal legislation, their farms, possessions or employments: For it is only by reducing complicated things to method and orderly connection that they can be understood with advantage, and pursued with success—Congress, by virtue of this delegation, estimates the expence and apportions it out to the several parts of the empire according to their several abilities; and here the debate must end, because each state has already had its voice, and the matter has undergone its whole portion of argument, and can no more be altered by any particular state, than a law of any state, after it has passed, can be altered by an individual. For with respect to those things which immediately concern the union, and for which the union was purposely established and is intended to secure, each state is to the United States what each individual is to the state he lives in. And it is on this grand point, this movement upon one centre, that our existence as a nation, our happiness as a people, and our safety as individuals, depend.

It may happen that some state or other may be somewhat over or under rated, but this cannot be much. The experience which has been had upon the matter has nearly ascertained their several abilities. But even in this case, it can only admit of an appeal to the United States, but cannot authorize any state to make the alteration itself, any more than our internal government can admit an individual to do so in the case of an act of assembly; for if one state can do it, then may another do the same, and the instant this is done, the whole is undone.

Neither is it supposable that any single state can be a judge of all the comparative reasons which may influence the collective body in quotaing out the continent. The circumstances of the several states are frequently varying, occasioned by the accidents of war and commerce, and it will often fall upon some to help others, rather beyond what their exact proportion at another time might be; but even this assistance is as naturally and politically included in the idea of a union, as that of any particular assigned proportion; because we know not whose turn it may be next to want assistance; for which reason, that is the wisest state which sets the best example.

Though in matters of bounden duty and reciprocal affection, it is rather a degeneracy from the honesty and ardour of the heart to admit any thing selfish to partake in the government of our conduct,

yet in cases where our duty, our affections, and our interests all coincide, it may be of some use to observe their union. The United States will soon become heir to an extensive quantity of vacant land, and their several titles to shares and quotas thereof will naturally be adjusted according to their relative quotas during the war, exclusive of that inability which may unfortunately arise to any state by the enemy holding possession of a part; but as this is a cold matter of interest, I pass it by, and proceed to my third head, viz.

On the manner of Collection and Expenditure.—It hath been our error as well as our misfortune, to blend the affairs of each state, especially in money matters, with those of the United States; whereas it is to our ease, convenience and interest to keep them separate. The expences of the United States for carrying on the war, and the expences of each state for its own domestick government are distinct things, and to involve them is a source of perplexity and a cloak for fraud. I love method because I see and am convinced of its beauty and advantage. It is that which makes all business easy and understood, and without which everything becomes embarrassed and difficult.

There are certain powers which the people of each state have delegated to their legislative and executive bodies, and there are other powers which the people of every state have delegated to Congress, among which is that of conducting the war, and, consequently, of managing the expences attending it; for how else can that be managed, which concerns every state, but by a delegation from each. When a state has furnished its quota, it has an undoubted right to know how it has been applied, and it is as much the duty of Congress to inform the state of the same, as it is the duty of the state to provide the other.

In the resolution of Congress already recited, it is recommended to the several states *to lay taxes for raising their quotas of money for the United-States, separate from those laid for their own particular use.*

This is a most necessary point to be observed, and the distinction should follow all the way through. They should be levied, paid and collected separately, and kept separate in every instance. Neither have the civil officers of any state, or the government of that state, the least right to touch that money which the people pay for the support of their army and the war, any more than Congress has to touch that which each state raises for its own use.

This distinction will naturally be followed by another. It will occasion every state to examine nicely into the expences of its civil list, and to regulate, reduce and bring it into better order than it has hitherto been: because the money for that purpose must be raised apart, and accounted for to the publick separately. But while the monies of both were blended, the necessary nicety was observed, and the poor soldier, who ought to have been the first, was the last who was thought of.

Another convenience will be, that the people by paying the taxes separately, will know what they are for; and will likewise know that those which are for the defence of the country will cease with

the war, or soon after. For although, as I have before observed, the war is their own, and for the support of their own rights and the protection of their own property, yet they have the same right to know what they have to pay, and it is the want of not knowing that is often the cause of dissatisfaction.

The regulation of keeping the taxes separate has given rise to a regulation in the office of finance, by which it is directed.

"That the receivers shall, at the end of every month, make out an exact account of the monies received by them respectively, during such month, specifying therein the names of the persons from whom the same shall have been received, the dates, and the sums, which account they shall respectively cause to be published in one of the news-papers of the state; to the end that every citizen may know how much of the monies collected from him, in taxes, is transmitted to the treasury of the United States for the support of the war; and also, that it may be known what monies have been at the order of the Superintendant of Finance. It being proper, and necessary, that in a free country the people should be as fully informed of the administration of affairs as the nature of things will admit."

It is an agreeable thing to see a spirit of order and oeconomy taking place, after such a series of errors and difficulties. A government or an administration, who means and acts honestly, has nothing to fear, and consequently nothing to conceal, and it would be of use if a monthly or quarterly account was to be published, as well of the expenditures as of the receipts. Eight Millions of Dollars must be husbanded with an exceeding deal of care to make it do, and therefore, as the management must be reputable, the publication would be serviceable.

I have heard of petitions which have been presented to the Assembly of this state (and probably the same may have happened in other states) praying to have the taxes lowered. Now the only way to keep the taxes low is, for the United States to have ready money to go to market with; and though the taxes to be raised for the present year will fall heavily, and there will naturally be some difficulty in paying them, yet the difficulty, in proportion as money spreads about the country, will every day grow less, and in the end we shall save some Millions of Dollars by it. We see what a bitter, revengeful enemy we have to deal with, and any expence is cheap compared to their merciless paw.

We have seen the unfortunate Carolinians hunted like partridges on the mountains, and it is only by providing means for our defence that we shall not be in the same condition. When we think or talk about taxes, we ought to recollect that we lie down in peace, and sleep in safety; that we can follow our farms or stores, or other occupations, in prosperous tranquility; and that these inestimable blessings are procured to us by the taxes that we pay. In this view, our taxes are properly our insurance-money; they are what we pay to be made safe, and in strict policy are the best money we can lay out.

It was my intention to offer some remarks on the impost law of *five per cent.* recommended by Congress and to be established as a fund for the payment of the loan-office certificates and other debts of the United States; but I have already extended my piece beyond my intention. And as this fund will make our system of finance complete, and is strictly just, and consequently requires nothing but honesty to do it, there needs but little to be said upon it.

COMMON SENSE.

Philad. March 3, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE farm, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, joining the south branch of Raritan, in the township of Reading, and county of Hunterdon, about three miles from Flemington, there is between thirty and sixty acres cleared, half of which is low land and meadow, and the rest very good timber land, and there is on said farm a very good grist mill, and a new saw mill, both in very good repair, and in a healthy part of the country, and in a very good place for custom for both mills; it lies in a thick settled neighbourhood, and timber plenty, and likewise a new dwelling-house, two stories high, with three rooms on a floor, and good cellar, barn, and other out houses very suitable for a store, as there has been one kept for many years past, and a young bearing orchard of about one hundred and twenty trees, and a well of excellent water by the door. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

PHILIP DILTS.

March 23.

The subscriber intends leaving the state in a short time, therefore earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him that they come and settle their accounts by the first day of May ensuing, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity to put their accounts in suit.

STEPHEN BURROWS.

N. B. Any person having a Negro Wench for sale between the age of 20 and 35 years, by applying as above, may receive a reasonable price and good pay.

The subscriber being at the house of Isaac Smith, Esq. in Hopewell, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, was last night about 12 o'clock, by a number of armed men, robbed of a silver watch with a silver seal thereto, that has the letters E. P. thereon in a cypher: the watch runs on diamonds, and the silver on the bottom of the case, pressing to open it, is partly wore off, so that there is the appearance of something like red sealing wax. Whoever shall recover and deliver said watch to the said Isaac Smith in Hopewell, or the subscriber in Philadelphia, shall have half a Johannes reward.

EDWD. PENNINGTON.

N. B. The said armed men also took six silver Dollars from the subscriber, which, if recovered, shall be given in addition to the reward aforesaid, on the delivery of the watch as above.

April 13, 1782.

TO COVER,

The ensuing season,

The well bred horse Young Lofty, at Titus Quick's in Amwell, about half a mile from Henry Mershon's tavern, at Twenty-five Shillings. Lofty is a jet black, with a star, fifteen hands and a half high, four years old this season, full three-quarters blooded, allowed to be a well proportioned colt, and very gay carriage. His sire the imported Old Lofty, his dam a beautiful half blooded Dawson.

TITUS QUICK.

A ROBBERY.

THE house of the subscriber, in Hopewell, township, Hunterdon county, on the night of the 12th instant, was attacked by 8 or more armed men, who robbed from it between the hours of eleven and one of the clock, the following articles:

1 piece of fine French linen of about 20 yards, } Just washed and
1 do of do. 22 yards, } rough dryed.
1 do of do 7 yards, }

3 yards of coarse linen, 8 yards of homespun dimity.
6 yards of brown sustian, one stick of hair.
9 do. white jean, 7 yards fine chintz, green ground.
1 yard fine cambrick, 2 pair of white thread stockings.
2 stamped jacket patterns of fine yellow jean.
2 blue stamped handkerchiefs, 2 do. check
5 silver table spoons, much worn marked F. R. B.
6 do tea spoons, marked M. S. 4 do. marked M. P.; a pair of tea-tongs.
A very good plain silver watch, Thomas Stretch, Philadelphia No. 25.
One pair of large silver buckles, one do. smaller, plain.
Two pair of silver knee buckles.
A garnet ring, a mourning do. motto Ann Bacon, ob. March 11.
A remarkably neat long fowling piece, upward of 4 feet barrel, marked on the upper side, Wilson, London, with a gold touch-hole, and a water-proof lock, the cock stands far back from the hammer, marked on the Breech.

R. F.

Amidst the chance on every plain,
The tender thought on thee shall dwell.

I. S.

A buck horn handled straight hanger, mounted with solid silver.
In cash, 6 guineas and silver coin, amounting in all to about £18.

A stone broach, and a pair of silver stock clasps, marked I. S.
126 Jersey state dollars of the first emission, with interest.
3 breadths of black sattin, lately dyed.
3 yards brown bengal, a small English artillery fusee, marked No. 18. A case with a silver hoop round it, containing 6 razors, tip'd with silver, and tortoise-shell handles, much worn, and 2 plain ones with black horn handles, marked with a star.
With sundry other articles.

The most active villain was a middle sized man about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a scratch or blotch on his left cheek, and a crease in the middle of his under lip, had on a spotted velvet jacket and breeches.

Another was somewhat shorter and thicker, full-faced and had a remarkably short chin.

A third was a tall slender man, with a brown great coat on: These three appeared to be under 30 years of age; as the others did not come into the house, they cannot be described.

Whoever discovers and delivers the above mentioned goods and money, well-conditioned, to the subscriber, shall receive seven Half-Johannesses reward; and for a part, in proportion to the value.

April 15, 1782. ISAAC SMITH.

TO COVER

The ensuing season,

AT the plantation of the subscriber, in Freehold, and at Anthony Applegate's, at Haight's-Town, the noted young horses Herod and Lofty, at one Guinea, or six bushels of good merchantable wheat the season, the price to be paid the first day of September next ensuing the date hereof, or interest from that date till paid; they both are rising five years old this season, and are seven-eights blooded, and both good bay; Lofty is fifteen hands high, with a blaze in his face, and both hind feet white, and is to stand at the subscriber's stable in Freehold. Young Herod is fifteens hands and one inch high, and is to stand at Mr. Anthony Applegate's stable, in Haight's-Town, the 15th day of April, and to remain there till Monday the 22d day of April, then to be moved down to the subscriber's in Freehold, and to be moved weekly from place to place during the season.

JOSHUA ANDERSON.
ANTHONY APPLEGATE.

Freehold, April 12, 1782.

ELIZABETH-TOWN STAGE.

THE subscriber informs the publick that he has a convenient stage-waggon, with 4 good horses, suitable for carrying passengers and their baggage, which will set out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third street, Philadelphia, every Monday and Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock, breakfast at Bristol, dine at Princeton, and proceed to

Brunswick that night, there to meet Ichabod Grummond's stage-waggon; which leaves Dr. Winantz's house at Elizabeth-Town every Monday and Wednesday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, they exchange passengers at Brunswick, and return the next day; the price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town to be Thirty-five Shillings, and the same for 150 lb. baggage.

He has also a genteel coach, which will set out from the Bunch of Grapes every Friday morning at 5 o'clock, and reach Brunswick that night, there to meet a convenient stage to convey the passengers to Elizabeth-Town next morning; the price for the coach is Thirty-seven Shillings and Six pence for each passenger.

GER. JOHNSON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Trenton, a negro man, named Peter, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; he had on a blue surtout coat, yellow worsted under coat, brown jacket and breeches, and blue yarn stockings, he plays on the fiddle, and uses the bow with the left hand; he made his escape the 27th of March last, and is supposed to be gone in the pines, as he formerly lived there. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JONA. RICHMOND.

April 16, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elias Bland, late of Middlesex county, deceased, by mortgage, bond, or otherwise, are desired to discharge the same by the first day of May next, to the subscriber; they who neglect this notice may depend on being sued.

WM. CALVERT.

Mountholly, April 17, 1782.

This may certify to whom it may concern.

THAT the partnership of Bachhouse, Williams and Yamans, at Greenwich Forge, in Sussex county, is dissolved, and said Forge is carried on by said Williams, who will settle all former accounts of said partnership. SAM. WILLIAMS.

March 15, 1782.

THE members of the New-Jersey medical society are requested to remember, that their next general meeting will be held on the first Tuesday in May next, at Christopher Beekman's, the sign of the College, Princeton.

By order of the society,

THOMAS WIGGINS, SEC'RY.

April 13, 1782.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 226, April 24, 1782.

TRENTON, APRIL 24.

Extract of a letter from Freehold, Monmouth county, dated April 15, 1782.

"Last Saturday was brought to this place the corpse of Capt. Joshua Huddy, who was about ten o'clock the day before most barbarously and unwarantably hanged, at Middletown-Point, by a party of refugees.—This murder was attended with so much deliberate injustice and wanton cruelty, that the circumstances ought to be preserved, and made publick, not only to call upon the vengence of his countrymen to expiate the manes of the sufferer, but as a shocking instance of the blackness of that guilt of which human nature is capable.

Capt. Huddy was one of the bravest of men, a fit subject therefore of cowardly inhumanity.—He has distinguished himself on a variety of occasions, one instance of which I cannot avoid mentioning: The summer before last alone and unassisted, except by a woman, he defended his house against a party of near seventy refugees for several hours, and when it was in a manner riddled with musket balls, and in flames about him, he refused to submit until he obtained from the assailants safe and honourable terms: among the number who were killed in that encounter was the famous negro *Tye*, justly much more to be feared and respected as an enemy, than any of his brethren of the fairer complexion. —Capt. Huddy also commanded the troops at the Block-House on Tom's river, when it was lately reduced; he defended it most gallantly against a vast superiority of numbers, until his ammunition was expended, and no alternative was left.—The refugees, like their task-masters, the British, who employ them in every kind of infamous business, are always cruel in success and pitifully mean in adversity. After the little brave garrison was in their power, they deliberately murdered five of the soldiers asking for quarters. From Tom's River Capt. Huddy, Justice Randolph, and the remaining prisoners were taken to New-York, where suffering the various progressions of barbarity usually exercised upon those who are destined to a violent or a lingering death, those two gentlemen, with a Mr. Fleming were put into the hold of a vessel. Capt. Huddy was ironed hand and foot. On Monday last a certain John Tilton, a refugee, came to him, and told him, "That he was ordered (by the board of refugees, as we suppose) to be hanged." Capt. Huddy asked "What charge was alledged against him?" Tilton replied, "That he had taken a certain Philip White, a refugee, six miles up in the country, cut off both his arms, broke both his legs, pulled out one of his eyes, and then damned him and bid him run." To this Huddy answered, "It is impossible that I could have taken Philip White, I being a prisoner closely confined in New-York at the time and for many days before he was made a prisoner. Justice Randolph confirmed what Huddy had said, and assured Tilton that he could not possible be charged with White's death; upon which Tilton told Mr. Randolph that "He should be hanged next." This slimsy story, which must have been *created* by the murderous hearts of the refugees, to cloak their villany, was the only crime charged against Capt. Huddy, and was the common subject of their conversation. From the sloop, Capt. Huddy, with his fellow prisoners, were put on board the guard ship at the Hook, and confined between decks till Friday morning the 12th inst. when some men, strangers to the prisoners, came below and told Capt. Huddy to "Prepare to be hanged immediately." He again said, "He was not guilty of having killed White," and that "He should die an innocent man, and in a good cause;" and with the most uncommon fortitude and composure of mind, prepared for his end, and with the spirit of a true son of liberty, he waited the moment of his fate, which he met with a degree of firmness and serenity, which struck the coward hearts of his executioners with admiration. He even

executed his will under the gallows, upon the head of that barrel from which he was immediately to make his exit, and in a hand-writing fairer than usual.

The circumstances attending the death of the above mentioned Philip White, were as follows:

On Saturday the 30th of March last, he was surprised by a party of our people, and after he had laid down his arms in token of surrendering himself a prisoner, he again took up his musket and killed a son of Col. Hendrickson; he was however taken by our light horse, and, on his way from Colts-Neck to Freehold, where they were conducting him, he again attempted to make his escape from the guard, who called on him several times to surrender, but he continued running, although often crossed and recrossed by the light horse, and desired to stop and finally, when leaping into a bog, impassable by the horse, he received a stroke in the head with a sword, which killed him instantly. The above facts have not only been proved by the affidavits of our friends who were present, but by the voluntary and candid testimony of one Aaron White, who was taken prisoner with the said Philip.

Capt. Huddy was taken prisoner *on Sunday the 24th of March*, and kept in close custody, with Justice Randolph, out of whose presence he never was for half an hour from the time he was taken, until the hour of his execution, which shews how impossible it was for him to have been concerned in White's death, and that they must have known it was so.

To shew their insolence yet further, they left the following label affixed to the breast of the unfortunate Capt. Huddy.

"We the refugees having with grief long beheld the cruel murders of our brethren and finding nothing but such measures daily carrying into execution,

"We therefore determine not to suffer without taking vengence for the numerous cruelties, and thus began (and I say may those lose their liberty who do not follow on) and have made use of Capt. Huddy as the first object to present to your views, and further *determine* to *hang* man for man as long as a refugee is left existing, "Up goes Huddy for Philip White."

This paper needs no comment. Is it not high time seriously to enquire whether these refugees are owned by, and under the direction of, the British commander at New-York? If so, and he should refuse to deliver up the wicked perpetrators of the above murder, ought we not to treat his officers in the same manner until satisfaction be obtained? If, as some say, they are not under his authority, what are they but pirates and robbers? and, why ought they not to be treated as such when they fall into our hands?"

The Hon. the Justices of the Supreme court, have appointed the courts of Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, &c. on the western circuit, to be held at the following times and places, viz. At Middle-Precinct, in and for the county of Cape-May, on Tuesday the 28th day of May next; at Bridgeton, in and for the county of Cumberland, on Tuesday the 4th day of June next, at Salem, in and for the county of Salem, on Tuesday the 11th day of June next, at Gloucester, in and for the county of Gloucester, on Tuesday the 18th day of June next; and at Burlington, in and for the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the 25th day of June next.

We are informed that on Friday night last, Capt. Hyler with a one gun boat and a barge went on an expedition to the Narrows, where he surprised and captured a British cutter, mounting six 18 and ten 9 pounders; but the wind being unfavorable for bringing her off, and having landed her crew, about 50 in number, and taking

out such articles as he thought proper, set her on fire. He also took a sloop at the same time, which he ransomed for 400 Dollars.—The prisoners are properly secured.

A letter from Baltimore, of the 16th inst. mentioned the arrival of Count Guichen at Martinico, with 10 sail of the line, from France.

By a New-York paper of the twelfth instant, we learn, that a fleet of 45 transports arrived there the 11 from Charlestown, under convoy, in which the titular Governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore, was a passenger,—and that the General Greene and Charming Sally, belonging to Philadelphia, are carried into New-York.

☞ To-morrow is to be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, throughout the United-States.

[Horse Marquis—Amwell—John Reading.]

PUBLIC VENDUE.

ON Monday the sixth of May next, will be sold, at publick vendue, sundry household furniture, at the house now in the tenure of Mrs. Catherine Low, at Raritan landing; and a number of male and female servants hired for one or more years as most agreeable to those who choose to hire them.

Also to be sold, and may be entered upon immediately, a large commodious stone house, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, the front rooms twenty feet square, cellars under the whole, and a large kitchen adjoining the house; the situation is healthy and pleasant, commanding an extensive view of the river Raritan, and is two miles above Brunswick.

A convenient frame house, now in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Sears, with upland and meadow lots, and large barns and stables appertaining to each of the above dwellings. Also a very large convenient store-house.

For terms enquire of the subscriber, at his store in water-street, five doors below chestnut-street in Philadelphia, who will also attend on the premises on the day above appointed.

NICHOLAS LOW.

April 22, 1782.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY.

William Livingston, Esquire, Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the state of New-Jersey, and the territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been duly represented to me in council, that between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, in the evening of the twelfth day of April, instant, the dwelling-house of the honour-

able Isaac Smith, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this state, situate in the county of Hunterdon, was robbed by a number of persons unknown, armed and associated in a party, four of whom entered the said house with muskets and pistols, and besides putting the family in fear, robbed the said house of money and effects, to the amount of one hundred and sixty pounds, and upwards.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of the honourable the privy council, by virtue and in pursuance of a certain act of the legislature of this state in such case lately made and provided, to issue this proclamation, hereby promising a reward of *One Hundred Pounds*, lawful money, to any person who shall apprehend and secure any of the persons concerned in committing the said robbery, so as that such offender, who shall be apprehended, be legally convicted of the said robbery.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two. WIL. LIVINGSTON.

[Horse Kouli-Khann—Hopewell—Peter Gordon.]

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note or book-account, are desired to make immediate payment unto Joseph Baker (at the mills now occupied by Daniel Hunt, Esq.) who is authorized to receive the same. Those who do not attend to this request need not expect further indulgence—as I intend leaving this state.

N. B. Those who have any demands against him, are desired to take in their accounts in order for payment.

MAHLON TAYLOR.

April 10, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Rev. Jeremiah Halsey, late of Hunterdon county, deceased, are requested to make payment by the first day of May next to the subscriber, otherwise they will be sued without any further notice.

DAVID HENRY, Administrator.

Bedminster, Somerset, April 12, 1782.

[Horse Bold Hunter—Maidenhead—Henry Mershon.]

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Hill, late of Trenton, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any just demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, that they may be settled by

SARAH HILL,
MARGARET HILL } Execut.

Trenton, April 23, 1782.

New-Jersey, } BY virtue of an order from the Honour-
Burlington county, ss. } able, the Chief Justice of this state, I am directed to certify the publick that a court of Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be held at the court-house in Burlington, in and for the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of June next. All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other ministers of justice, of the said county are hereby desired, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state, against any offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attention on the day and at the place aforesaid.

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

Burlington, April 12, 1782.

ALL perosns indebted to the estate of John Ringo, late of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, deceased, by bond, bill, note, book, or otherwise, are once more desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, that she may be enabled to discharge the debts of the said deceased. If this request is not attended to, the accounts and demands must be put in suit.

Martha Ringo, Adm.

Amwell, April 18, 1782.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A NUMBER of good
WAGGONERS,
To serve with the *Main Army* the ensuing campaign.

THEIR wages will be Ten hard Dollars per month, One month's pay will be given in advance the day they enlist; another month's pay before the army takes the field; and the remainder of their wages at the close of the campaign, on the day they are discharged. These are generous wages, and will be punctually paid at the times above-mentioned.

Any persons inclined to engage in the above service, are desired to apply to John Neilson, Deputy Quarter-Master, Morristown, between this and the middle of May next. Such persons as are not known to said John Neilson, or Aaron Forman, must bring from a Magistrate, or some other gentleman of note where they live, certificates of their places of abode, and qualifications.

March 6th, 1782.

Mr. Collins,

The following elegant little ode, written by a lady on the anniversary of her husband's death, tho.' it deserves a more lasting remembrance than a Gazette can give it; yet in the mean-time, may serve to entertain your ingenious readers. Sent to me as a friend, I have to beg her excuse for thus exposing her grief to the eye of the publick, while I wish to show it, her wit.

A. B.

An elegiack Ode on the 28th day of February. The anniversary of Mr. ———————— death.

I'VE heard the tempest howl along the plain,
And screaming winds pour forth a dreadful blast,
While flcaks of snow, and sheets of driving rain
Presented nature as a weary waste.
Howl now ye tempests, blow ye winds around—
Your gloomy sounds are musick to my ear;
Such as I never yet in zephyrs found,
Tho' fan'd by purple wings of vernal air.
The gloomy sound, according with my wo,
Spreads a soft melancholy o'er my mind,
That sooths my pangs, and gives the tender flow
Of lenient drops, to sorrow, ever kind.
Ah! what avails my sorrows' sad complaint,
While in the grave my Lucius breathless lies?
The turf enshrines the dust; the skies the saint;
But left behind the hapless mourner dies.
Each day I feel the anguish more severe;
In *crowds*, in *solitude*, at *home*, *abroad*—
Bereav'd of all my inmost soul held dear,
I find her sinking fast beneath the load.
No change of circumstance, no varying scene,
Can draw the deep, envenom'd, barbed dart:
Tho' care maternal, prompts the look serene;
The anxious sigh, still wrings the mother's heart,
Oh! on this day, may each revolving year,
Be mark'd by nature's sympathetic groan!
Nor sighing gales, deny the pitying tear,
While at his tomb, I make my silent moan!
The weeping winds, report my tender grief—
And see! a group celestial hastening down,
To share my wo, and bring my pain releif,
By holding up a bright immortal crown!
Religion first, with Heaven's resplendent beam,
Presents a glass to meet my tearful eye—
Behold! behind this life's impervious screen,
My fav'rite son, and wipe your sorrows dry.
Then friendship, science, liberty, and truth,
Write on his tomb, in characters sublime,
Approve the efforts, of his age and youth,
To hand their influence down to future time.
The graces too, by eloquence led on,
With cypress garlands strew his hallowed grave:
For they had fondly mark'd him as their own—
But vain their power, and influence to save!
In times when civil discord holds her court;
And vice triumphant, keeps her ancient post:
When most is needed, such a firm support,
They mourn with me, their friend and patron lost.

EMELIA.

Mr. Collins,

In a late Gazette you published a computation of the number of inhabitants in this state; I will beg leave to give you a single instance which may throw some light upon the surprising rapidity and numerousness of population in a free and fertile country. Oppression drove my grandfather and family from England to Pennsylvania, when the place where Philadelphia now stands shewed one house, and that a small frame one. My father was about five years old; before twenty he married my mother; they had issue thirteen children. After my mothers death about twenty-one years ago I undertook to number the living from my parents. There were sons and daughters nine; grandchildren 71; great-grand children 112; and one of the fifth generation downwards. My mother could say to her eldest son then living, son, your daughter's daughter has a daughter. While virtue and simplicity of manners remain, such will be their effects; luxury, execrable luxury, this is what destroys mankind, and robs the earth of inhabitants. I am now 65 years old, and I bless God that those infamous oppressors, the tories of Great Britain, involuntarily sent me to this goodly land. A place too good for them, and they may as well go about their business, for they will never get it.

H. F.

RAGS.

The highest price is given for clean linen and cotton rags, by the printer hereof—by whom printing, as usual, is correctly done, with neatness and expedition.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 227, May 1, 1782.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
The GOVERNOR.

Head-Quarters, Trenton, April 22, 1782.

AT a Court-Martial whereof Major Richard Dey was president, held at the bridge in the county of Bergen, by order of his Excellency the Governor, and continued by several adjournments: Capt. Elias Romine was tried upon the following charges.

1st For taking bribes to remit the fines of persons disaffected to the present government.

2d For robbing the inhabitants of their property.

3d. For threatening and abusing several of the inhabitants of the county of Bergen, for applying to the Colonel of the said county, to have him arrested and tried for the aforesaid crimes, and declaring that the whigs should suffer for the said complaint, and that he would make them sweat for it.

The court having mutually considered the evidence offered on the several charges against Capt. Romine, do find him guilty of the first and second charges, and not guilty of the third, and adjudged him to be cashiered, and dismissed from the service as an officer of the militia.

The Governor having duly considered the evidence produced to the said Court-Martial, and the sentence and acquittal of the same, approves of and confirms the adjudication of the said court against the said Captain Romine, and orders the same to take place accordingly.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

CHATHAM, April 7.

Extract of a letter from Minisink, dated April 7.

"This moment we received the disagreeable intelligence that the savages killed a family of the Smiths yesterday, about 12 o'clock, on the Pennsylvania side of the river, about twelve miles below this place—It is said the whole family, both parents, children and workmen were all scalped together.

TRENTON, May 1.

From Rivington's Gazette, April 25.

Last Sunday evening arrived the Brigantine Pearl, Captain Carson, in eight weeks from Lisbon; on her passage she fell in with the private ship of war Virginia, belonging to this port, to whom the European papers were delivered, which prevented us from receiving the intelligence contained in them.—By this vessel we are informed, that the garrison of Minorca capitulated on the 17th of February, and that a considerable fleet of men of war and transports with troops, had sailed from Cadiz for the West-Indies, previous to Captain Carson's departure from Lisbon.

The account of the taking of Minorca was brought by an express to the Spanish Embassador at Lisbon; it is said there were no more than 11000 men fit for service, and those so exhausted, by incessant exertions, that there was no alternative but in submission to the vast force of the besiegers.

[Horse Pacolet—Barney Smock.]

[Horse Young Britain—Raritan—Derick Hegeman.]

FIFTEEN HALF JOHANNESSES REWARD.

ON the night of the 22d inst. between the hours of eleven and one o'clock, the house of the subscriber, at Baskingridge, in the county of Somerset, was broke open by a number of armed villains, three of whom entered the house and robbed it of the following effects, viz. A green damask gown which had been turned; a black taffety do. do. a black paduasoy do; a number of silk, cotton, and thread stockings marked I. M.; 15 new ruffled shirts, among which were four fine holland, two of them with edging, all marked I. M.; two pair white corded breeches; a new silk damascus waistcoat, with red and yellow stripes, laced in the back; a superfine garnet-coloured cloth jacket and breeches, with gold spangled buttons; together with a variety of other articles of clothing, the most remarkable being only here mentioned: a new beaver hat; a gold watch, the works cased, maker's name John Green, London, number unknown, a steele chain to it, with a seal, a garnet set in gold, the letters I. M. engraved on it in a cypher; 1 pair round paste shoe buckles, 1 pair round silver ditto, 1 pair square do. do. 2 pair square plated ditto, 1 stock buckle, a large silver tankard marked A. G.

The third letter unknown, a man's head on the end of the handle; a large silver soup spoon, 5 table do. marked I S M with a lion

rampant engraved on the handles, 9 silver tea spoons marked I S M, a silver tea tongs, silver milk pot, a pair large silver plated candle-sticks, 3 gold rings, one set with garnets, a golden locket for a necklace, a number of locket buttons, besides other trinkets; a china snuff-box in the shape of a pine-apple; a pair of French steel-mounted pistols, a steel band over the gripe of one of them; one steele screw barrel do. silver mounted, the lock on the top, marked S. Unwin on the side; about 30 l. in gold and silver; a red Morocco pocket-book in which were the following Connecticut state certificates, viz. Three of 100 Pounds each, No. 508, 509, 510, —Five of Fifty Pounds each, No. 298, 299, 300, 301, 177.—Four of Thirty Pounds each, No. 950, 951, 952, 953.—Two of Ten Pounds each, No. 1834, 1835, all in the name of Mr. Stephen Steele, dated 12th day of February, 1778, signed 10th July 1778, John Lawrence, treasurer, a note of hand for 110 l. signed John Boylan, together with many other valuable papers which cannot at present be described. It is requested that every person to whom the above described papers or any others made payable to the subscriber may come, will be kind enough to secure them for him. The most active of the villains was a middling sized person, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, had on a dark coloured great coat, and spotted jecket; brown hair; the second something taller, had a blue coat with red facings; the third a tall man, with black eyes, black hair and a pale complexion, had on a dark brown great coat. Whoever secures the above villains, or any of them, so that they may be brought to justice, and the goods recovered by the owner, shall be entitled to the above reward, or one half for the villains, or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods.

JOHN MORTON.

Baskingridge, April 23, 1782.

THE subscriber hereby acquaints his friends and the publick in general, that he has lately moved to the old stand, in Pennington, opposite the church, which he formerly kept, where he purposes keeping good entertainment for travellers, &c. Those gentlemen who choose to favour him with their custom, may depend on the best of usage. THO. BULLMAN.

N. B. To be let, and may be entered on immediately, a convenient house for a store-keeper, with good garden, stable, &c.—Enquire of the subscriber. Pennington, April 29, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Savidge, late of Somerset county, deceased, by bond, note, or otherwise, are desired to discharge the same, by the ninth day of May next, to the subscribers, or they will be dealt with according to law; and those who have any demands, are desired to bring their accounts attested for settlement.

WILLIAM SAVIDGE, jun. }
JOHN VOORHEES, } Adms.

Somerset, April 27, 1782.

April 26, 1782.

WE once more desire all those who are indebted to the estate of Samuel Titus, deceased, to come and settle their accounts, or they may depend upon it they will find trouble from

JOHNSON TITUS,
JOSEPH TITUS, } Administrators.
JOHN JOHNSON,

April 23, 1782.

ALL persons who bought at the vendue held March the 15 and 16, in 1780, in the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset, state of New-Jersey, of the goods and chattels of Aaron Camp, deceased, and have not paid, are desired to come and discharge their accounts, or otherwise they must expect to pay interest from the seventeenth day of March 1782; and those who bought at said vendue, and cannot pay the money, and have not given security, are requested to come and give good security immediately.

SAMUEL WOLDRON,
DIRCK LOW, } Execut.

Will be sold the 4th of May next at the dwelling-house of Asher West, in Princeton,

A NUMBER of muskets, one swivel gun, one blunderbuss, several barrels of gunpowder, a valuable chest of medicine that cost 120 l. in New-York, two cases Surgeons instruments, one cask raisins, some bohea tea, a quantity of wearing apparel, among which are a great number of men's shoes; being lately captured by Capt. Adam Hyler, and sold by order of the Judge. Sale will begin precisely at ten o'clock.

JOHN M'COMB, Marshal.

Princeton, April 29, 1782.

THE subscribers earnestly request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the late Nathaniel Moore, deceased, for goods bought at the vendue, or otherwise, to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be under the disagreeable necessity of recovering the outstanding debts by law.

MARY MOORE,
JOSEPH MOORE, } Execut.

Hopewell, April 26, 1782.

A VALUABLE plantation most agreeably situated at the falls of Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, state of New-Jersey, where the Reverend Charles M'Knight lately lived, containing seventy-six acres or thereabout, with two tenements, a barn, orchard, and a well of good water thereon. For terms and further particulars apply to Dr. Elisha Newell, near the premises.

April 15, 1782.

THE Latin school at Freehold, Monmouth county, is again revived in a peaceable and agreeable neighbourhood, where board may be had on reasonable terms; a number of gentlemen of the first characters in the county are chosen trustees, whos zeal for the interest of the institution may afford the most pleasing hopes to the employers.—Mr. Clark, a very worthy and capable gentleman, late of New-Jersey college, is instructor, who gives the fullest satisfaction, so that the school is already in a flourishing state. It is requested that such young gentlemen as are designed for the school this session, would be there as near the first of May as possible, when the session commences, as they will then have an oppertunity of being classed to advantage; and parents may rest assured, that due attention will be paid both to their instruction and morals.

JOHN WOODHULL.

Freehold, April 18, 1782.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN on the night of the 25th instant, a black horse, seven or eight years old, with a small star, about fourteen hands and a half high, marked J. R. on the near buttock, almost blind in the near eye, a natural trotter, and is marked on the shoulders with a fistula, and on the back with the saddle.

Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, and delivers the horse to the subscriber in Trenton, shall have Six Dollars reward for the horse, and six for the thief on conviction, and all reasonable charges paid by HENRY SYBERT.

Trenton, April 29, 1782.

TO BE SOLD.

A SET of black smith's tools, at Peter Lupp's, near Ringo's old tavern, in Amwell, Hunterdon county.

April 23, 1782.

I DO hereby forewarn any person or persons whatever from trusting my wife, Hannah Spenser, on my account as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this day.

JOHN SPENSER.

Middlesex, April 26, 1782.

THE subscriber, intending in a short time to remove to Philadelphia, purposes to sell, by publick vendue, on Saturday the 4th day of May next, at the house where he now dwells in Maidenhead, a number of horses, cows, hogs, &c.—Farming utensils, such as ploughs, harrows, a good almost new waggon and gears, felling axes, hoes, &c. grain in the stack, and on the ground, empty hogheads and barrels, and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. The vendue will begin precisely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given by

PETER COWENHOVEN.

All persons indebted to the said Peter Cowenhoven, are desired to come immediately, settle their accounts, and make speedy payments; —And those that have any demands are requested to make them, in order that they may be finally adjusted. P. C.

April 26, 1782.

State of New-Jersey, to wit,

To all whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-house in Burlington, on Wednesday the 22d day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Adam Hyler, commander of the privateer armed boat Revenge, (who as well &c.) against certain negro men to wit, John Holland, Charles Jackson, Harry Jackson, John Brown, Plato Williams, Samuel Creighton, Francis Chambers, John Richards, John White, Peter Peters and Frank Oatman, and sundry goods, wares and merchandize, taken at sea from on board the British cutter Alert, commanded by Robert White, on her voyage from New-York to Bermuda, brought into this state, and libelled by the said Adam Hyler; to the end that the owner or owners of the said negroes and merchandize, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned to the captors, and a decree of the said court thereon pass, agreeably to the prayer of the bill aforesaid.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Burlington, 27 April, 1782.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, at Baskingridge, on Wednesday night the 24th of this instant, April, a black horse, about 14 and an half hands high, branded with the letter R. on the near shoulder, about his neck and other parts the hair worn off, a small star in his face, a small place on the rump rubbed with the breech-collar, the right eye hurt by a blow of a whip, a natural trotter, canters short and easy: Whoever takes up said horse, and thief or thieves, and secures him or them, so as he or they be brought to justice, and the owner receive his horse, shall have Six Dollars, or for the horse Three Dollars, and reasonable charges paid by

THO. BURGIE.

FRYING PANS

AND

TAR,

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

A Quantity of Low-Priced,

Writing-Paper,

to be sold at the Printing-Office.

New-Jersey, Middlesex county. { NOTICE is hereby given that the sales of sundry lots of land, situate in Perth-Amboy, of and belonging unto the estate of Elias Bland, deceased, adjourned for want of buyer's, to this day, is further adjourned to Monday the 27th day of May next, to be sold at publick auction at the house of John De Grew, inn-holder, at the Ferry house, in New-Brunswick, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when a draft of the lots will be shewn to the purchaser.

John Piatt, late Sheriff.

N. B. the administrator of Elias Bland, deceased, requests all persons indebted to the said estate, also those who have any demand, to attend on the said 27th day of May, at the time and place aforesaid.

William Calvert.

TO BE SOLD,

at publick vendue,

AT Raritan, on the farm now occupied by Mr. John Bennet, and next place adjoining to Messrs. William Crook and Joshua Wallace, on Thursday the 16th of May, a number of horses and colts, all the horned cattle on the place, consisting of cows, calves and steers, and sundry farming utensils: a short credit will be given, and the other conditions of sale, which will be made known at the above-mentioned time and place.

Raritan, May 1, 1782.

May 6th, 1782.

WILL be sold, at vendue, at the house of John Cape, inn-holder in Trenton, on Saturday the 11th instant, the following goods, remaining unsold of those advertized for sale the 14th instant, at Princeton, viz. a quantity of gun-powder, a number of muskets, one blunderbuss, a quantity of clothing, some shoes, beds, mattresses and bedding:—Also a chest of medicines, consisting of a variety of the most capital articles—and a set of amputating and trepanning instruments.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 229, May 15, 1782.

For the New-Jersey Gazette.

Whoever will carefully peruse the latest New-York and English papers respecting the American war, with the debates of parliament on that subject, cannot avoid concluding that the proposed alteration of measures, as to its future prosecution, instead of affording us any rational prospect of peace, is intended as a mere delusion to quiet the minds of the people of England, and to lull America into a state of inactivity and indolence. The eagerness with which the tories amongst us are propagating the news of a peace, is another argument with every man of reflection, that we cannot be too cautious in beleiving reports so apparently calculated for the same insidious purpose. Depend upon it, my countrymen, that the real

plan of the British ministry is to draw us off from our connections with France; that having with this deception hushed us into security, they may be the better enabled to prosecute the war in other parts of the world with the greater rigour, and if successful, return upon us with redoubled fury.

With these impressions it is earnestly wished, that every real friend to his country will peruse all the European intelligence contained in this paper, and not agree to the least relaxation of our operations against the enemy in the ensuing campaign, well knowing that if the parliament are really in earnest in obtaining peace with us, it cannot be to our disadvantage to keep our arms in our hands until our wishes of an honourable peace are fully accomplished.

An old Politician.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

The following is said to be a genuine copy of the letter from his Excellency General Washington to Sir Harry Clinton, on the subject of the murder of Captain Huddy.

Head-Quarters, April 21, 1782.

Sir.

The inclosed representation from the inhabitants of the county of Monmouth, with testimonials to the fact, (which can be corroborated by other unquestionable evidence) will bring before your Excellency the most wanton, cruel, and unprecedented murder that ever disgraced the arms of a civilized people. I shall not, because I conceive it altogether unnecessary, trouble your Excellency with any animadversions on this transaction. Condour obliges me to be explicit;—to save the innocent, I demand the guilty.

Captain Lippencut, therefore, or the officer who commanded at the execution of Captain Huddy, must be given up; or if that officer was of inferior rank to him, so many of the perpetrators as will, according to the tariff of exchange, be an equivalent. To do this, will mark the justice of your Excellency's character. In failure of it, I shall hold myself justified, in the eyes of God and man, for the measure to which I shall resort.

I beg your Excellency to be persuaded, that it cannot be more disagreeable to you to be addressed in the language, than it is to me to offer it; but the subject requires frankness and decision.

I have to request your speedy determination, as my resolution is suspended but for your answer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

TRENTON, May 15.

On Friday last came to town from New-York, Lieutenant-Colonel Livingston, son to his Excellency Governor Livingston. This gentleman was taken, the 25th of April last, on his return from Spain, by the Quebec frigate, and carried to New-York—Immediately on his landing there, he was committed, by General Robertson's orders, to the provost, and continued in confinement until the arrival of Sir Guy Carleton, who has liberated him on parole.

On Monday the sixth inst. the house of Andrew Larison, in Amwell, caught fire by accident, and was entirely consumed, with most of the household goods.

☞ The Legislature meets here this day, pursuant to adjournment.

Head-Quarters, Trenton, May 13, 1782.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY the
GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the armies of these United States has given the most peremptory orders to the officers under his command, that no flag from the enemy shall be received at any other place or port than Dobb's-Ferry, on any business or pretext whatever; and that no flag from us to them shall (for any reason however pressing) be permitted to pass to the enemy's lines, except from the same place; and hath solicited my concurrence and assistance in the execution of this measure—I do therefore hereby notify the same to all the officers of the militia of this state, and all others whom it may concern: and all such officers are hereby directed not to receive any flag from the enemy at any other place or port than Dobb's-Ferry, on any business or pretext whatever, nor to permit any flag from us to them (for any reason however pressing) to pass to the enemy's lines, except from the same place. And for the more effectually carrying into execution the said regulation, which from the present juncture of affairs is become peculiarly necessary; every officer of the said militia who is now, or hereafter may be, on command at any post in this state, is hereby directed to put under immediate arrest any other officer who shall presume to contravene the intention of this order on our side; and to detain, as prisoners, all persons that shall come from the enemy with flags, at any other place or port than the one as aforesaid for that purpose established.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

FOUND,

SEVERAL dozen watch springs, on the banks of Sanpink. The owner, by applying to the subscriber, at Trenton landing, proving his property, and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have them again. NATHANIEL MOORE.

WANTED,

A Middle aged woman, to tend children and sew in a small family—Enquire of the printer. None need apply except they can be well recommended.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Compton, deceased, are desired to pay by the middle of June next, and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement.

ICHAOBUD COMPTON, }
JOHN COMPTON, } Executors.

Upper-Freehold, Mon. County, May 8, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG healthy negro man, about five and twenty years old, bred to farming, has had the small-pox and measles, is very honest and sober: the purchaser will have a satisfactory assurance of his character, and that he is sold for no fault. Enquire of Thomas Norris, of Windsor township, Middlesex county.

TAKEN up for horse-stealing, one Jesse Meridith; there was found with him a brown horse, thirteen hands high, above twelve years old, paces under the saddle, without brand or ear mark; also an old hunting saddle, snaffle bridle, a pair of old holsters, and a pair of brass barrelled holster pistols, marked Barker on the lock; one pair of leather saddle bags, at the end of the strap that laces them is a pewter hasp, and in them were sundry articles, &c. which are in the hands of the subscriber. Any person or persons owning any of the above-mentioned goods, may have them again, by proving their property, and paying charges. JOHN CORYELL.

Bucks county, May 7, 1782.

Wanted immediately,

A PERSON qualified for teaching an English school; such a one may meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber in Amwell. Thomas Reading.

April 17, 1782.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 230, May 22, 1782.

House of Assembly, May 21, 1782.

On Motion,

Resolved,

THAT the doors of this house be kept open, and that the inhabitants of the state be permitted to be present at the transacting the business of the house, except on such particular occasions as in the opinion of the house shall require secrecy.

Extract from the minutes.

MASKELL EWING, jun. Clk.

THE trustees of Queen's-College in New-Jersey, are requested to meet at New-Brunswick on Wednesday the twelfth day of June next, precisely at 11 o'clock in the morning on business of importance.

By order

J. R. Hardenbergh, Clk.

May 13, 1782.

FOR SALE,

THE grist mills and saw-mill of the subscriber, situate on the south branch of the Raritan, near the forks of Raritan, a never failing stream, consisting of a large mill-house, with two run of stones, merchant and country bolts, a convenient saw-mill, two dwelling-

houses, with a large merchant's store, Dutch barn, and out houses—a large orchard, mostly grafted, with 80 acres of good land adjoining the mill, 15 acres of which is excellent meadow, lying on the river, 20 acres woodland, and the rest tillable, well watered, and shad and other fish caught by the door—a very healthy place, and is a good mill seat, lying in the midst of a thick settled country, and a good stand for trade, being 16 miles from New-Brunswick, 30 miles from Trenton, and 50 miles from Philadelphia; the purchaser can enter on the premises immediately. For terms apply to Peter Dumont, on the premises.

May 2, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the directions of the council of general proprietors of West-Jersey, a petition will be presented to the honourable the Legislature at their next session, for a law to appoint commissioners from some of the neighbouring states to ascertain the line of partition between the eastern and western divisions of New-Jersey,

Joseph Reed,
Jona. D. Sergeant,
Clement Biddle,
Ebenezer Cowell,
Daniel Ellis,
} Committee.

May 4, 1782.

TO BE SOLD, at Vendue,

FOR ready money, on Saturday the 25th day of May, 1782, at the house of Hugh Smith, in Trenton, in the county of Burlington, one new milch cow, one heifer, and sundry household furniture consisting of beds and bedding, chairs, tables, and several other articles too tedious to mention, the sale to begin precisely at 11 o'clock.

N. B. The said Smith requests all persons whosoever, having any demand against him or his deceased wife Elizabeth Smith, should immediately send in their accounts; and he also requests all those who are in any respect indebted to him, may without further trouble pay off their accounts to himself, or in his absence to Mr. Jacob Benjamin, in Trenton, opposite the Printer's.

TO BE SOLD,

at Publick Vendue,

At the tavern commonly called Ringo's, in Amwell, Hunterdon county, on Friday 31st May, instant.

A Considerable number of horses, mares, and colts, most part half and 3-4ths blooded, got by noted full blooded horse; these colts are from one year to four years old, most of them in good order: There is a very likely full blooded bay mare, rising six years old, of the Juniper and Pacolet breed, now heavy with foal to the noted horse Traveller; those are the stock of a person who has been careful and curious to get good blood, and are sold as he intends to quit

farming as soon as convenient; there will be a short credit given, and the owner will attend the sale, which will begin at 12 o'clock on the said day.

May 20, 1782.

TO BE SOLD

BY WILLIAM RICHARDS,

AT Lamberton, near Trenton, a fine negro boy, about thirteen years old; the owner of said negro wants money is the reason he is sold.

May 14, 1782.

New-Jersey } BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* to
Middlesex county } me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the said county of Middlesex, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of and belonging to John Vankirk, I have seized and taken horses, cattle, hogs, sundry sorts of household goods and farming utensils, together with about 180 acres of land situate in Cranbury, all which I shall expose at auction; the goods and chattels on Monday the 3d day of June next ensuing, at twelve o'clock, and that valuable and noted house and tavern called Gordon's tavern, at Cranberry, opposite the mill, together with the aforesaid 180 acres of land &c. on Monday 24th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Vankirk's house, at Cranberry aforesaid.

JOHN PIATT, LATE SHERIFF.

May 22, 1782.

New-Jersey, } BY virtue of an order from the Honour-
Middlesex County, ss. } able the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this state, I am directed to give notice to the publick, that courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Princeton, in and for the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday the 11th day of June next: All Judges, Justices, Coroners, Constables, and other officers and ministers of justice of said county, are hereby required to be then there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state against any offender in said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance at the time and place aforesaid.

JOHN CONWAY, Sheriff.

New-Brunswick, May 17, 1782.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 231, May 29, 1782.

TRENTON, May 29.

The Honourable the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty having, by order of the King his master, announced to the United-States in Congress assembled, on the 13th inst. the birth of a Dauphin and Heir to the Crown of France; and the same having been communicated to His Excellency the Governor, and to the Legislature of this state, by order of Congress the happy

event was celebrated here on the 24th inst. with every mark of respect, joy and congratulation. At noon the American flag was displayed, and the town artillery paraded at the market-place. At three the company assembled to an elegant entertainment at the French Arms, where were present His Excellency the Governor, and the Hon. the Council, the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the General Assembly, several gentlemen of the army, and others occasionally present and the gentlemen of the town and vicinity. After dinner the following toasts were drank, and severally accompanied with a discharge of artillery:

1. Congress.
2. The King of France.
3. The Dauphin.
4. The Queen of France.
5. The King of Spain, and all Powers friendly to America.
6. General Washington and the Army.
7. Count Rochambeau and the French Army.
8. General Greene and the Southern Army.
9. Count de Grasse and the combined fleet.
10. May the Alliance between France and America subsist as long as the Delaware shall continue to flow.
11. Unanimity in Council and Vigour in the Field.
12. Peace on the Terms of the alliance, or war forever.
13. May the honour and faith of America ever be held as inviolate as her Freedom.
14. The State of New-Jersey.

At 5 the company retired. It could not but afford the highest pleasure to every friend of the liberties of his country and the rights of mankind, to observe the joy and satisfaction manifested on this occasion. The liberal principles of the alliance, the generous aids afforded to these states in consequence of it, and the great end it has been instrumental in securing, must ever interest us in the happiness of a nation whose character and conduct is the laudable reverse of that of our enemies.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

House of Assembly, May 25, 1782.

WHEREAS the British court and ministry, after having in vain attempted to reduce the United States of America by force of arms to absolute and unconditional submission, have at last been obliged to acknowledge the utter impracticability of the enterprise; but not being willing to relinquish their purpose of subjugating these free and independent states to their dominion and tyranny, are now endeavouring to effect by craft and artifice what dear bought experience has convinced them they cannot achieve by military prowess.

And whereas in prosecution of their said system of art and subtilty, they are endeavouring to persuade the different courts in Europe that the citizens of these states are neither united nor determined in the support of their national independence, to represent them as a divided people, the greatest part of whom wish to return

to their ancient connections with England, to cast an odium upon the conduct of the court of France, by representing them rather as the support of a discontended faction than the generous ally of a brave and oppressed people, and to sow the seeds of dissention between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America, by endeavouring to render them mutually jealous of each other; and whereas by the arrival of Sir Guy Carleton in New-York as a commissioner for making peace or continuing the war in North-America, the dissolution of the British ministry, the appointment of a new administration, and the draught of a bill brought into the British parliament to enable their King to conclude a peace or truce with the United States (by the description of the revolted colonies) there is great reason to beleive that in the further prosecution of their said insidious system of dividing in order to destroy us, they will soon attempt to make overtures of pacification to each of the United States, and propose terms of peace inconsistent with our alliance with His Most Christian Majesty, and in derogation of our own sovereignty and independence.

In order therefore to counteract the said artifices of the enemy, and to evince to the whole world the most spirited determination of the legislature of this state, to receive or listen to no negociation whatsoever, that may be proposed by the court or ministry of Great-Britain, or by their commissioner or commissioners, or by any other person or persons whatever under their authority, except only thro the intervention of Congress, and to manifest in the clearest manner our firm and unalterable attachment to the independence of this country, and our inviolable regard to the faith which we have pledged to each other and to our allies;

Resolved unanimously, That the legislature of this state is determined to exert the power of the state to enable Congress to support the national independence of America, and that whoever shall attempt to effect any pacification between these States and Great-Britain, expressing or implying the least subordination or dependance of these United States to or upon Great-Britain, or shall presume to make any separation, or partial convention, or agreement with the King of Great-Britain, or with any person or persons acting under the crown of Great-Britain, by what name or title soever, ought to be treated as an open and avowed enemy of the United States of America.

Resolved unanimously, That the delegates of the United States of America in Congress assembled, are vested with the exclusive authority to treat with the King of Great-Britain, or commissioners by him duly appointed, to negotiate a peace between the two countries.

Resolved unanimously, That altho' peace upon honourable terms is an object truly desirable, yet that war with all the calamities usually attending it, is incomparably preferable to national dishonour and vassalage, and that no event, however disasterous, ought to induce us to violate in the least degree our connection with our great and generous ally, and that no peace or truce can be made by these States with Great Britain, consistent with good faith, gratitude or

safety but in connection with, and by the consent of our great and good ally first had and obtained.

Resolved unanimously, That the legislature will maintain, support and defend the sovereignty and independence of this state with their lives and fortunes, and will exert the power thereof to enable Congress to prosecute the war until Great-Britain shall renounce all claim of sovereignty over the United States, or any part thereof, and until their independence shall be formally or tacitly assured by a treaty with Great-Britain, France and the United States, which alone can terminate the war.

By order of the House,

JOHN MEHELM, Speaker.

Concurred in by Council unanimously, May 27, 1782.

WIL. LIVINGSTON, President.

[Horse St. Patrick—Hopewell—John P. Hunt.]

To BE SOLD at Publick Vendue,
On Thursday the 6th of June next,

A Lot of about four acres of land, pleasantly situated in Bordentown; whereon is erected a genteel and convenient brick house, two stories high, with two rooms and a large entry on the lower floor, three on the upper, with a garret, a large kitchen, and a good well of water near the door; there is also on the premises, an orchard of excellent fruit of various kinds. At the same time will be sold, a valuable Lot of marsh near said town, containing 5 or 6 acres, well situated on Crosswick's creek.

The Vendue will begin at two o'clock, when the conditions will be made known, and attendance given, by Amariah Farnsworth.

Bordentown, May 25, 1782.

WHEREAS the subscriber, of Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, state of New-Jersey, has removed to Philadelphia, in race-street, near the corner of third-street, and has opened a house of publick entertainment, and intends to keep a house to entertain travellers and others in the best manner, and give the greatest satisfaction possible; and he hopes his former customers will oblige him as usual.

PETER COVENHOVEN.

Wanted immediately,

IN a small family, a servant girl who can do all kind of housework.—One who can be recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printer.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber at the drawbridge, in Burlington county, on the 11th inst. a bay stallion colt, rising three years old, a small star, very thin in flesh: The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM NUTT.

May 23, 1782.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber Friday night last, a mare of an iron grey colour, about fifteen hands high, six years old, paces and trots, but mostly the former, has a large bushy tail, and shod before: Whoever will bring her to the subscriber, or to Captain Sherer at Spotswood, shall receive Four Spanish Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, by JOHN RATTOON.

South Amboy, May 21, 1782.

State of New-Jersey to wit.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that a court of admiralty will be held at the court-house in Burlington, on Tuesday the 25th of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Hope Willets, who as well, &c. against a certain sloop called the William and John, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately taken by the enemy in the Chesapeake, and retaken off the coast of New-Jersey, on her passage to New-York, by the armed boat Luck and Fortune, commanded by the said Hope Willets; to the end that the owner or owners of the said sloop, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said sloop, with her said tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the captors, and a decree thereon pass pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Burlington, May 22, 1782.

Raritan Landing, May 23, 1782.

To whom it may concern.

State of New-Jersey. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held on Thursday, the 20th of June, at the dwelling-house of Captain James Green, in Monmouth, then and there to try the truth of the facts in the alledged bill of Captain Adam Hyler, against the schooner Speedwell, burthen about twenty-two tons, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, late the property of Messrs. Moore, and Stratton, commanded by Capt. ——Moore, and captured by the British schooner Sukey, Captain John Dimsey, master, near Chesapeake-Bay, and re-captured by said Captain Adam Hyler, and now lies at Toms River; to the true intent that the former proprietors, or any other person or persons claiming the same, may shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, shall not be condemned to the captors, according to the prayer of the said bill.

R. HUDE, } Agents.
J. BRAY, }

WILL BE SOLD,

ON Saturday the first of June next, at the house of John Cape, at the arms of France, in Trenton, nine likely negro men, lately captured by Captain Adam Hyler, and legally condemned in a court of admiralty.—The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock.

JAMES M'COMB,
Marshal.

WILL BE SOLD.

The fourth day of June next, at Chestnut-Neck, Little Egg-Harbour, State of New-Jersey,

THE brigantine or vessel called the Betsey, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; consisting of tobacco, salt, coffe, mustard, china and queen's ware, with sundry other articles, lately captured by Capt. Thomas Quigley in the boat Lively. Sale to begin precisely at ten o'clock.

By order of the Admiralty,
JAMES M'COMB, Marshal.

Princeton, May 28, 1782.

TO BE SOLD at Publick Vendue,

At the German Parsonage, in the township of Amwell, in the vicinity of Flemington, on Tuesday the 4th of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning, A Pair of elegant horses, the noted breeding-mare Flora, with a colt at her side, a yearling filley, remarkably stout and handsome, the best of milch cows, wheat, oats, and flax in the ground, a pleasure sleigh, waggon, gears, hogsheads and barrels, wooden, earthen, and iron vessels; also, a variety of valuable furniture. A generous credit will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by the subscriber.

JOHN NEVELING.

May 27, 1781.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 232, June 5, 1782.

TRENTON, June 5.

We hear from Monmouth, that on the morning of the 1st inst. one Davenport, a refugee landed with about 40 whites and 40 blacks, at Forked-River, and burnt Samuel Brown's salt-works, and plundered him; they then proceeded Southward towards Barnegat, for the purpose of burning the salt-works along shore between those places. Thus are they conciliating the affections of the Americans!

The intelligence of the sea engagement in the West-Indies between Count de Grasse and Admiral Rodney, on the 12th ult. being so various and contradictory, we decline communicating anything further

on the subject until we shall be enabled to hand to our readers the publick letter from one or other of those Admirals. We are, however, fearful that the event has proved unfavourable to His Most Christian Majesty's arms in that quarter.

The evening of the 25th inst. Capt. Hyler, with his armed boats, being in Shrewsbury-River, a party of British troops, consisting of 25 men, under the command of Captain Schaak, of the 57th regiment, were detached to intercept him in passing through the gut: As soon as Captain Hyler discovered them, he landed 13 of his men with orders to charge, in doing which 4 of the enemy were killed and wounded, and the Captain and 8 others were made prisoners; and, by the firing of the gun-boat, it is supposed, several others were killed, as a number were seen to fall. Captain Hyler, previous to this rencounter, accidently met with a hurt, otherwise, it is probable he would not have let a man escape.

ERRATUM: In the first resolution of the Legislature of this state, published in our last, for the word '*separation*,' read *separate*.

Extract from the rules established by the Superintendant of Finance, February 12, 1782, for carrying into effect the act of Congress of November 2, 1781.

"THE receivers of continental taxes in the several states shall, at the end of every month, make out on exact account of the monies received by them respectively during such month, specifying therein the names of the persons from whom the same shall have been received, the dates and sums; which account they shall respectively cause to be published in one of the newspapers of the state: to the end that every citizen may know how much of the monies collected from him in taxes is transmitted to the treasury of the United States, for support of the war: and also that it may be known what monies have been at the order of the Superintendant of Finance: it being proper and necessary that in a free country, the people should be as fully informed of the administration of their affairs as the nature of things will admit."

Pursuant to the foregoing, the subscriber makes known, that he has received of the quota of this state, for the current year, from the state-treasurer, as follows:

					Dollars.
1782 From May	4 to	11	— —	—	5,500
	11	18	—	—	600
	18	25	— —	—	1050
	25	1	—	June	2850
				Total,	10,000

W. C. Houston, receiver of continental taxes in the state of New-Jersey.

(To be continued monthly.)

To whom it may concern.

State of New-Jersey, to wit.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the house of James Esdall, in Burlington, on Wednesday the 26th day of June next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Hope Willets, commander of the armed boat Black Joke; and Joseph Edwards, commander of the armed boat Luck and Fortune, who as well, &c. against a certain sloop or vessel called the Nancy, which lately sailed from Maurice River in said state, laden with lumber and tar, was captured at sea by the Fair American, a British cruizer, commanded by William Nelson; and afterwards recaptured by the said Captains, Willets and Edwards, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, and two Negro slaves, named Obadiah Gale, and Edward Carter; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, cargo and said Negro slaves, should not be condemmed to the captors thereof, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Burlington, May 29, 1782.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber near Princeton, on Friday the seventeenth instant, a black roan mare, about 14 hands and a half high, a star in her forehead, two hind feet white, is shod before: The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES FREEMAN.

WILL BE SOLD,

ON Saturday the 8th day of June next, at the house of James Willets, on Cape-May, the sloop Nancy, with her apparel and furniture, and her cargo, consisting of 80 barrels of tar, a quantity of shingles, and thirty-five thousand feet of excellent pine and cedar boards and scantling, lately captured by the Captains Willets and Edwards, and sold by order of the judge of admiralty. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day.

JAMES M'COMB, Marshal.

Cape-May, May 31, 1782.

THIS is to give notice, that the partnership of Moses Yamans and William and Christian Butts is dissolved: All persons having accounts to settle with said company, are requested to call upon said Butts, at Mount-Pleasant forge, in Bucks county Pennsylvania; or on the subscriber, at Brooklyn forge, Morris county, New-Jersey.

MOSES YAMANS.

June 4, 1782.

New-Jersey, to wit.

To whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the courthouse in Burlington, on Tuesday the 25th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Thomas Quigley, commander of the armed boat Lively, who as well &c. against the brigantine or vessel called the Betsey, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, Henry Bogart, master, captured near to Sandy-Hook, destined on a voyage from New-York to Halifax, and brought into Little Egg-Harbour in this state: To the intent that the owner or owners, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned and forfeited to the use of the captors and others concerned, pursuant to the prayer of the libellants.

By order of the judge.

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Burlington, May 29, 1782.

JOHN DIXON

Has for sale, at the house lately occupied by David Pinkerton, in Trenton:

PERSIAN Mode, Sarsenet, White and black gauze, Lawn, Muslin, Cambrick, Silk and linen handkerchiefs, Silk and cotton hose, Wide and narron ribbands, Chintzes, Calicoes, Marseilles quilting, Womens' mits, Fans, Humhums, Bullian bands, Laces, Moreen, Shaloon, Ratinet, Corduroy, Cotton denim, Jeans, Fustian, Jacket patterns, Crating, Gilt and mohair buttons, Striped Holland, Check, Millinet, Sewing silk and thread, Twist, Brittanias, Black wire pins. Flannel, Knives and forks, Jack and pen-knives, Shoe-buckles; Knee do. Files, Chest and padlocks, Thimbles and needles, Writing-paper, Testaments, Spelling-books, Primers, Ivory and horn combs, Scissors, Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Indigo, Brimstone, Allom, Salt, Powder, Shot, An assortment of brushes, Whale-bone, Queen's ware cups and saucers. An assortment of earthen ware, Bar-iron, Nails, Bees wax, Wool cards, Log and red-wood, Lead pencils.

THE subscriber requests all persons that have any just demand against him to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, that they may be settled and paid by himself; (as there have been some unjust demands made of Jacob Benjamin who I intrusted to collect some vendue accounts) and as I propose going to sea in about one month from this date, hope those that have any thing due will call at my lodgings in Market Street, Elbow Lane, at the sign of the white horse, Philadelphia, and all those who are indebted are requested to make payment either to myself or to the said Jacob Benjamin, in Trenton. HUGH SMITH.

May 29, 1782.

Raritan Landing, June 1, 1782.

To whom it may concern.

State of New-Jersey } NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held on Thursday the 27th of this instant, at the dwellinghouse of Ishmael Shippey, at Raritan landing; then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Captain Adam Hyler, against a Negro man named John Jeffrey, taken the 24th ult. from on board a schooner near the fishing-banks, name and Captain unknown, together with the sails and rigging of several vessels taken at the same time; near same place also, a whale-boat, and two trading boats, with 15 stand arms, and some dry goods, taken in Shrewsbury river and off the Hook; the whale-boat commanded by captain J. Schaak: To the true intent that the former proprietors, or any other person or persons concerned therein, may shew cause, if any they have, why the said negro man, together with the other articles, should not be condemned to the captors, according to the prayer of the said bill.

R. HUDE, J. BRAY } Agents.

EXCELLENT
WEST-INDIA RUM,
to be sold at the Printing-Office.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 233, June 12, 1782.

To SIR GUY CARLETON.

IT is the nature of compassion to associate with misfortune; and I address this to you in behalf even of an enemy, a Captain in the British service now on his way to the head-quarters of the American army, and unfortunately doomed to death for a crime not his own.

A sentence so extraordinary, an execution so repugnant to every human sensation, ought never to be told without the circumstances which produced it: and as the destined victim is yet in existence, and in your hands rest his life or death, I shall briefly state the case and the meloncholy consequence.

Captain Huddy, of the Jersey militia was attacked in a small fort on Tom's river, by a party of refugees in the British pay and service, was made prisoner together with his company, carried to New-York and lodged in the provost of that city; about three weeks after which, he was taken out of the provost down to the water-side, put into a boat and brought again upon the Jersey shore, and there, contrary to the practice of all nations but savages, was hung upon a tree, and left hanging until found by our people who took him down and buried him.

The inhabitants of that part of the country where the murder was committed, sent a deputation to General Washington with a full and certified state of the facts. Struck, as every human breast must be, with such brutish outrage, and determined both to punish and prevent it for the future, the General represented the case to General

Clinton, who then commanded and demanded that the refugee officer who ordered and attended the execution, and whos name is Lippincut, should be delivered up as a murderer; and in case of refusal, that the person of some British officer should suffer in his stead. The demand, though not refused, has not been complied with; and the melancholy lot, (not by selection, but by lots) has fallen upon Captain Asgil, one of the guards, who, as I have already mentioned, is on his way from Lancaster to camp, a martyr to the general wickedness of the cause he engaged in, and the ingratitude of those he has served.

The first reflection which arises on this black business is, what sort of men must Englishmen be, and what sort of order and discipline do they preserve in their army, when, in the immediate place of their head-quarters, and under the eye and nose of their commander in chief, a prisoner can be taken at pleasure from his confinement, and his death made a matter of sport.

The history of the most savage Indians does not produce instances exactly of this kind. They, at least, have a formality in their punishments. With them it is the horridness of revenge, but with your army it is the still greater crime, the horridness of diversion.

The British Generals who have succeeded each other, from the time of General Gage to yourself, have all affected to speak in language they have no right to. In their proclamations, their addresses, their letters to General Washington, and their supplications to Congress (for they deserve no other name) they talk of British honour, British generosity, British clemency, as if those things were matters of fact; whereas we, whose eyes are open, who speak the same language with yourselves, many of whom were born on the same spot with you, and who can no more be mistaken in your words than in your actions, can declare to all the world, that as far as our knowledge goes there is not a more detestable character, nor a meaner or more barbarous enemy than the present British one. With us you have forfeited all pretension to reputation, and it is only by holding you like a wild beast, afraid of our keepers, that you can be made manageable.—But to return to the point in question.

Though I can think no man innocent who has lent his hand to destroy the country which he did not plant, and to ruin those he could not enslave; yet abstracted from all ideas of right or wrong on the original question, Captain Asgil, in the present case, is not the guilty man. The villain and the victim are here separated characters. You hold the one and we hold the other. You disown or effect to disown and reprobate the conduct of Lippincut, yet you give him sanctuary; and by so doing you as effectually become the executioner of Asgil, as if you put the rope round his neck and dismissed him from the world.

Whatever your feelings on this extraordinary case may be are best known to yourself. Within the grave of your own mind lies buried the fate of Asgil. He becomes the corpse of your will, or the survivor of your justice. Deliver up the one and you save the other; withhold the one and the other dies by your choice.

On our part the case is exceeding plain; *an officer has been taken from his confinement and murdered, and the murderer is within your lines.* Your army have been guilty of a thousand instances of equal cruelty, but they have been rendered equivocal, and sheltered from personal detection. Here the crime is fixt; and is one of those ordinary cases which can neither be denied nor paliated, and to which the custom of war does not apply; for it never could be supposed that such a brutal outrage would ever be committed. It is an original in the history of civilized barbarians, and is truly British.

On your part, you are accountable to us for the personal safety of the prisoners within your walls. Here can be no mistake; they can neither be spies nor suspected as such; your security is not endangered, nor your operations subjected to miscarriage, by men immured within a dungeon. They differ in every circumstance from men in the field, and leave no pretence for severity or punishment. But if to the dismal condition of captivity with you, must be added the constant apprehensions of death; if to be imprisoned is so nearly to be entombed; and, if after all the murderers are to be protected, and thereby the crime encouraged, wherein do you differ from Indians either in conduct or character.

We can have no idea of your honour, or your justice in any future transaction, of what nature it may be, while you shelter within your lines an outrageous murderer, and sacrifice in his stead an officer of your own. If you have no regard to us, at least spare the blood which it is your duty to save. Whether the punishment will be greater on he, who, in this case, innocently dies; or on he whom sad necessity forces to retaliate, is, in the nicety of sensation, an undecided question? It rests with you to prevent the sufferings of both. You have nothing to do but to give up the murderer, and the matter ends.

But to protect him, be he who he may, is to patronize his crime, and to trifle it off by frivolous and unmeaning enquiries, is to promote it. There is no declaration you can make, no promise you can give, that will obtain credit. It is the man and not the apology that is demanded.

You see yourself pressed on all sides to spare the life of your own officer, for die he will if you withhold justice. The murder of Captain Huddy is an offence not to be borne with, and there is no security we can have that such actions or similar ones shall not be repeated, but by making the punishment fall upon yourselves. To destroy the last security of captivity, and to take the unarmed, the unresisting prisoner to private and sportive execution, is carrying barbarity too high for silence. The evil must be put an end to; and the choice of persons rests with you. But if your attachment to the guilty is stronger than to the innocent, you invent a crime that must destroy your character; and if the cause of your King needs to be so supported, forever cease, Sir, to torture our remembrance with the wretched phrases of British honour, British generosity, British clemency.

From the melancholy circumstance, learn, Sir, a lesson of morality. The refugees are men whom your predecessors have instructed in wickedness the better to fit them to their master's purpose. To make them useful they have made them vile, and the consequence of their tutored villany is now descending on the heads of their encouragers. They have been trained like hounds to the scent of blood, and cherished in every species of dissolute barbarity. Their ideas of right and wrong are worn away in the constant habitude of repeated infamy, till like men practiced in executions, they feel not the value of another's life.

The task before you, though painful, is not difficult; give up the murderer, and save your officer, as the first outset of a necessary reformation.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1782.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

Captain Quigley, in a small boat, with three men, left Elizabeth-town on Wednesday evening, the 22d ult. and, after landing on Staten-Island, and carrying their boat across it (near four miles) about two o'clock the next morning, in sight of a twenty gun ship, and a fort on the island, boarded and took a brig laying at anchor, bound to Halifax, laden with salt, pepper, tobacco, china, queen's ware, &c. After securing three people (all on board) and cutting her cable, they brought her off and conducted her into Egg-harbour, where she will be sold, together with her cargo, this day. The prize is said to be worth near four thousand pounds.

Captain Hand, in the armed boat Enterprize, of Cape-May, in company with another boat, commanded by Captain Willets, on the 5th ult. chased ashore, near Egg-harbour, the refugee boat Old Ranger, mounting 7 swivels and 1 three pounder, and commanded by one Tryan, with twenty-five men, bound to the capes of Delaware, and up the same as far as Christiana, with orders to take prisoners who they pleased. They afterwards fell in with and took a schooner loaded with corn, commanded by one Miller, on a trading voyage from Virginia to New-York; and on the 18th of May they fell in with and took a schooner laden with lumber, commanded by one Shaw, supposed also from New-York.

THE council of proprietors of the eastern division of New-Jersey met at Princeton, on the 6th inst. having thought it expedient and proper that the Surveyor-General's office for the said eastern division should be opened in its full extent, for the purpose of returning and recording of surveys of land in any part of the unappropriated estate of the said proprietors. And as it is at present impracticable to hold the said office at the city of Perth-Amboy, the place it was formerly held at, I have ordered and directed that a publick office be opened and held at Trenton, as a safe and convenient place for the purpose: and I have appointed John Stevens, jun. Esquire, Deputy

Surveyor-General of the said eastern division, in order to receive, return and record all surveys of land in the unappropriated part of the said eastern division, to record all deeds and other instruments, and safely to keep all proprietory estate, or any part thereof: of which all concerned will take notice.

The Deputy Surveyors in the several countries are to bring in their deputation, in order to be entered in the said office; till which is done, their surveys will not be admitted.

STIRLING.

Trenton, June 10, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

NEAR Pluckemin, in the county of Somerset, state of New-Jersey, a lot and frame house, with three rooms, two fire-places, a good cellar, a garden and stable; the lot contains about two acres, with a good bearing orchard, very suitable for a tradesman: A short credit will be given to the purchaser. For terms of sale apply to John Pool at Trenton, or the subscriber on the premises.

AARON CRAIG.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in upper Freehold, Monmouth county, state of New-Jersey, about the middle of May last, a roan mare, branded on the shoulder with the letters I. H. about twelve years old, has had a fistula on her shoulder: The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM EMLAY, junior.

June 3, 1782.

WILL BE SOLD

ON Thursday the 20th instant, at the dwelling house of Captain James Green, at Monmouth courthouse, the schooner Speedwell, being a new vessel, about twenty-two tons burthen; together with her tackle and apparel, lately captured by Captain Adam Hyler, and now lying at Tom's River. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ROBERT HUDE, }
JOHN BRAY } Agents.

New-Brunswick, June 10, 1782.

THE subscriber is under the necessity of requesting all those who are indebted to him, to be as expeditious in discharging their accounts as possible.

ABRAHAM SKIRM.

Nottingham, 21st 5th month, 1782.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 234, June 19, 1782.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to extend the power of Justices of the peace in the several counties in this state to try causes to the amount of Twelve Pounds; and to prevent actions under Fifty Pounds being brought in the Supreme Court, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

[For this Act, passed June 5, 1782, see Statutes.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

Extract of a letter from His Excellency General Washington, to Congress, dated Head-Quarters, May 10, 1782.

JUST as I am closing these despatches, a letter from Sir Guy Carleton is handed me, covering sundry printed papers, a copy of which, with the papers, I have now the honour to enclose to your Excellency, together with a copy of my answer to him, and I flatter myself my conduct herein will be agreeable to the wishes of Congress.

Head-Quarters, New York, 7th May, 1782.

Sir,

Having been appointed by his Majesty to the command of the forces on the Atlantic Ocean, and joined with Admiral Digby in the Commission of Peace, I find it proper in this manner to apprize your Excellency of my arrival at New-York.

The occasion, Sir, seems to render this communication proper, but the circumstances of the present time render it also indispensible, as I find it just to transmit herewith to your Excellency certain papers, from the perusal of which your Excellency will perceive what dispositions prevail in the government and people of England towards those of America, and what further effects are likely to follow; if the like pacifick disposition should prevail in this country, both my inclination and duty will lead me to meet it with the most zealous concurrence. In all events, Sir, it is with me to declare, that, if war must prevail, I shall endeavour to render its miseries as light to the people of this continent as the circumstances of such a condition will possibly permit.

I am much concerned to find that private and unauthorized persons have on both sides given way to those passions which ought to have received the strongest and most effectual controul, and which have begot acts of retaliation, which without proper preventions, may have an extent equally calamitous and dishonourable to both parties, though as it should seem more extensively pernicious to the natives and settlers of this country.

How much soever, Sir, we may differ in other respects, upon this one point we must perfectly concur, being alike interested to preserve the name of Englishmen from reproach, and individuals from experiencing such unnecessary evils, as can have no effect upon a general decision; every proper measure which may tend to prevent these criminal excesses in individuals, I shall ever be ready to embrace; and as an advance on my part, I have, as the first act of my command, enlarged Mr. Livingston, and have written to his father upon the subject of such excesses as have passed in New-Jersey, desiring his concurrence in such measures as, even under the conditions of war, the common interests of humanity require.

I am further to acquaint you, Sir, that it was my intention this day to have sent a similar letter of compliment to Congress, but am informed it is previously necessary to obtain a passport from your Excellency,

which I therefore hope to receive if you have no objection, for the passage of Mr. Morgan to Philadelphia, for the above purpose.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect
Your Excellency's most obedient humble serv.
(Signed) GUY CARLETON.
His Excellency General Washington.

Head-Quarters, 10th May, 1782.

Sir,

I had the honour last evening to receive your Excellency's letter of the 7th, with the several papers enclosed.

Ever since the commencement of this unnatural war, my conduct has borne invariable testimony against those inhuman excesses which in too many instances have marked its various progress.

With respect to a late transaction, to which I presume your Excellency alludes, I have already expressed my fixed resolution—a resolution formed on the most mature deliberation, and from which I shall not recede.

I have to inform your Excellency, that your request of a passport for Mr. Morgan to go to Philadelphia will be conveyed to Congress by the earliest oppertunity, and you may rest assured that I will embrace the first moment to communicate to you their determination thereon.

Many inconveniences and disorders have arisen from an improper admission of flags at various posts of the two armies, which have given rise to complaints on both sides—to prevent abuses in future, and for the convenience of communication, I have concluded to receive all flags from within your lines at the post of Dobb's Ferry, and no where else, so long as the Head-Quarters of the two armies remain as at present.

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's &c.
(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.
His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton.

TRENTON, June 19.

House of Assembly, June 3, 1782.

To the Honourable the Chevalier la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty,

The ADDRESS of the Legislature of the State of NEW-JERSEY, SIR,

THE high esteem and veneration which the people of this state entertain for His Most Christian Majesty, will not suffer them to be silent on so auspicious an occasion as the birth of a Dauphin and Heir to the crown of France. Impressed with the liveliest sentiments of attachment and gratitude to that illustrious Prince from whom we have received such disinterested friendship and powerful succor; be assured, Sir, that we are peculiarly happy in the oppertunity which Providence has afforded us of felicitating him on an event so flattering to his wishes, and interesting to these states.

Be pleased to present him with our warmest congratulations, and assure him of the sincerity with which we rejoice at every event that not only adds to his glory and happiness, but which will be the means of cementing and strengthening the union so cordially established between the two nations.

Extract from the Minutes.
M. EWING, jun. Clerk.

The following is the CHEVALIER'S ANSWER.

TRANSLATION.

To the Honourable the Members of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey.

Gentlemen,

I SHALL embrace the earliest oppertunity of transmitting to his Majesty the testimonies of the part you have taken in the birth of the Dauphin; and I can assure you beforehand, that he will be very sensible of this mark of your affection and respect. The alliance which unites our two nations has become so intimate, that the fortunate events which happen to either afford an equal joy to both; and Providence, by granting a Dauphin to the wishes of the nation provides you a friend and an ally. As the King is at present your support, so will he in his turn be that of your posterity. I esteem myself happy, Gentlemen, in being charged with conveying to the throne of his Majesty the assurances of your respected sentiments on this occasion. They will be the more acceptable, as he already knows how much the state of New-Jersey has merited of the common cause, and is well informed of the zealous and patriotick proofs exhibited by her citizens on numerous occasions.

I am, with the most profound rispect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
and most humble servant,

THE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE.

We have the pleasure to inform the publick, that the sum of £48,750 in bills of credit, issued on the faith of this state, has been cancelled and destroyed agreeably to law.

We are credibly informed, that fourteen sail of trading vessels have lately arrived at Baltimore from Havanna, laden with sugar, and a large number of Spanish dollars.

Sunday last a brig arrived at Philadelphia from St. Kitts, now a French island, with 150 hogsheads of rum, and a quantity of dry goods.

We hear that the South-Carolina frigate arrived yesterday at Philadelphia.

HIS Excellency the Governor, and the Hon. Privy Council of this State, have appointed William Churchill Houston, John Neilson, and James Ewing, Esquires, all of Trenton, Commissioners for the purpose of liquidating and settling the deficiencies of the pay of the troops of this State, occasioned by the depreciation of the Continental

Currency, in the room and stead of the Revd. James Caldwell, Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen, and the Hon. John Mehelm, Esquire.

BOWES REED, Sec'ry.

Trenton, June 18, 1872.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, ESQUIRE,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been duly represented to me in council, that between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening of the 12th day of June instant, the dwelling-house of Abraham Hendricks, collector of the township of Upper-Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, was robbed by a number of persons unknown, armed and associated in a party, two of whom entered the said house with muskets, and besides putting the family in fear, robbed the said house of money and effects to a considerable amount.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of the honourable the Privy Council, by virtue and in pursuance of a certain Act of the Legislature of this State in such case lately made and provided, to issue this proclamation, hereby promising a reward of Fifty Pounds, lawful money, to any person who shall apprehend and secure any of the persons concerned in committing the said robbery, so as that offender, who shall be apprehended, be legally convicted thereof.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
Bowes Reed, Secretary.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

William Livingston, Esquire,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Baker Hendricks, of the county of Essex, in this state, did, on or about the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, receive a commission granted by the United States in Congress assembled (and delivered to him by the executive of this state) licensing and authorizing him the said Baker Hendricks to fit out and set forth in warlike manner two armed whale-boats, respectively called the Flying

Squirrel and Charming Betsey, as private vessels of war, to cruize against the enemy:

AND whereas the United States in Congress assembled did, on the twenty-first day of May last, resolve "that the executives of the "several states should be, and were, by the said resolution, authorized, "on information of illegal intercourse which had taken or should "take place between the Captains of any private armed vessels be-"longing to these states, and the enemy or of any other mal-conduct, "to suspend the commission of such Captains until the executive "shall have examined into the offence; and if upon enquiry it shall "appear that the information is well founded, they are requested to "report their proceedings to the United States in Congress assembled, "in which case the commission shall stand suspended until Congress "shall have taken order thereon," as by the said resolution, reference bring thereunto had, may appear:

AND whereas I have received information that an illegal intercourse has taken place between the said Baker Hendricks and the enemy under colour of the said commission, and of other his mal-conduct in quality of Captain and Commander of the said whale-boats, and of other boats of which he has assumed the command under colour of the said commission: I do therefore, by virtue of the said recited resolution, hereby suspend the said commission; and the said Baker Hendricks is hereby strictly inhibited from acting in virtue or under pretext of the same, as he will answer the contrary at his peril. And all officers and troops on the frontiers of this state, and others whom it may concern, are hereby directed and required to consider the said commission as suspended, and henceforth unauthoritative, until the Congress shall take farther and other order in the premises, and to govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

To whom it may concern.

I the subscriber, administrator to the estate of Elias Bland, late of Woodbridge, deceased, has minutely enquired into the state of the deceased's affairs, and do find a large right of proprietorship and other estates not yet digested, nor cannot be very soon in the present state of affairs, it appears likely enough to pay his debts. This is not intended nor cannot affect any execution now or prosecution, but to wait that affairs may be fully digested, and that must be done before any title of consequence can be given lawfully. I also have an account from England that the friends of the deceased intend to make up any defect, provided the best is made of the estate in America.

WILLIAM CALVERT.

Mount-Holly, 1st of 6th month, 1782.

THE subscriber has put his dockets, cost-books and papers, which contain his unfinished business in the practice of the law, in New-Jersey, into the hands of William C. Houston, Esq. in Trenton, to whom those who are concerned will please to apply; and all who became indebted to him in the course of his said practice, and yet remain so, are requested to call on Mr. Houston without delay, in order to discharge their respective accounts and balances.

JONATHAN D. SERGEANT.

Philad. June 15, 1782.

THREE-PENCE per lb. for clean fine Linen RAGS, and a proportionable price for all kinds of coarse ones, is given at the paper-works in Trenton—where great allowance is made to those that deliver a quantity of RAGS in exchange for paper.

Excellent West-India and country
RUM and WHISKEY,

to be sold cheap, for cash, by the hogshead, barrel or gallon, at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

WANTED.

TO purchase immediately, a quantity of dry black and white oak barrel staves and heading, for which a good price will be paid by

JOHN JAMES.

N. B. The said James has for sale, where he now lives, next door to Mr. Jonathan Richmond's, the following articles, viz.:

BEST West-India rum, French do., Rye Whiskey, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Indigo, Pepper, Snuff, Tobacco, Watch crystals, Cedar ware, Hair seives, Shoemaker's tacks, Knives and forks, Grass scythes, Earthen ware, Hair combs of different sorts, Broad-cloth, Wool cards, Shoe and knee-buckles, Pins and needles, Sewing thread, Worsted binding of different colours, Sweeping brushes, Shoemaker's pincers and awl blades.

With sundry other articles too tedious to mention, all which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for dry heading and staves.

Trenton, June 11, 1782.

FRANCIS WITT,

AT the sign of the Blazing Star, in Trenton, begs leave to acquaint the publick in general, that he keeps an inn for the entertainment of man and horse; and as he has laid in hay and liquors of the first quality, hopes to give satisfaction to those that will please to favour him with their custom.

June 18, 1782.

A MORAL and single man, qualified to teach an English school, will find good encouragement in an healthful and agreeable neighbourhood, by applying to the Revd. John Warford, of Amwell, in Hunterdon county.

June 12, 1782.

State of New-Jersey, } AT the Inferior Court of Common pleas for
Monmouth County } said county, held on the 25th day of April last, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices found against Andrew Bowne, Obadiah Bowne, William Rose, Stephen Hedges, Cornelius Mac Clease, jun., David Stout, John Ludborrow, of Middletown, Obadiah Williams, Joseph Williams, William Curtis, Joseph Allen, of Shrewsbury, Gilbert Van Marter, of Freehold, in said county, of which proclamation was made in said court, that if they, or any person on their behalf, or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded; but no traverses were offered, therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they, nor any on their behalf, nor any interested therein, shall appear and traverse the said inquisitions at the next Court of Common Pleas to be held for the said county the fourth Tuesday in July next, then the said inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered in favour of the state.

JOHN STILLWELL, Agent.

Monmouth, June 6, 1782.

The Publick are hereby notified,

THAT the old noted ferry, known by the name of Coryall's ferry, which has for some time past been badly tended for want of boats, &c. the persons that lived at said ferry being removed, and the subscribers come to it, hath got the boats in the best order, which are so on both sides, and are able to ferry over with convenience at one trip four four-horse teams; and the roads from Philadelphia to the North-River, by the way of Morristown, &c. are as near or nearer by this ferry, and much better.

We being determined to give the best attendance both early and late, hope the publick will please to favour us with their custom, where they may depend upon meeting with good entertainment, and the best of usage, by the publick's humble servants.

JOHN LAMBERT, Jersey side.
ROBERT LANING, P. side.

Coryell's Ferry, June 11, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Laferty, of the township of Wallpack, county of Sussex, and state of New-Jersey, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in properly proved for payment, to the subscriber, between this and the 15th of September.

MOSES VANCAMPEN, Adm.

Wallpack, June 4, 1782.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 235, June 26, 1782.

For the New-Jersey GAZETTE,

LOOK ABOUT YE!

WHAT is become of our money? A few months ago we had plenty to pay our taxes, and to answer necessary purposes. I beleive there was as much among us as ever there was, and it was fast diffusing itself. There was enough. It is gone; and I will tell you where: It is gone to New-York to buy goods; and goods of those kinds which are not only useless, but ruinous to any people, and particularly to a plain frugal people. It is computed that not less than forty or fifty thousand pounds have gone in a few weeks.—The infamous trade grows fast, for sham seizures and condemnations now spread the cover of law over it. You fair traders must either shut up your shops, or turn rogues too. These moon-light pedlars can undersell you. Sir Guy Carleton is come over with the plan. Powder and ball, muskets and bayonets, cannot conquer us, but we are to be subdued with British gew-gaws. Rather than fail they will come at first cost. The Delaware is watched; our coasts are watched; that we may not be able to get goods elsewhere, or to have any market for our produce. Our money is to be drawn away, and then we can do nothing; all must stop. This is the scheme laid for our overthrow. Can those who have any concern in bringing along these New-York goods be whigs? They are the worst of tories, mean, underhanded, skulking wretches. They could not hurt us half so much if they were to take their arms, and join the British troops. We can deal with an open enemy; but now, like worms, they are eating through the bottom of the vessel, and down we go, without seeing our destruction. Rouse brother Jerseymen! Let us teach these puny schemers that if they do find means to evade the laws, we have however the same elements in our power as in the days of the stamp-act, as in the days of the tea-act. Their goods are not proof against fire or water. We are able to help ourselves in a short-hand way when it becomes necessary. The state is not to be ruined, our dependence is not to be defeated by a tribe of dodgers, and their paltry goods. In a word my countrymen, awake to your danger. There is no half-way. Break up this trade, root and branch, or it will break you up.

A PLAIN FARMER.

LOOK ABOUT YE!

TRENTON, June 26.

Monday last the Hon. the Legislature of this State adjourned to Wednesday the 18th of September next, then to meet at Trenton. During the sitting the following acts were passed:

1. An act to enable the owners and possessors of the tide marsh and swamp, lying upon Manamusking creek, in the county of Cum-

berland, to erect a dam and water-works across the said creek, sufficient to keep the tide from over-flowing the same.

2. An act to promote and support the national bank.

3. An act to alter two of the terms of the inferior court of Common Pleas and court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace for the county of Hunterdon.

4. An act to extend the power of Justices of the Peace in the several counties, to try causes to the amount of Twelve Pounds; and to prevent actions under Fifty Pounds being brought in the Supreme Court &c.

5. An act to encourage the apprehending all prisoners of war who have escaped or may hereafter escape from the place of their confinement.

6. A supplemental act to the act, intitled 'An act for making compensation to the troops of this State, in the service of the United States, for the depreciation of their pay.'

7. An act to authorize the United States in Congress assembled in the final settlement of the proportion to be borne by this State of certain publick expences, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

8. An act to naturalize Charles Sertorious, &c.

9. An act to empower the Justices and Freeholders of the counties of Bergen and Essex, to erect a bridge over the river Passaic, near the church, at Aquackanunck.

10. An act for the releif of certain persons who have purchased property for the use of the publick.

11. An act to raise the sum of Ninety-Thousand Pounds in the State of New-Jersey.

12. An act to revive part of an act, intitled "An act to impower the inhabitants of the townships of Bridgewater and Bedminster, in the county of Somerset, to repair their publick highways by hire, and to raise money for that purpose.

13. An act to vest in Robert-Lettis Hooper, the younger, and Elizabeth his wife, and the survivor of them with powers of agency, to take charge of and manage the estate of the American company, commonly so called in the counties of Bergen and Morris, and elsewhere in this State, for the purposes mentioned therein.

14. An act to enable the owners and possessors of meadows and tide marsh lying on Assiscunk creek, within the limits of the city of Burlington, to erect and maintain a dam, bank, and other water-works across the said creek, in order to prevent the tide from over-flowing the same, &c.

15. An act to enable the owners and possessors of swamp, marsh and meadow, adjoining Rachel Dalbo's salt land; and bounding on Delaware river and Old-man's creek, to Isaac Pedrick's salt Land, in the township of Upper Penns Neck, in the county of Salem, to erect, maintain and keep in repair, the necessary banks, dams and water-works, and to cut drains to prevent the tide from over-flowing the same.

16. An act for preventing an illicit trade and intercourse between the subjects of this State and the enemy.

17. A supplementary act to the act, intitled, 'An act for regulating, training and arraying the militia, and for providing more effectually for the defence and security of the State.'

18. An act to enable the owners of meadows and marshes on the Delaware river, lying north eastward from Pensauking creek, in the county of Burlington, to keep out the tide from overflowing the same.

19. An act to procure money by loan.

20. An act for defraying sundry incidental charges.

Intelligence having been received at Elizabeth-Town that two whale boats fully prepared and fitted for sea, were bound from New-York, on a cruize in the Delaware, a part of the detachment of continental troops stationed at that place, with such of the inhabitants volunteers as could readily be collected, went on Friday morning the twenty-first instant across Staten-Island, for the purpose of taking them. They succeeded to their wish, and brought up both boats, with seventeen prisoners, by the garrison and armed vessel in the Kills, without discovery. They prove to be the Ladies Delight, and the Victory, which have heretofore given no small annoyance to our river trade. Their stores and ammunition are on board, with every thing in perfect order for a cruize. One mounted two four pounders and eight swivels; and the other two fours and four swivels.

We hear that the Council and Assembly in Joint-Meeting have appointed Jonathan Deare, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace and Pleas for the county of Middlesex, in the room of Benjamin Manning, Esq. resigned.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Vandorn, deceased, late of the township of Freehold, county of Monmouth, by bond, bill, book debt or otherwise, are desired to come and settle their accounts and renew their obligations, otherwise they will be prosecuted as the law directs: And all persons having any demands on said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and they shall be paid by

JACOB VANDORN,
HENDRICK SMOCK,
JOHN COVENHOVEN,
JACOB COVENHOVEN. } Execut.

WANTED,

AS an house keeper, in a small family, a well bred middle aged woman of good character. Generous encouragement will be given. Inquire of the Printer.

June 25, 1782.

ANTHONY F. TAYLOR,

BEGS leave to inform the publick, that he carries on the hat-making business in Bordentown, where he makes all kind of beaver, castor, and raccoon hats.

All those who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being faithfully served.

N. B. He also gives the highest price for all kinds of furr.

June 24, 1782.

THE subscribers having at length obtained a road laid out by authority, from the Bristol road to the new Trenton ferry the shortest way, a pleasant sandy dry road at all seasons of the year, once more inform the Publick in general they keep good Boats.

Whoever pleases to favour them with their custom, please to turn to the left at the cross roads near Patrick Colvin's ferry to Col. Bird's mill, sixty rods above Colvin's ferry, thence near half a mile up the river to the ferry above the falls, and almost opposite to Trenton, where constant attendance is given by their humble servants.

JOHN BURROWS,
GEORGE BEATY.

Rates as follows, viz.

	S.	D.
Carriage and 4 Horses — — —	5	0
Ditto 2 ditto — — —	3	9
Chair and Horse — — —	1	6
Man and Horse — — —	0	8
A Foot person — — —	0	4

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pastures of the subscribers in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, on the 23d of this instant June, one bay horse four years old; about fifteen hands one inch high, a natural good trotter, heavy built, a long dock with the hair trimmed to a middle size, a short trimmed mane and fore-top, a large head and ears, shod before with a pair of old shoes new set and in middle-like working order: And one gray horse, eight years old, near fifteen hands high, a good trotter and canters, a middle-sized tail, mane and fore-top, with a lump about the size of a walnut under his off-ear, very remarkable: And also a bay horse, eight years old, near fifteen hands high, natural trotter, with a short tail, middle-sized mane and fore-top, a star in his forehead, the right hind foot white, and has a small lump on the inside of his right fore-leg.

Whoever takes up the said horses so that the owners may have them again, shall have Thirty Dollars Reward, or in proportion for either of them, and Twenty Dollars for the thieves, or in proportion for either of them.

PAUL KUHL, Jun.
PETER DILS,
GEORGE TROUT.

From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. V., No. 236, July 3, 1782.

STATE of NEW-JERSEY.

An Act for preventing an illicit trade and intercourse between the subjects of this state and the enemy.

[For this Act, passed June 24, 1782, see Statutes.]

To every VIRTUOUS CITIZEN in the state of NEW-JERSEY.

IT is evident that our enemies, instead of abandoning their wicked purpose of enslaving us, have only altered the measures which they at first adopted, and have hitherto fruitlessly prosecuted, to accomplish that abominable design. Finding by their own confession, that America cannot be reduced by force of arms, they have concerted a system of intrigue; and professing the most pacific disposition, endeavour, by every effort in their power, to introduce their manufactures among us. By this project, they expect at once to find employment for their artifices in Europe, to drain us of our circulating specie, to re-attach us to England, to render the payment of taxes more burdensome to the people, to make us suspected by our ally, for throwing into their hands, those commercial advantages which are so justly due to the French, and to give the greatest discouragement to all honest and lawful commerce. For the prosecution of this plan, Sir Guy Carleton, (who might really have served their purpose of cajoling and deluding at the time when their blundering politicks called him from the scene of action to make room for a pack of unfeeling ruffians) is sent out to coax, to conciliate, and to effect by secret sap, what his predecessors have been found incapable of atchieving by open assault. This gentleman is to make a parade of all the virtues of humanity; to write complimentary letters to Congress, and to individual characters of influence amongst us. As an irrefragable proof of his resolution to carry on the war in the most honourable manner, he is to restrain a number of loyalists who have hitherto made a most brilliant figure under the banners of his Britannic Majesty, and by the immediate direction of the high-birthed nominal governor Franklin, he is to restrain them from horse-stealing. All this time our ports are most sedulously blocked up by the English cruizers, to prevent the importation of any French commodities; and every exertion is made use of by the enemy in New-York to deluge the continent with the manufactures of their nation. This trade at first arose from mere accident; and as the English were never famed for invention, though they have a tolerable knack at improvement, they did not even stumble upon this obvious expedient to embarrass our finances. But when pointed out to them by rascals in our own bosom it was warmly embraced, and pursued to considerable extent under the *moonlight* command of Sir Henry Clinton. The honour however, of carrying it to full perfection was, it seems, reserved for that great solar orb of pallavering emanations, which is lately risen in the horizon of Manhattan's, to eclipse all the

twinkling glowworm luminaries, that have hitherto preceded him. His plan is known to be that of exhausting all our specie for the worthless bawbles and trinkets of Great-Britain to corrupt the patriotism of our citizens and to weaken the foundation of our publick credit; and in order to tempt those execrable villains known by the name of LONDON-TRADERS with the highest possible allurements, to run every risque in carrying on this nefarious traffick, the national treasury of Great-Britain is at the devotion of the ministry to enable their factors in New-York to sell the cheaper.

To check this pestilent trade which must otherwise reduce us to beggery and finally to slavery, the legislature of this state have at their last sitting enacted a law, that for vigour and efficacy greatly surpasses every former act upon the same subject. As there is however reason to think that the magistrates will not be able, from the number of miscreants concerned and associated in the said diabolical commerce and their infinite arts to elude the justice of their country, fully to execute the law, it is thought necessary to have recourse to a more competent expedient. It is proposed that the virtuous whigs associate and form themselves into committees in every proper township or district, and especially near the lines, and the different ferries in the state, for the express purpose of carrying this salutary law into execution, upon which, next to the blessing of heaven, depend our political salvation and existence. It is recommended to those committees to keep regular accounts of the net proceeds of every seizure they shall make, to pay out of them their own expenses, and the wages and rewards of such horsemen and others as they may find it necessary to employ for watching the different roads and avenues by which the ACCURSED THING is conveyed through this state; to examine all travellers for the passes required by law, and to search all carriages that can with the least probability be supposed to contain prohibited merchandize, to keep regular correspondence with each other—to advertise in the news-papers the name of every scoundrel who shall be detected, that he may be transmitted to the latest posterity with everlasting and indelible infamy, as a monster in nature, preying upon the vitals of his own species, and enriching himself at the expence of the blood and treasure of thousands of his countrymen, by his instrumentality in protracting the war.—And it is in the last place recommended to such committees to appropriate either the whole or such part of the remaining monies arising from their seizures (after deducting all expenses) as shall be thought best, to the public use. Rouse then my dear countrymen, to repel the danger which threatens you. The most alarming, depend upon it, of any that has hung over us since the commencement of the war. For God's sake be aroused and exert yourselves like men: nor suffer to be reduced to bondage by a set of detestable speculators and traitors, a country that can not be subjugated by all the power of Great-Britain. Once more I say, rouse and be free.

HORATIUS.

P. S. To shew how agreeable the associations above recommended will be to Congress, I shall subjoin two resolutions of that august Assembly of the 21st. instant, viz.

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the Legislatures of the several states, to adopt the most efficacious measures for suppressing all traffick and illicit intercourse between their respective citizens and the enemy.

Resolved, That the Legislatures, or in case of their recess, the executives of the several states, be earnestly requested to impress, by every means in their power, or their respective citizens at large, the baneful consequences apprehended by Congress from a continuance of this illicit and infamous traffick, and the necessity of *their co-operating with the publick measures by such united patriotic and vigilant exertions as will detect and bring to legal punishment those who shall have been in any measure concerned therein.*

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Chesterfield township, Burlington county, a sorrel horse about fifteen years old, has on his back three or four white spots, thirteen hands three inches high: The owner or owners are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take him away, or otherwise he will be sold to pay the cost.

ANTHONY TAYLOR.

June 28, 1782.

TO BE SOLD.

FOUR likely young Negro Men, three of whom are seamen, the other used to wait on a gentleman—Enquire of Mr. John Wood, gaol-keeper in Burlington:—If not sold by private sale before Tuesday the 9th of July, they will then be sold at publick vendue at Burlington.

June 28, 1782.

TO BE SOLD.

A Valuable tract of land, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, joining the south branch of Raritan, in the township of Reading, county of Hunterdon, about four miles from Flemington; there is about sixty acres cleared, half of which is meadow ground, and the rest well timbered; and there is on said tract of land a very good grist mill, the running works all new; also a new sawmill in good repair: Both mills standing upon said branch, an everlasting stream, and in a thick settled neighbourhood, and a healthy part of the country; and likewise a new dwelling house two stories high, three rooms upon a floor, and a good cellar, barn and other out-houses, very suitable for a store, as there has been one kept for some years past; also a young bearing orchard, and a well of excellent water at the door: For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on said premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

PHILIP DILS.

THIRTY TWO DOLLARS
REWARD.

Stolen out of the pasture of the subscribers in Trenton township, Hunterdon county, on the 24th of June last, two mares, one a bay four years old, fourteen hands three inches high, natural trotter, and not broke to a canter, thin black mane and tail, with a long dock, heavy, but moves very gay with head and tail, no shoes on; the other a light grey roan, five years old, fourteen hands and an half high, a star and snip, hind feet white, trots and canters well, and paces a little travel, shod before. Whoever takes up said mares, so that the owners may get them again, shall have sixteen Dollars reward, or in proportion for either, and sixteen Dollars for the thief or thieves.

DANIEL CLARK,
ISAAC CLARK.

INDEX.

A.

Abercrombie, Col., 397.
Absecon creek, 47.
Ackley, Bazaliel, deserter, 294.
Adam, John, 169.
Adams, Samuel, 148.
Agnew, Daniel, 399; land for sale, 369.
Agriculture, state society, 289.
Akin, Abiel, 391.
Alexander, George, 223.
  Robert, 162.
Alexandria township, 189, 363, 381, 396, 407.
Allen, David, 191.
  Gabriel, land for sale, 360.
  Joseph, 461.
  Samuel, 170, 184.
Allentown, 14, 83, 139, 170, 175, 184, 195, 231, 244, 267, 274, 286, 331, 355, 357, 360, 394, 405.
Alli, Hyder, 317.
Alling, Degray & Co., merchants, 153.
Amboy, 41.
Amwell, 11, 18, 37, 39, 103, 179, 213, 303, 321, 371, 401, 404, 406, 410, 421, 426, 428, 434, 437, 449, 460.
Amwell township, 51, 191, 195, 235, 284, 289, 386, 391, 446, 465.
Ancocus, 52.
Anderson, George, member of Assembly, 310.
  Israel, horse stolen, 407.
  John, 190.
  Joseph, 311.
  Joshua, 422.
  Kenneth, Jr., clerk of Monmouth county, 306.
  Timothy, 26.
Andover Forge, 87, 104, 108, 131.
Andre, Major John, 6–11, 20, 36, 46; address concerning, 41; execution of as spy, 11; letter to Washington, 52; proceedings of military board, 64.
Antuxet, 19.
Apgar, Henry, servant ran away from, 495.
Applegate, Anthony, 422.
Aquackanunck, 463.
Arara, Jist, 296.
Arbuthnot, Admiral, 234.
Armstrong, George, 109, 119.
  James, counterfeiter, 282.
Arneytown, 241.
Arnold, Benedict, 6–11, 45, 89, 99, 150, 157, 201, 314; dialogue with Satan, 80.
  Jacob, sheriff, 53.
  Capt. Jacob, innkeeper, 23, 303.
Asgil, Capt., to be executed, 451.
Assampink. (See Sampink.)
Assiscunk creek, 463.
Atayataghroughta, Lieut. Col., 296.
Atkinson, Mr., 134.
Augusta, Ga., 64.
Axford, Charles, Jr., 311, 396.

B.

Backhouse, Richard, 247.
Backhouse, Williams and Yamans, 123.
Bacon, Ann, 424.
Badcock, John, 276.
Baily, Patrick, 191.
Bainbridge, Edm., 235.
  Edward, 414.
Baker, Joseph, 427.
  Samuel, 385.
Baldwin, Daniel, 112.
  Matthew, 29.
Ball, Mr., hung as spy, 190.
  Joseph, 133.
  Nathaniel, 24.
  Spencer, 244.
  William, death of, 179.
Bank, subscriptions to National, 261.
Banta, Wert I., inquisition against, 124.
Baptisttown, 168.
Barber, William, 287.
Bard, Dr., 1.
Baremore, Ensign Lewis, 215.
Barnes, Mary, 321; druggist, 279.
  Sarah, 321; druggist, 279.
Barnett, I. B., 244.
Barns, Isaac, 179.
Barraclow, Derrick, 110.

Barton, Gilbert, innkeeper, 139, 170, 267, 274, 315, 331, 337, 355.
Thomas, 195.
Basking Ridge, 109, 119, 202, 332, 431, 435.
Bateman, Mr., innkeeper, 293.
Bayard, Samuel, 301.
Wilnam, 327.
Bayley, Theodorus, 30.
Bayne, Capt., 291.
Beach, Jabez, 23.
Capt. Joseph, 303.
Beakes, Nathan, merchant, 353.
Beaty, George, 168, 465; farm for sale, 169; ferryman, 266, 284.
John, member of Council, 310.
Beck, Joseph, 395.
Beckwith, Major, 229.
Bedford, 157.
Bedminster, 120, 427.
Bedminster township, 203, 463.
Beekman, Mr., innkeeper, 270, 337.
Christopher, 423.
Bell Mount, 230.
Bell, Richard, executed, 344.
William, 179.
Benjamin, Jacob, merchant, 199, 275, 440, 449.
Bennet, Barnes, ensign, 200.
John, 436.
Bergen county, 53, 67, 82, 124, 327, 430, 463.
Bergen, Jacob, 82; death of, 179; innkeeper, 271, 288.
Jacob G., innkeeper, 65, 195, 381.
Bergen Point, 21, 40, 50, 52, 125, 141, 190.
Bernards Town, 202, 332.
Bethlehem township, 128, 195, 373.
Beverwik, 25.
Biddle, Clement, 440.
Capt. Nicholas, verses in his memory, 138.
Bigelow, Samuel, 123, 170.
Bills of Credit, 192.
Bird, Colonel, 465.
Mark, 359.
Bishop, Christopher, convicted of murder, 102.
Joseph, 303; horse stolen, 289.
Bispham, Widow, 15.
Bisset, Asher, 181.
Black, Ezra, 323.
William, 134.
Blackledge, John, 152.
Blackly, Ebenezer, Jr., advertises negroes, 157.
Black Point, 314.
Blackwell, Andrew, slave ran away, 245.
Blair, John, 301.
Blanch, Isaac, member of Assembly, 53, 79, 322.
Blanchard, Cornelius, 92, 109.
Bland, Elias, death of, 131; estate, 188, 208, 293, 366, 423, 436, 459.
Bledsoe, John, slave ran away, 326.
Bleecker, Anthony L., merchant, 28.
Block House, 424.
Bloomfield, Joseph, register of admiralty, 38, 123, 140, 170, 213, 246, 267, 274, 276, 293, 313, 316, 332, 355, 435, 445, 448, 449.
Bloomsbury, 286.
Blowers, S. S., 166.
Blue, William, 284.
Board, James, 124.
Bogart, Henry, shipmaster, 449.
Peter P., inquisition against, 124.
Bohannan, John, 410.
Bond, William, 147, 241.
Bonham, Lieut. Absalom, 155.
Bonnel, Grace, death of, 41.
Isaac, 41.
Bonnell, Benjamin, deserter, 154.
Boone, Benjamin, deserter, 177.
Booth, Robert, 267.
Borden, Mr., 364.
Francis, 191.
Joseph, slave for sale, 240.
Joseph, Jr., stage route, 118.
Bordentown, 179, 184, 187, 214, 240, 256, 286, 360, 444, 465; stage to and from, 118.
Borrows, John, ferryman, 266.
Bottle Hill, 111, 155.
Boudinot, Elias, delegate to Congress, 264, 331.
Elisha, 24; appointed clerk of courts, 305.
Bound Brook, 179, 189, 195, 202.
Bound creek, 211.
Bowen, Capt., 291.
Bowhill, 286, 401.
Bowne, Andrew, 461.
John, 187.
Obadiah, 461.
Samuel, 372.
Bowyer, Capt., 291.
Boyd, Adam, sheriff, 53, 310.
Boylan, John, 432. (See Bullin.)
Bradford, John, 142.
Thomas, 111.
Bradshaw, John, 167.
Brailey, Mr., 108.
Brainerd, Rev. John, death of, 222.
Brandt, Solomon, suicide, 282.
Brant, David, horses advertised, 141.
Brasier, Mrs., 154.
Bray, Mr., 243.
Daniel, 191.
John, 170, 256, 402, 408, 445, 450, 454; sale of slaves, 147.
Brearley, David, Chief Justice, 302.
Major Joseph, 197, 207.

Bremer, Anthony, deserter, 294.
Brewer, Hendrick, 167.
Brick, Josiah, member of Assembly, 310.
Bridgewater township, 463.
Bristol, Pa., 171, 266, 288.
Britton, Isaac, innkeeper, 395.
Joseph, 189.
Brookfield, Jacob, member of Assembly, 314, 397.
John, 24.
Brooklyn Forge, 448.
Brooks, Capt., 191, 290.
Brown, Andrew, land for sale, 405.
Major Andrew, 295.
Major Daniel, 303.
George, 230.
John, 385.
Joseph, 255, 323.
Joseph, Sr., 216.
Samuel, salt works, 446.
Zebedee, advertises wife, 55.
Brown's ferry, 40.
Bruce, Andrew, 334.
Brush, Timothy, 117.
Buck, Aaron, 400, 401.
Bucks county, Pa., 190, 192, 199, 214, 255, 298, 403, 407, 411, 439, 448.
Buckingham, Pa., 199, 407.
Bullin (Boylan?), John, innkeeper, 202, 324, 327. (See Boylan.)
Bullman, Thomas, innkeeper, 321, 432.
Bullock, George, 323.
Bulmore, Abraham, horse stolen, 168.
Bunn, Edward, member of Assembly, 49, 88, 310.
Bunting, Jesse, 323.
Burden, Joseph H., 355.
Burge, Jonathan, convicted of murder, 167.
Burgie, Thomas, 435.
Burlington, 240, 272, 276, 333, 360, 463, 468.
Burlington county, 52, 81, 103, 121, 143, 198, 203, 208, 223, 241, 265, 280, 293, 323, 357, 361, 401, 404, 406, 444, 448, 468; courts, 425, 428; requisition of supplies, 269.
Burnet, Lieut. John, 303; court-martialed, 346.
Dr. William, elected delegate to Congress, 128.
Burnett, John, deserter, 154, 177.
Burnside, James, bookstore, 340.
Burrowes, Major John, marshal in admiralty, 128, 160, 188, 208, 247, 249, 276, 280, 313, 316, 326, 348, 354.
John, Jr., sheriff, 319, 400.
Burrows, John, 333, 465; ferry, 284.
Stephen, 420; land for sale, 380.
Burton, John, refugee in gaol, 19.
Butler, John, 323.
Butts, Christian, 448.
William, 448.
Buxton, James, 371.

C.

Cadwalader, Lambert, 261, 286.
Cahahill, William, estate, 175.
Cain, Roger, 123.
Caldwell, Andrew, 254.
Rev. James, 25, 35, 371, 458; member of Council, 53, 63; murder of, 339, 344.
Calhoun, John, 211.
Calver, Robert, Jr., 169.
Calvert, William, 208, 293, 423, 436, 459.
Camp, Aaron, 433.
Caleb, member of Assembly, 53, 63, 314.
Campbell, David, 112.
Canfield, Mr., 93.
Ebenezer, 94.
Cape, John, innkeeper, 195, 197, 223, 359, 436, 446.
Cape May, 348.
Cape May county, 247; courts, 425; requisition of supplies, 269.
Carey, Mrs., slave for sale, 276.
Carl, John, 179.
Carle, Capt. Israel, 197, 292.
Carle, John, member of Assembly, 53, 63; member of Council, 310.
Carleton, Sir Guy, 437, 462; letter from, 455; letter to, 450.
Carlisle, Capt. Langston, death of, 128.
Carmichael, Alexander, 230.
Carr, Thomas, horse stolen, 336.
Carrington, Capt., 291.
Carson, Ann, 398.
Capt., 431.
Joseph, 256.
Carter, James, executed, 297.
Case, Peter, 235.
Philip, 235.
Catle, Mrs., 333.
Census of N. J., 1737–1738, 388; same 1745, 388.
Chamberlain, Joseph, 407.
Lieut.-Col. William, 197, 247.
Chambers, Mrs. Alexander, death of, 128.
David, innkeeper, 103; land for sale, 371.
John, merchant, 359.

Chambers, Robert, 14, 189.
William, 14.
Chancery, terms of, 204.
Chapman, Abraham, 323.
Chatham, 55, 89, 93, 186, 344.
Cheesequakes, 129.
Chesterfield, 323; township, 468.
Chestnut Neck, 208, 446.
Chips, John, horse stolen, 400.
Chispen, Jonathan, 280.
Christian, Capt., 291.
Clark, Mr., 202, 434.
Abraham, delegate to Congress, 331; elected delegate to Congress, 128.
Assa, 167.
Benjamin, 289.
Daniel, horse stolen, 469.
Elijah, clerk of Gloucester county, 306.
Isaac, horse stolen, 469.
Clarke, Colonel, 64.
Joseph, 301, 302.
Clarkson, Levinus, 18, 130, 187.
Mary, death of, 187.
Clawson, Anthony, land for sale, 386.
John, 386.
Clayton, Cornelius, 191.
Cleayton, William, 115.
Clinton, Gov. George, fight with Indians, 80.
Clinton, Sir Henry, 6, 36, 89, 144, 201, 437; address to, 41; letter of, 393; letter to, 277.
Clisby, Mr., 211.
Clunn, Capt. John, innkeeper, 282, 364, 406.
Margaret, death of, 282.
Cobb, Clisby, 27.
John, estate notice, 27.
Cock, David, 223.
Cocjemans, Samuel Staats, death of, 335; estate, 374.
Cole, Benjamin, deserter, 294.
Colhoun, Alexander, merchant, 359.
College of New Jersey, 410.
Collins, Isaac, printer, 37, 168, 240, 267, 275, 283, 356.
Colt's Neck, 314, 402, 423.
Colver, Ephraim, 297.
Patrick, ferryman, 333, 465; slave ran away, 292.
Compton, Ichabod, 16, 438.
John, 16, 438.
William, estate, 16, 438.
Condict, Silas, clerk of Morris county, 306; delegate to Congress, 331; member of Council, 53, 63.
Condon, John, 398.
Conger, John, member of Assembly, 310.
Congleton, Allen, member of Assembly, 49, 87.
Congress, resolutions about regular army, 83.
Connecticut Farms, 24, 28, 92.
Conrow, Levi, 191.
Continental Congress, demand for provisions, 150.
Continental ferry, 68, 254.
Conway, John, sheriff, 401, 441.
Cook, Major, 400.
Major Daniel, 303.
Thomas, 167.
Cooke, Ellis, member of Assembly, 310.
Cooper, Miss Ann, 145.
Constant, captured by enemy, 296.
Cornelius, 402.
John, member of Council, 49, 88.
Samuel, 188.
Cooper's ferry, 188.
Cornell, Cornelius, 299.
Ezekiel, 252.
Cornwallis, Lord, 214; capture of, 315, 316, 330; negro anecdote, 394; sails for England, 344; surrender of, 319, 320, 393.
Corryel, Major John, 411.
Corshon, Joshua, sheriff, 391.
Coryell, Capt. George, 312, 354.
John, 439.
Coryell's ferry, 461.
Cotterel, Mr., 373.
Cottnam, Abraham, 323.
George, 324.
Countryman, Andrew, 195.
Court martial, 344.
Covenhoven, Jacob, 464.
John, 249, 464; member of Assembly, 310; mill, &c., for sale, 289.
Peter, 216, 241, 372, 434, 444.
Cowell, David, 396.
Ebenezer, 410.
Garret, slave ran away, 196.
Cox, Isaac, 364.
John, 286; member of Council, 310.
Coxe, Daniel, 147, 162, 323.
John, farm for sale, 169.
Rebecca, 207.
Tench, 169.
William, 169, 280, 359; land for sale, 67.
Coxe, Furman & Coxe, 169.
Craig, Aaron, house for sale, 454.
Benjamin, slave ran away, 326.
Jeremiah, slave ran away, 326.
Robert, 229.
Cranbury, 207, 241, 287, 347, 398, 403, 406, 441.
Crane, Elihu, 26.
Ezekiel, 151.
Isaac, 90.
Lieut.-Col. Jacob, 303, 344.

Joseph, 229.
Sayrs, merchant, 27.
Cranetown, 126.
Creighton, Hugh, innkeeper, 15.
Creveling, William, 16.
Crimsacir, John D., 111.
Cripps, Whitten, member of Council, 49, 87.
Cristy, Matthias, deserter, 294.
Crolius, Peter, merchant, 267, 273, 328.
Crook, William, 436.
Cross Roads, 103, 357.
Crosswicks, 184, 235, 253, 360, 386.
Crosswicks creek, 444.
Cubberly, Mr., 116.
Cumberland county, 19, 63, 145, 327; courts, 425; requisition of supplies, 269.
Curtis, Joseph, innkeeper, 213.
Marmaduke, 323.
Thomas, 286.
William, 461.

D.

Dalbo, Rachel, 463.
Dansborough, 275.
Darby, William, 151.
Darcy, Patrick, 26.
Darling, Mr., 25.
William, 89.
Dauphin of France, celebration of birth of, 441.
Davenport, Capt., 400.
Mr., 446.
Davis, George, 254; land for sale, 366.
Matthew, estate, 118.
Phoebe, 118.
Solomon, 168.
Davison, William, 318.
Dayton, Capt. Jonathan, 92, 101, 104, 109.
Deal, 402.
Deane, Mr., 36.
Deare, Jonathan, county clerk, 464.
DeBowe, John, 167.
DeCamp, David, 293.
Decatur, Stephen, 123.
De Cow, Isaac, 169, 171, 336.
Dedgrew, John, innkeeper, 436.
Deerfield, 222.
Degray, Mr., merchant, 153.
Dehart, Cornelius, 243.
William, apprentice ran away from, 348.
Dell, Henry, 169.
Demarest, David G., inquisition against, 124.
Denice, Jacques, 372.
Denman, Matthias, innkeeper, 90.
Dennis, John, 93; land for sale, 198.
Joseph, 402.
Capt. Samuel, 200.
Denton, John, merchant, 323; slave ran away, 116.
DePeyster, Pierr, 92.
De Vintz, Christopher, 301.
Dey, Major Richard, 430.
Theunis, member of Council, 79, 322.
Dickenson, Widow, tavern keeper, 22.
Dickinson, Mr., 108.
Dickinson, Gen. Philemon, 187, 200, 206, 207, 261, 286, 292, 316, 345; land for sale, 357.
Digby, Admiral, 301, 302, 311.
Dillen, William, 391.
Capt. James, estate, 69, 86.
Dils, Peter, 465; land for sale, 468.
Dilts, Philip, 420.
Dimsey, Capt., John, 445.
Dixon, John, merchant, 89, 449.
Dobb's Ferry, 272, 438.
Donaldson, Arthur, land for sale, 381; mill for sale, 175.
Doren, Bryen, 256.
Dorset, Samuel, innkeeper, 370.
Dorsett, James, 244.
Doughty, Edward, 191.
Douglass, George, 214.
Downing & Chambers, 189.
Dow's Ferry, 144, 148.
Drake, Mr., stage route, 288.
Abraham, merchant, 193.
Admiral, 291, 300.
Henry, innkeeper, 291.
James, 215; stage route, 246.
Drummond, Lord, death of, 144.
Du Clos, Francis, 214.
Duffield, John, 176.
Dumont, Peter, 440.
Duncan, John, 244.
Dunham, Azariah, 366.
Nehemiah, 386.
Stephen, 386.
Dunlap, James, 333.
Dunlop, Lydia, 286.
Dunmore, Lord, 426.
Dunn, Jeremiah, 401.
Durham, 247, 396.
Durie, T., 334.
Dutton, William, refugee in gaol, 19.
Duyckinck, Gerardus, merchant, 28, 152.
Dykman, Cornelius, inquisition against, 124.

E.

Eastburn, Robert, merchant, 183.
East Jersey Proprietors, open office at Trenton, 453.
Easton Ferry, 241.
Eden, Medcef, brewer, slave missing, 1.
Edentown, 402.
Edgar, Major Clarkson, 82.
Edwards, Capt. Joseph, 355, 448.
Egbert Nicholas, 223.
Thomas, 206, 214.
Egg Harbor, 311.
Eikel, Casper, 169.
Ekenswaller, George, 230.
Eldredge, Eli, clerk of Cape May county, 306.
Jeremiah, member of Assembly, 79, 369.
Elizabeth Town, 21, 27, 29, 50, 54, 65, 68, 92, 118, 129, 152, 154, 169, 188, 244, 246, 252, 287, 294, 386.
Ellery, William, 252.
Ellis, Daniel, 440; register, 360.
Joseph, member of Assembly, 310.
Elmer, Jonathan, clerk of Cumberland county, 306; delegate to Congress, 264, 331; member of Council, 63, 88.
Rev. Jonathan, 371.
Elomantunk. (See Lamington.)
Ely, George, 212, 312, 354.
John, 312, 354.
Stephen, estate, 212.
Emans, James, 122.
John, 122.
Emelia, verses by, 328, 330.
Emerson, James, merchant, 199.
Emlay, William, Jr., 454.
Emley's Town, 357.
Emmans, John, 167.
Esdall, James, innkeeper, 360, 448.
Essex county, 53, 63, 294, 386, 458, 463; requisition of supplies, 269.
Everett, Joseph, 375.
Samuel, mills of, 189.
Eversole, Charles, 205.
Evesham, 280.
Evesham township, 371.
Ewing, James, 457; auditor of accounts, 205.
Joshua, member of Assembly, 310.
Maskell, Jr., clerk of Assembly, 285, 312, 407, 439, 456.
Thomas, member of Assembly, 63, 88.
Eyre, Col. Benjamin B., 369.

F.

Faesh, John Jacob, 299.
Farmer, Thomas, 405; farm for sale, 336.
Farnam, John, convicted of murder, 167.
Farnsworth, Amariah, 444.
Henry, Sr., 128.
Fell, Asa, 199.
John, 141.
Fenimore, Thomas, member of Assembly, 48, 88, 310.
Ferguson, Andrew, 327.
Ferries, Continental, 68.
Fiatt, John, 363.
Field, Isaac, 323.
Michael, house, &c., for sale, 179.
Fields, Thomas, 191.
Finch, Hon. Capt., 291.
Finley, James, 301.
Fisher, Lieut. Charles, 215.
Peter, 340.
Fishkill, N. Y., 103, 146, 157.
Fister, Philip, 395.
Fitz-Randolph, Ensign, 178.
Lieut. Asher, 288.
James, 402.
Flat Kill, 373.
Fleming, Mr., 424.
Samuel, 23.
Flemington, 115, 179, 215, 223, 289, 374.
Flood, Stephen, 293.
Flour casks, act respecting, 342.
Footman, Peter, 293.
Richard, 293.
Ford, Capt., 291.
Forked River, 446.
Forman, Aaron, 428; quartermaster's sales, 54, 89.
David, sheriff, 125.
Samuel, 404.
Thomas, 206, 241.
William, slave for sale, 328.
Forsyth, Joshua, 323.
Fort Jefferson, 135.
Fort St. George, 135.
Foster, Jacob, 167.
Joshua, horse stolen, 122, 293.
Four Lanes End, 65, 66.
Franklin, William, declaration of associated loyalists, 161.
Frazer, Rev. William, 37, 171.
Frederick county, Va., 364.
Freehold, 125, 167, 194, 200, 287, 291, 422, 424, 425, 434, 461.
Freehold township, 464.
Freeman, Abel, 23.
James, 448.

Melancthon, member of Assembly, 49, 88.
Freligh, Rev. Solomon, slave for sale, 367.
Frelinghuysen, Col. Frederick, 167, 458; clerk of Somerset county, 306.
French, Philip, 37.
Frog's Point, 272.
Fulling Mill, advertised, 65.
Furman, Jonathan, estate, 82.
Moore, 169; lottery, 193.
Richard, 82.
Robert, 82.
Fynnimore, Richard, innkeeper, 52.

G.

Galloway, Benjamin, 170.
Gardner, Thomas, 155.
Garlinghouse, Joseph, accidental death, 300.
Garret, Mark, 54.
Garret's Hill, 265.
Garrison, Mr., innkeeper, 216.
Gaston, Robert, horse stolen, 203.
Georgetown, S. C., 139.
Georgia, subscriptions for relief, 286.
Gerard, Monsieur, 36.
Germain, Lord George, 144, 393; letter from England, 277.
Germantown, Pa., 395.
Germantown township, Pa., 234.
Giberson, William, 307.
Giles, William, 301, 302.
Gillam, Capt. Isaac, 303, 385; court-martialled, 345.
Joseph, 253.
Gilliland, Lieut. David, 215.
Gillispie, George, farm for sale, 171.
Gillman, John, 401.
Gilmore, David, executed, 190.
Glass manufactory, 20.
Glisson, James, 37, 179.
Gloucester county, 15, 48, 131, 133, 145, 208, 246, 281, 294, 347, 372; courts, 425; requisition of supplies, 269.
Gordon, Peter, 396, 427.
Gordon's tavern, 441.
Goshen, N. Y., 80.
Grandin, Philip, 65; advertises apprentice, 146.
Grasse, Count de, 296, 446.
Gray, Capt. William, 369, 391.
Great Egg Harbor river, 276.
Great Falls, 82.
Green, Benjamin, 217.
James, innkeeper, 391.
Capt. James, 445, 454.
Nathaniel, horse stolen, 136.
Richard, 117.
Greene, Major-Gen. Nathaniel, 27, 46, 49, 79, 181, 201, 203, 214, 239, 302, 385.
Gov. William, 252.
Greenfield, Conn., 294.
Greenwich, 145, 147, 294, 327.
Greenwich Forge, 423.
Greenwich township, 363.
Gregg, Amos, land for sale, 374.
Dr., 215.
Griffin, James, 286.
Griggstown, 120, 299.
Grummond, Ichabod, stage route, 252, 288.
Guest, John, land for sale, 357.
Guichen, Count, 89, 426.
Guild, Capt., 327.
Gyberson, Gysbert, 307; reward for, 283.

H.

Hackensack, 137.
Hackettstown, 87, 104, 108, 131, 242, 286, 373, 375.
Haddonfield, 15, 170, 213, 246.
Hall, Edward, member of Assembly, 314.
Capt. Henry, 274.
Capt. Josiah, 303.
Hallsey, Benjamin, 24.
Halsey, Ananias, 23.
Rev. Jeremiah, death of, 120; estate, 427.
Silas, merchant, 129.
Halstead's Point, 53, 161, 244.
Hamilton, Colonel, 7, 46, 86.
Hand, Capt., 453.
Daniel, member of Assembly, 322, 369.
Adj.-Gen. Edward, 352; orders, 362.
Jesse, member of Council, 79.
Margaret, 356.
Ovid, 356.
Silas, 112.
Hankins, Capt. John, 285.
Hankinson, Kenneth, 366, 405.
Hanlon, B., 14.
Hanly, John, 208.
Hanna, Rev. John, 363.
Mary, death of, 363.
Hannah, Michael, 179.
Hannel, George, 170.
Hanover, 23, 27, 28, 55, 112.
Hanover township, 230, 357.
Harcourt, William, 395.

Hardenbergh, Jacob R., 303, 439; farm for sale, 337.
Hardwick township, 180.
Harman, Capt. John, 331.
Harrington, William, slave for sale, 230.
Harris, Robert, member of Assembly, 369.
Harrison, Charles, 286.
Henry, innkeeper, 206, 214.
James, 286.
Hart, Noah, 37, 244; land for sale, 398, 399.
Hartford, 6.
Hartshorne, Richard, quartermaster, 200.
Hathaway, Lieut.-Col. Benoni, 303.
Hathorne, Hugh, member of Assembly, 322, 369.
Hauser, Capt. Frederick, 40.
Haverstraw, 6.
Hay, Samuel, 333.
Hazlehurst, Isaac, 198.
Robert, 198.
Hazlett, James, land for sale, 208.
Samuel, land for sale, 208.
Heard, Brig.-Gen. John, 215, 248.
Capt. John, 351, 352.
Heath, General, 79, 297, 382.
Heaton, John, estate, 52.
Hedges, Stephen, 461.
Hegeman, Adrian, 235.
Derick, 431.
Helicon, James, poem by, 382.
Henderson, Thomas, member of Assembly, 49, 88, 310.
Hendricks, Capt. Baker, 239, 458.
O., 244.
Hendrickson, Colonel, 425.
Garret, 372.
Hendrick, 372.
Okey, innkeeper, 205.
Philip, land for sale, 410.
Thomas, 136.
Tobias, 404.
Henricks, Abraham, 458.
Henry, David, 427.
Peter, 387.
Prince William, arrives in New York, 302.
Samuel, 324.
Hepburn, Stacy, land for sale, 198.
Herbert, Joseph, innkeeper, 51.
Richard, 168.
Herd, William, 92; land for sale, 28.
Hetfield, Capt. Cornelius, 92, 104, 127.
Smith, 92, 102, 244.
Hews, Alpheus, merchant, 94.
Hibernia Furnace, 359.
Hicks, Catharine, 315.
Isaac, 315.
Hightstown, 184, 205, 286, 422.
Hildreth, Joseph, member of Assembly, 79.
Hill, James, estate, 427.
Margaret, 427.
Samuel, 18.
Sarah, 427.
Hillsborough, 159, 188, 216, 255, 274, 367.
Hillsborough township, 433.
Hinchman, Elizabeth, 15.
John, 310; estate for sale, 15.
Hinde, Capt., 150.
Hoagland, Lieut.-Col. Oakey, 197 (See Hogeland).
Hodge, Hugh, 30.
Hoebuck, 53.
Hogeland, Christopher, member of Assembly, 49, 88.
Holcombe, Samuel, 404.
Holden, Major-Gen. Samuel, 80.
Holdren, Joseph, 411.
Hollinshead, Capt., 126.
Holme, John, member of Council, 314.
Holmes, Col., 372.
Joseph, horse stolen, 158.
Homfray, Capt., 141.
Charles, 40.
Hood, Admiral Samuel, 290, 295.
Hooper, Elizabeth, 463.
Robert L., slave ran away, 180.
Robert Lettis, Jr., 463.
Hoops, Robert, 180.
Hopewell, 117, 140, 245, 333, 394, 405, 420, 427, 433, 444.
Hopewell township, 312, 380, 385, 391, 396, 421.
Hopkins, Peter, member of Assembly, 351.
Hoppe, Garret A., inquisition against, 124.
Hornblower, Josiah, attempt to carry off, 223; member of Assembly, 53, 63, 80; member of council, 314.
Horricone, 404.
Horses, cure for mad staggers, 139.
Horton, Mr., escapes from gaol, 144, 148.
Foster, merchant, 93.
Hough, William, 241; member of Assembly, 48, 88.
Houghton, Lieut.-Col. Joab, 207.
House, Capt., 126, 167.
David, Jr., 191.
Houston, William Churchill, 369, 417, 457, 460; appointed clerk of Supreme Court, 305; delegate to Congress, 128, 331.
Howard, Capt., 206.
Howe, Gen., 190.
Howell, Asher, 324.
Howell's Ferry, 371, 401.
Hubbs, Joseph, 255.

Huddy, Capt. Joshua, 400, 450; letter respecting his murder, 437; particulars of death, 424.
Hude, Robert, 402, 408, 445, 450, 454.
Hugg, Major, 133.
Joseph, deserter, 294.
Joseph, member of council, 310.
Samuel, member of Assembly, 310.
Hughes, Elijah, member of Council, 322.
Hugh, member of Assembly, 63, 88; member of Council, 314.
Hughs, Mary, 292.
Hulick, Peter, gaoler, 16, 115, 129, 315, 322, 333.
Hull, Isaac, 287.
Hun, Major Thomas, cashiered, 200.
Hunt, Capt., 327.
Abraham, 115, 223, 242, 347, 396.
Daniel, 199, 241, 369, 427.
John, 132.
Capt. John, 197.
Dr. John, 132.
John P., 391, 396, 444.
Nathaniel, 207, 406.
Ralph, Jr., 29.
Robert, 27, 55.
Samuel, horse stolen, 197; slave ran away, 183.
Wilson, 396; death of, 394.
Hunterdon county, 51, 128, 168, 181, 189, 194, 195, 199, 205, 284, 289, 332, 373, 381, 386, 391, 396, 401, 407, 411, 420, 427, 428, 440, 465, 468; requisition of supplies, 269.
Huntington, Samuel, 30; president of Congress, 101.
Hutchinson, Dr., 254.
John, allegiance forfeited, 230.
Hyer, Col. Jacob, innkeeper, 66, 215.
Hyler, Capt. Adam, 170, 285, 306, 311, 315, 320, 322, 326, 337, 401, 408, 425, 433, 435, 445, 446, 447, 450, 454.
Hymes, John, 38.

I.

Imlay, James, 286.
John, land for sale, 195.
John, Judge of Admiralty, 355.
Peter, land for sale, 195.
Indians, 296, 299; depredations, 80.
Inglefield, Capt., 291.
Innes, William, 341.
Inns (see Taverns).
Inslee, Joseph, merchant, 205, 213, 253.
Isalton, Matthias, 293.

J.

Jackson, Daniel, executed, 139.
James, estate, 361.
Joseph, 103.
James, Francis J., 301, 302.
James, member of Assembly, 314.
John, 460.
Robert, convicted of treason, 191.
Jay, Sir James, 320.
Jenks, Joseph, 253.
Johnson, Abel, 29, 301.
Cornelius, 407.
Gershom, advertises stage route, 66, 188, 246, 288, 423.
John, 117, 433.
Nathan, gaoler, 19.
Richard, sheriff of Morris, 24.
Robert, 133, 363.
Johnstone, Governor, 343.
Jones, Benjamin, 386.
Capt. John Paul, 285.
Jones' Ferry, 365.
Jordan, Frederick, 396, 407.
Judson, Capt. Joshua S., 125.

K.

Kahlatt, N. Y., 291.
Kaighn, Samuel, 15.
Kay, Isaac, member of Assembly, 49, 88.
Kean, Capt. James, 303.
Kearney, Ravaud, 373.
Keasby, Anthony, 37.
Kelly, Thomas, 189.
Kelsey, Enos, land for sale, 102.
Kemp, Grace, 147.
Kennedy, Rev. Samuel, 120.
Samuel, member of Assembly, 63, 88.
Ketcham, John, deserter, 203, 208, 386.
King, Benjamin, 167.
Jacob, 118.
Jerry, 296.
Kingston, 214.
Kingstown, 206.
Kingwood, 122, 286.
Kingwood township, 168, 386, 407.
Kinsey, James, 293, 366.

Kirkbride, Joseph, 323.
Kirkpatrick, Andrew, 320.
David, member of Assembly, 49, 88, 310.
Kitchel, Aaron, 230; member of Assembly, 310.
Kitchell, Capt. Obadiah, 303.
Kittera, John W., 30.
Klein, Lieut.-Col., 178.
Knatchbull, Capt., 291.
Knight, Capt., 291.
Knott, David, 191.
Knowlton township, 297.
Knox, General Henry, 397.
Kuhl, Paul, Jr., 465.
Kuyper, Hendericus, 124.

L.

Laboyteaux, Joseph, 284.
Lafayette, Marquis de, 135.
Laferty, John, 461.
Lamb, Col. John, 294.
Lambert, John, 461; member of Assembly, 48, 88, 310.
Lamberton, 406, 441.
Lamington (Elomantunk), 247.
Lane, Joseph, 30.
Matthew, 337.
Laning, Robert, 461.
Ralph, 140.
Lardner, John, 131.
Larison, Andrew, 437.
Laurens, Mr., 145, 192.
Lawrence, Elisha, member of Council, 49, 88, 310.
John, late mayor of Philadelphia, 18, 130, 432.
Joseph, 175, 361.
Robert, death of, 320.
Lawrey, Martha, 179.
Lawson, William, merchant, 38, 274.
Layton, Capt. Peter, 303.
Leard, David, deserter, 294.
Lebanon, 65, 146.
Lee, Benjamin, convicted of rape, 167.
John, 202; slave for sale, 396.
Legislature, Acts passed, 47, 268, 354, 462; petition to, 210; resolutions concerning war, 442.
Leigh, Joseph, 168.
Leiper, Thomas, tobacconist, 256.
Leonard, George, 162.
Lesley, James, 244.
Leslie, Major-Gen., 83.
Letombe, Monsieur D., 272.
Lewis, Elijah, offers soldier's bounty, 90.
Joseph, quartermaster's sale, 21; quartermaster's settlement, 26.
Leydecker, Garret, member of Assembly, 322.
Lincoln, Major-Gen., 19; appointed secretary of war, 334.
Lindsey, Capt., 291.
Lindsly, Eleazor, member of Assembly, 53, 63.
Major Joseph, 303.
Linn, Samuel, 118.
Lintnor, Andrew, 255.
Lippincott, Capt., 437, 451.
Little Egg Harbor, 446, 449.
Livingston, Lieut.-Col., 437.
Edward, 301, 302.
Robert R., 30.
Governor William, 80, 108, 197, 200, 215, 248, 430; approval of court-martial, 347; proclamations, 113, 221, 242, 254, 283, 298, 302, 307, 324, 408, 426, 438, 458; re-elected Governor, 317.
Lloyd, Ephraim, member of Assembly, 314.
Richard, 244.
Long Beach, 279.
Long, Martin, 341.
Longstreet, Guisbert, 167.
Lot, Capt. Jeromus, 285.
Lott, Daniel, 235.
Lottery, 189.
Low, Catherine, 426.
Dirck, 433.
Nicholas, 426.
Lower Makefield, 281.
Lowrey, Thomas, 176.
Lucas, Aaron T., 207.
Ludborrow, 461.
Ludlow, George Duncan, 162.
Lupp, Peter, 434.
Lutkins, Harmanus, inquisition against, 124.
Lutwyche, Edward, 162.
Luzerne, Chevalier la, address to by Legislature, 456; answer, 457.
Lydecker, Garret, 124.
Lyon's Farms, 89, 211.

M.

MacClease, Cornelius, Jr., 461.
MacMichael, Capt., 126.
Maffet, Capt., 279.
Magee, Robert, 331.
Maidenhead, 82, 104, 136, 140, 183, 197, 213, 216, 235, 241, 366, 399, 427, 444.

Maidenhead township, 324, 369, 410.
Malloy, Capt., 291.
Man, Elias, 109, 244.
Manheim, Pa., 375.
Manners, Lord Robert, 291.
Manning, Benjamin, 82, 464; clerk of Middlesex county, 306; member of Council, 49, 88.
Daniel, sale of still, 275.
David, 401.
Mansfield township, 81, 121, 293, 381.
Mansfieldwoodhouse township, 15, 207.
Maple, Jacob, escaped gaol, 192.
Maraquier, Anthony, merchant, 267, 273, 328.
Marlatt, John, estate sale, 16.
Widow, 15.
Marpole, North, 298.
Marriner, William, innkeeper, 293.
Marriner's tavern, 320.
Marsh, Daniel, member of Assembly, 53, 63, 397; quartermaster, 90.
Ephraim, 244.
Noah, sheriff, 53, 90.
Marshall, Randall, 310.
Thomas, 310.
William, 412.
Martin, Edmund, member of Assembly, 63, 88; member of Council, 310.
Jacob, member of Assembly, 310.
James, post rider, 202, 340.
Josiah, 162.
Martin's tavern, 401.
Maskell, Thomas, 327.
Maurice river, 448.
Maus, Jacob, silversmith, 266.
Maxson, Nathan, 402.
Maxwell, William, member of Assembly, 314, 351.
Mayhew, John, member of Assembly, 49, 87.
M'Bride, James, deserter, 294.
William, deserter, 294.
M'Calla, William, slave ran away, 298.
M'Calvey, Thomas, 208.
M'Clean, Allen, deserter, 294.
M'Comb, James, marshall, 355, 433, 446.
M'Cullough, Benjamin, 363.
William, 363.
M'Donald, Major Richard, 207.
McEowen, William, 160.
M'Kean, Thomas, president of Congress, 302.
M'Killup, Abraham, deserter, 294.
M'Knight, Rev. Charles, 433; estate, 399.
M'Nachtane, John, 274.
Mead, Capt. G., 154, 177.
Mehelm, John, 179, 458; member of Assembly, 310; speaker of Assembly, 317, 444.
Mejjer, Johannes C., inquisition against, 124.
Melcombe, Capt., 393.
Melvin, Daniel, 181.
Mendham, 399.
Mercer, Capt., 333.
Archibald, slave for sale, 104.
Meridith, Jesse, 439.
Mershon, Andrew, innkeeper, 11, 103, 188, 216, 253, 387.
Henry, innkeeper, 213, 421, 427.
Mesler, Mary, 369.
Michael, Isaac, 189.
Middagh, Cornelius, estate sale, 243.
Middlebrook, 195, 202, 292.
Middlesex county, 14, 67, 181, 184, 187, 192, 196, 205, 207, 253, 289, 341, 369, 398, 403, 434, 439; courts held at Princeton, 441; requisition of supplies, 269.
Middleton, Joel, 386.
Middletown, 47, 370, 373, 461.
Middletown Point, 125.
Middletown township, Pa., 253, 371.
Miller, Capt., 453.
Rev. Benjamin, 320.
Elenor, 398.
George, 122, 128.
Peter, 292.
William, 300.
Yost, 398.
Milligan, Jane, 191.
Millstone, 104, 229, 318, 387. (See Hillsborough.)
Milnor, Joseph, merchant, 18, 130, 180, 295.
Minisink, 252, 299, 431.
Mitchel, John, merchant, 401.
Randle, 286, 401, 404, 406; slave for sale, 223.
Money, destruction of bills of credit, 311.
Monmouth county, 47, 124, 139, 170, 194, 195, 200, 249, 280, 282, 291, 357, 371, 380, 390, 391, 404, 433, 438, 454, 458, 464; British raid, 372; land for sale, 16; meeting of associators, 365; requisition of supplies, 269; school in, 434.
Monmouth courthouse, 160, 454.
Montgomery, Major William, 323.
Moody, John, 307; reward for, 283.
Thomas, 402.
Moore, Capt., 445.
Jesse, 313.
John, 367.
Joseph, 313, 433.
Mary, 313, 433.

Moore, Nathaniel, 312, 438; estate, 433.
Moorestown, 244, 286.
Morford, Ensign, 215.
Morgan, Mr., 456.
Brig.-Gen., 201.
James, executed, 371.
John, 29.
Morris county, 24, 53, 63, 90, 108, 119, 151, 153, 169, 399, 448; petition for erection, 285; requisition of supplies, 269.
Morris, Benjamin, 357.
David, 151.
Governieur, 397.
Lewis, 167; horse strayed, 15.
Noah, refugee in gaol, 19.
Richard, 310.
Robert, 285, 412.
Robert Hunter, 285, 310.
William, 167.
Morris's tavern, 357.
Morristown, 18, 21, 25, 54, 93, 109, 119, 130, 137, 152, 156, 285, 296, 327, 428, 461; prisoners escape from gaol, 68; stage route, 65; wintering of army at, 148.
Morrow, James, gaoler, 177.
Morton, John, 432.
William, 191.
Morven, 203.
Mott, Capt. John, 197, 327.
Mount Holly, 38, 69, 86, 122, 184, 198, 202, 208, 292, 371, 396, 423, 459.
Mount Hope Furnace, 299.
Mount Pleasant, 202, 396.
Mount Pleasant Forge, 448.
Mowry, Daniel, 252.
Muirhead, Andrew, 199.
Muirheid, Jonathan, 405.
Mullenor, Philip, runaway apprentice, 146.
Mulliner, Joseph, sentenced to be hung, 282.
Mullet, Capt., 276.
Muney creek, 375.
Munn, Samuel, innkeeper, 90.
Murfits, Henry, 292.
Mursit, Henry, 313.
Musconetcong creek, 363.
Musqueto Cove, 404.

N.

Nechasackaway creek, 381.
Neil, Robert, 127. (See Niel.)
Neilson, John, 374, 457; deputy quartermaster, 193, 254, 428.
William, 401.
Nelson, William, 157.
Capt. William, 448.
Neshanic, 160, 216.
Neveling, John, 446.
Nevin, John, 160.
Newall, Adam, 398.
Newark, 26, 68, 90, 91, 92, 110, 119, 126, 152.
New Barbadoes, 67, 327.
Newbold, Cleayton, 280, 359.
New Bridge, 105.
New Brunswick, 37, 38, 93, 118, 130, 159, 183, 198, 215, 216, 265, 274, 285, 293, 303, 321, 326, 436; British attack, 358; celebration of surrender of Cornwallis, 320; land for sale, 18, 66.
Newell, Dr. Elisha, 433.
New Ferry, 333.
New Germantown, 181, 229, 244.
New Hanover, 341.
New Jersey Medical Society, 293, 312, 423.
New London, Conn., 364.
New Providence, 28, 90, 112.
New-Shanick. (See Neshanic.)
Newspaper communications, 1, 12, 31, 41, 56, 61, 69, 76, 95, 135, 167, 172, 176, 185, 194, 196, 204, 208, 211, 212, 217, 224, 227, 231, 235, 238, 240, 249, 251, 257, 261, 295, 321, 328, 349, 358, 367, 392, 397, 411, 430, 450, 466.
Newton (Newtown), 93, 118, 177, 373.
Newtown, Pa., 255, 281, 365.
New Windsor, 145, 148, 243.
New Windsor, N. Y., 294.
New Windsor township, 184.
Nicomixen township, Pa., 214.
Niel, Robert, land for sale, 112.
Nixon, Major, 215.
Robert, 184.
Thomas, 357.
Nerris, Thomas, 439.
Northampton township, 198.
North, Lord, 145.
North Redoubt, N. Y., 294.
Northumberland county, Pa., 375.
Nottingham, 361, 386, 401, 454.
Nottingham township, 103, 223, 287, 404, 406.
Nutt, William, 444.

O.

Ogden, Mr., 93, 178.
Aaron, 25.
David, 285, 310.
Gabriel, member of Assembly, 53, 79.
John, 26; county collector, 371.
Lewis, 110, 119.
Col. Matthias, 92, 101, 104, 109.
Moses, 92.
Robert, Jr., clerk of Essex county, 306.
Samuel, member of Assembly, 63, 88; member of Council, 310.
Rev. Uzal, sermon by, 92.
Ogilvie, Lieut. George, 376.
Rev. Mr., 376.
O'Harra, General, 397.
James, reward for, 283, 307.
Olden, David, 82, 403.
Oldman's creek, 463.
Opdyke, John, estate, 410.
Samuel, 410.
Orange, 23, 90, 94.
Otto, Dr. Bodo, death of, 373.
Owen, James, refugee in gaol, 19.

P.

Page, Abner, 244.
Palmer, Philip, 366.
Richard, innkeeper, 265.
Pap, Thomas, 386.
Paramus, 93.
Parker, James, 188, 189; slave ran away, 398.
John, 191, 194.
Peter, Jr., 167.
Samuel F., estate, 253.
William, 167.
Parliament, opening of, 376; poem on opening, 382.
Partition line, petition for, 440.
Passaic falls, 49.
Passaic river, 463.
Paterson, Richard, death of, 282.
Robert, convicted of horse stealing, 167.
William, Attorney-General, 24, 305, 374; elected delegate to Congress, 128.
Patterson, Peter, 191.
Pawling, Mr., 36.
Colonel, 299.
Peale, Charles W., 337.
Peck, Capt., 281.
Pedrick, Isaac, 463.
Peirce, Joshua, 344.
Pemberton, John, 385.
Pennington, 179, 199, 205, 244, 321, 324, 327, 380, 385, 432.
Pennington, Edward, 420.
Israel, 191.
Pennsbury Manor, 385.
Penn's Neck, 196.
Pensauking creek, 464.
Periam, Joseph, death of, 21.
Perine, Capt., 215.
Nicholas, 229.
Perth Amboy, 293.
Pew, James, 47.
Jonathan, 371.
Philadelphia, 111, 118, 134, 256, 449; celebration for Washington, 337; stage route, 65.
Phillips, Major-General, 19, 111.
Major, Henry, 199, 207.
Jacob, sheriff, 240, 265, 341, 371, 428; slave ran away, 272; slaves for sale, 297, 333.
John, 41; clerk of Burlington county, 306.
Joseph, apprentice, 348.
Col. Joseph, 197, 207, 247.
Capt. Philip, 197, 327.
Ralph, 241.
William, 369.
Phillipsburg, 147.
Phillipsburg, N. Y., 294.
Physicians. (See New Jersey Medical Society.)
Piatt, John, sheriff, 243, 294, 340, 436, 441.
Pidgeon, William, estate, 280, 359.
Pierson, Capt. Josiah, innkeeper, 110, 119.
Pigley, John, 244, 286.
Pinkerton, David, 336, 353, 449.
Mary, 336.
Piscataway, 401.
Pittstown, 169, 189, 195, 213, 364, 369, 375, 398.
Platt, Ebenezer, 179.
Pleasant Valley, 264, 372.
Plowman, John, 170.
Pluckemin, 160, 454.
Plumsted township, Pa., 375.
Poems, political and otherwise, 105, 138, 181, 321, 328, 330, 353, 382, 429.
Point Breeze, 214.
Pollock, George, 29.
Thomas, 301; estate for sale, 55.
Pompton, 186, 213, 296.
Pool, John, 54, 179, 454.
Pope, Colonel, 19.
John, merchant, 81.
Portsmouth, Va., 80.
Post, William, 40.
Post's Mills, 155.
Potter, Samuel, member of Assembly, 314.

Potterstown, 374.
Potts, Joseph, 256.
Polly, death of, 200.
Richard, land for sale, 390.
Stacy, 200; leather dealer, 140; merchant, 161.
Powles Hook, 137, 166.
Prentice, Thomas, 122.
Prevost, James Marcus, inquisition against, 124.
Price, Edward, deserting soldier, 39.
Joseph, 191.
Ralph, gaoler, 203, 208.
Priest, Robert, estate, 341, 359.
Prince's Bay, 401.
Princeton, 82, 116, 129, 168, 175, 187, 192, 203, 206, 214, 215, 217, 243, 293, 303, 323, 337, 359, 361, 381, 410, 423, 433, 448; celebration of independence, 270; celebration of surrender of Cornwallis, 317; college commencement, 29, 301, 303; courts held at, 441; land for sale, 102; stage route, 65, 66.
Prosser's Pond, 15.
Pursel, Daniel, 396.
Pursley, Daniel, 407.
Purviance, John, merchant, 198.

Q.

Quakertown, 410.
Queen's College, 303, 306, 439.
Quibbletown, 401.
Quick, Titus, 421.
Quigley, Capt. Thomas, 446, 449, 453.

R.

Rahway, 190. (See Spanktown.)
Randolph, Justice, 424.
Benjamin, 177, 404; mill, etc., for sale, 143.
Daniel, 400.
James, 140, 170, 404.
Joseph, Sr., 191.
Rapalje, Garret, 16.
Raritan, 244, 335, 336, 374, 405, 420, 431, 436, 439, 468.
Raritan Landing, 147, 243, 256, 401, 408, 426, 445, 450.
Raritan river, 332.
Rattoon, John, horse stolen, 445.
Ray, John, merchant, 152.
Raymond, Lieut., 53.
Raynal, Abbe, book by, 340.
Read, Joseph, land to lease, 184.
Reading, John, 426.
Thomas, 439.
Reading, Pa., 53.
Reading township, 420, 468.
Readington, 179, 205, 207, 223, 241.
Red Bank, 167.
Reed, Bowes, secretary to Governor, 114, 222, 242, 255, 409, 458.
Joseph, 133, 170, 310, 440.
Samuel, 191.
Reeder, Daniel, 216.
John, 241.
Reeve, Simon R., horse stolen, 181.
William, 151.
Reid, Augustine, 93.
James, 30.
Remsen, William, sale of slave, 280.
Rennard, Thomas, member of Assembly, 49, 88.
Reynolds, John, jailor, 132.
Col. Thomas, 248.
William, 167.
Rhea, John, 29, 30.
Rhodes, Charles, clerk of Sussex county, 306.
Ribbins, Capt. William, 123.
Richards, William, merchant, 179, 183, 241, 260, 348, 390; slave for sale, 441.
Richie, Thomas, 381.
Richmond, Jonathan, 460; slave ran away, 423.
Ridder, Margaret, 244.
Ridgway, Daniel, 135.
Riggs, Jane, estate sale, 26.
Capt. Joseph, 26.
Ringo, Martha, 428.
John, estate, 428.
Ringo's tavern, 11, 391, 406, 434, 440.
Rittenhouse, Isaac, 386.
Robertson, General, 21, 46, 191, 437.
Alexander, land for sale, 110, 119.
Robertson's Ferry, 171.
Robins, Moses, 140, 170.
Richard, Jr., schooner for sale, 298.
Robinson, Capt. Mark, 291.
Col. B., 6.
Robison, Robert, horse stolen, 256.
Rochambeau, General de, 291.
Rockaway river, 230.
Rocky Hill, 15, 67, 83, 189, 206, 214, 217, 235, 240, 275, 284, 319.
Rodgers, B. R. John, 244.
Rodney, Capt., 291.
Admiral, 343, 446.
Rogers, James, tanyard for sale, 83.
Roger's Ferry, 126.

Rome, George, 162.
Romine, Capt. Elias, court-martialled, 430.
John, horses stolen, 67.
Rooke, Joseph, 111.
Rose, Ebenezer, 189.
William, 461.
Rosevelt, James, 29-31.
Ross, George, 359.
Rossell, Zachariah, marshall, 52, 125.
Roxbury, 93, 296.
Roxbury township, 108, 169.
Ruggles, Timothy, 162.
Rulon, Jonathan, 175.
Runkle, William, 410.
Runyan, Evan, merchant, 370.
Runyon, John, slave ran away, 361.
Reune, 401.
Rush, Dr., 167.
Rush Island, 411.
Russell, Allen, 30.
Timothy, 167.
Russle, David, 199.
Rutger, Mrs., 155.
Ryal, William, 195.
Ryerson, Captain, 397.
Marton, 373.

S.

Salem, 133.
Salem county, 20, 37, 463; courts, 425; requisition of supplies, 269.
Salter, John, 27.
Sanderson, James, 235.
Sanpink, 348, 438.
Savidge, John, estate, 432.
William, Jr., 432.
Savoy, Jacob, 134.
Saxton, Captain, 291.
Schaak, Capt. J., 447, 450.
Schenck (Schenk), Jacob, member of Assembly, 49, 88.
John, 229.
Capt. John, 372.
John P., 369; slave for sale, 104.
Peter T., sheriff, 130, 243, 255.
Scholey, Andrew, 241.
John, 241.
William, 241.
Schooley's Mountain, 169.
Schureman, James, merchant, 265.
John, member of Assembly, 310.
Scotch Plains, 151, 243.
Scott, Thomas, 147.
Scudder, Joseph, 301.
Dr. Nathaniel, member of Assembly, 49, 88, 310, 314; death of, 331.
Col. William, 197, 206, 215.
Seabrook, Thomas, member of Assembly, 49, 88, 331.
Searls, Ebenezer, wife advertised, 24.
Ruth, 55.
Sears, Samuel, 426.
Sebring, Roelofe, 318.
Second river, 92.
Seely, Josiah, member of Assembly, 310.
Col. Sylvanus, 303, 344.
Sellers, Henry, convicted of robbery, 167.
Sergeant, Jonathan D., 440, 460.
Sertorious, Charles, 463.
Servoss, Jacob, 401.
Sexton, Jared, member of Assembly, 48, 88.
Shakelton, Joseph, broke gaol, 287.
Shapher, Catherine, 387.
Shaw, Capt., 453.
John, 134; farms for sale, 332; land for sale, 202.
Isaac, innkeeper, 207.
Shea, James, 353.
Sherrard, John, 381.
Sherrer, Capt., 445.
William, horse stolen, 284.
Sherrerd's ferry, 37, 189, 214.
Shields, John, 184.
Shippen, Dr., 167.
Shippey, Ishmael, innkeeper, 401, 408, 450.
Shreve, Col. Israel, member of Assembly, 241, 310.
Col. William, 197.
Shrewsbury, 314, 381, 402, 461.
Shrewsbury falls, 433.
Shrewsbury Point, 279.
Shrewsbury river, 402.
Shrewsbury township, 195, 380.
Silcock, Mr., 195.
Silvers, John, 394.
Silverthorn, Thomas, 180, 364, 399.
Simcock, Matthias, broke jail, 16.
Simitiere, Pierre-Eugene du, 302.
Sinclair, General, 385.
Singer, John, merchant, 115, 347.
Robert, merchant, 39, 266, 398.
Six-Mile Run, 243, 340.
Skillman, Mr., 120.
Skinner, Cortlandt, 264.
Skirm, Abram, 386, 454.
Skoffield, Jonathan, stage route, 17.
Slabtown, 244.
Slaves, for sale, ran away, &c., 25, 83, 87, 104, 115, 116, 129, 133, 147, 154, 157, 159, 168, 176, 177, 180, 183, 192, 193, 196, 207, 223, 230, 240, 245, 253, 255, 271, 273, 276, 280, 292, 297, 298, 326, 328, 333, 361, 367, 396, 398, 402, 423, 441, 468.

Slight, Mr., 157.
Sloan, William, 347.
Slover, James, 181.
Smith, Capt., 244.
Colonel, horse stolen, 169.
family killed by Indians, 431.
Andrew, 333.
B., postmaster, 37, 179, 286.
Benjamin, 311.
Daniel, horse stolen, 287.
Elizabeth, 440.
Ezekiel, 341, 359, 361, 369.
Hugh, 440, 449.
Isaac, 312, 420, 422; Justice of Supreme Court, 427.
Jecamiah, innkeeper, 188.
John, 82, 167.
Joseph, 223, 403.
Joshua, 6, 7, 11.
P., quartermaster, 93.
Robert, 301, 302.
Rev. Samuel, 204.
Samuel S., 410; sale of slave, 129.
Timothy, 403.
William, 117; member of Assembly, 49, 87.
William Austin, 313.
Smock, Barney, 431.
Hendrick, 464.
Snook, Capt., 248.
Snow Hill, Md., 115.
Snyder, Mary, 360.
Peter, 360.
Somerset county, 15, 83, 120, 130, 168, 189, 203, 206, 216, 235, 243, 255, 274, 282, 292, 299, 336, 337, 367, 374, 387, 405, 427, 431, 432, 433, 454; requisition of supplies, 269.
Somerset Town, 405.
South Amboy, 235, 445.
South Branch, 402.
South Brunswick, 369.
South Carolina, subscriptions for relief, 286.
South, Lippincott, constable, 205.
South River, 18, 130.
Spader, John, innkeeper, 318.
Spanktown (Rahway), 293.
Sparks, John, 15; member of Assembly, 49, 88.
Speedwell, saw mill, 143.
Spencer, Rev. Mr., 316.
John, 434.
Spotswood, 244, 280, 284, 289, 4[illegible].
Springfield, 25, 139, 294.
Sproat, Rev. James, 30, 222.
Squan, 282.
Squires Point, 15.
Staats, John, 202, 229.
Reyneer, 318.
Stackhouse, Thomas, estate, 385.
Will, 385.
Stage routes, 17, 23, 65, 118, 187, 246, 252, 288, 422.
Stanbery, Recompense, estate, 151.
Stark, General, 157, 303.
John, member of Assembly, 310.
Staten Island, 53, 68.
Statford township, 280.
Steel, Mr., innkeeper, 195.
Steele, William, 296.
Steelman, James, 134.
John, broke jail, 131.
Steel's Gap, 168.
Stelle, Catharine, 320.
Rev. Isaac, death of, 320.
Stephens, David, 123.
Stephenson, John, book store, 22.
Stevens, Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer, 295.
David, 170.
John, 317; member of Council, 48, 79, 88, 310.
John, Jr., 317; deputy surveyor-general, 453; state treasurer, 80.
Richard, 195.
Thomas, 179.
Stevenson, Lieut., 372.
Augustine, 51.
Edward, 410.
Robert, land for sale, 51.
Thomas, land for sale, 51.
Stewart, Captain, 256.
Colonel, 243.
Alexander, 155.
Anthony, 162.
Archibald, 104, 131, 373; forge for sale, 87.
Stillwater, N. Y., 294.
Stillwell, John, 461.
Stirling, Lord, 454.
Stith, Capt. J., 139.
Stockley, painter, refugee in gaol, 19.
Stockton, Mrs., 217.
Ebenezer, 30.
Horatio L., 301.
Philip, 374.
Richard, death of, 203.
Samuel Witham, 289; clerk of Hunterdon county, 306.
Stony brook, 402.
Story, Captain, 288.
Stout, Captain, 215.
Maj. Cornelius, 207, 248.
David, 461.
Jonathan, 191.
Joseph, land for sale, 391.
Col. Joseph, 391.
Levi, vendue, 319.
Stratton, Mr., 445.
Stretch, Thomas, 421.
William, 69, 86.
Studson, Mrs., 401.
Lieut. Joshua, 123, 145, 170.

Succasunny, 90.
Sullivan, John, member of Congress, 285.
Samuel H., 216; lots for sale, 159.
Sussex county, 15, 63, 87, 92, 104, 118, 131, 147, 180, 207, 242, 360, 363, 364, 373, 398, 423, 461; requisition of supplies, 269.
Sutter, Daniel, 234, 395.
Suydam, Jacob, member of Assembly, 49, 88, 310.
Swain, Aaron, 267.
Swan, Amos, 243.
Sweesy, Caleb, 307; reward for, 283.
Joshua, member of Assembly, 314.
Sybert, Henry, horse stolen, 434.
Symmes, John Cleves, member of Council, 88.

T.

Tabor, Daniel, 167.
Tagart, Jacob, clerk of Salem county, 306.
Talbert, John, negro, 115.
Tallmadge, Major, 135.
Tallman, Peter, member of Council, 48, 88.
Thomas W., 371.
Tappan, 49, 118.
Tappen, Jacob, merchant, 153.
Tapscot, William, 231.
Tarleton, Colonel, 201.
Tarrytown, N. Y., 155.
Taverns, 11, 15, 17, 22, 23, 38, 51, 52, 65, 66, 81, 90, 103, 110, 119, 122, 139, 170, 188, 194, 195, 197, 202, 205, 206, 207, 213, 214, 216, 246, 253, 265, 267, 270, 271, 274, 288, 291, 292, 293, 318, 320, 327, 331, 354, 355, 357, 359, 360, 364, 370, 381, 387, 391, 395, 401, 406, 408, 421, 432, 434, 436, 440, 441, 446, 449, 460.
Taxes, levy on States, 414.
receipts for May, 1872, 447.
Taylor, Anthony, 465, 468.
Edward, 167.
Col. George, 200.
Hannah, 190.
Henry, 273.
Col. John, 188, 197, 216, 253; acquitted of cowardice, 207; letter from, 358.
Lawrence, innkeeper, 194.
Mahlon, 332, 427; land for sale, 364.
Robert, 136.
Robert, Jr., 190.
Samuel, refugee in gaol, 19.
William, 189.
Teanis, John, 203.
Teets, Christopher, 375.
Ten Brook, Henry, 119.
Jacob, 318.
Terhune, Garret, horse stolen, 274.
Tewksbury township, 181.
Thanksgiving, proclamations, 64, 100, 113, 322.
Thomas, Edward, 323.
William, silversmith, 50.
Thompson, Captain, 83, 291.
Colonel, 243.
Charles, 30; secretary of Congress, 85, 101.
James, merchant, 337, 361, 364.
Thomson, Capt. Alexander, 316.
David, 230.
John, executed, 344.
John, merchant, 321.
Robert, 286.
William, 372.
Thorne, John, 323.
Throb, Judiah, 357.
Throckmorton, Richard, 364.
Samuel, 321.
Tice, Lieut. Jacob, 200.
Tilghman, Tench, 392.
Tilton, John, 424.
Tinney, George, 167.
Titsworth, Jacob, estate, 401.
Titus, Captain, 327.
Johnson, 117, 433.
Joseph, 117, 433.
Samuel, estate, 117, 433.
Capt. Timothy, 197.
Tod, William, horse stolen, 281.
Tomlinson, Isaac, member of Assembly, 310.
Toms River, 158, 249, 400, 404, 445.
Torbet, Lambert, 365.
Totowa, 49.
Totten, John, 192.
Townsend, Richard, 246, 247; member of Assembly, 322.
Trall, Margaret, 194.
Trappal, Michael, stocking maker, 242.
Tree, Mrs., 201.
Treen, Captain, 191.
William, 355.
Trent, William, member of Assembly, 48, 88.
Trenton, 14, 17, 18, 39, 50, 82, 115, 117, 129, 136, 161, 179, 180, 187, 193, 195, 196, 199, 200, 216, 230, 243, 244, 252, 256, 265, 266, 271, 273, 284, 286, 321, 336, 347, 359, 364, 366, 370, 395, 398, 406, 423, 427, 440, 434, 436, 449, 454,

460; celebration of birth of Dauphin of France, 441; celebration of surrender of Cornwallis, 316; ferry, 333; landing, 183, 241, 260, 282, 390; library company, 168, 190; night school, 336; old ferry, 275; stage route, 65.
Trenton township, 117, 469.
Trout, George, 465.
Tuckahoe, 276.
Tucker, Samuel, sheriff, 312.
Wessels, 26.
Capt. William, 197.
Turell, Ebenezer, merchant, 91.
Turner, William, 205.
Tuttle, John, executed, 190.
Twining, John, 253.
Nathaniel, stage route, 288.

U.

Union Farms, 386.
Union Iron Works, 136.
Updike, William, Jr., 324.
Upper Penns Neck township, 463

V.

Valentine, Richard, 300.
Van Blerkum, Abraham, inquisition against, 124.
Van Campen, Isaac, member of Assembly, 314.
Moses, 461.
Vance, Edward, merchant, 89.
Van Cleve, Benjamin, member of Assembly, 48, 88, 310.
Vanderbeck, Rem, Sr., 184.
Vanderbelt, Jerome, land for sale, 216.
Vanderhoof, Peter, ensign, 200.
Vanderill, William, 406; land for sale, 66.
Van Dike, Col. Henry, 235.
Roelof, slave for sale, 83.
Van Doren, Aaron, merchant, 406.
Isaac, 464.
Jacob, 231, 464.
Van Dyke, Abraham, 247.
Van Emburgh, John, 171; merchant, 253.
Major John, 197.
Vanhart, Adam, slave ran away, 193.
Van Hise, John, broke jail, 16.
Vanhorn, Joseph, 37.
Vankirk, John, 441; goods stolen, 287.
Van Marter, Gilbert, 461.
Van Mater, John, 191.
Van Neste, Abraham, estate, 318.
George, 318.
Van Nortwick, William, 244.
Vansant, Cornelius, horses stolen, 281.
Vanuxem, James, merchant, 400.
Van Vechten, Derrick, death of, 351.
Van Waggener, Mr., 41.
Van Weert, Mr., 36.
Van Winckel, Jacob, horse stolen, 82.
Van Zandt, Jacobus, 18, 130.
Varnum, James M., 252.
Vaughn, General, 343.
Vauxhall, 90, 151.
Veghte, Isaac, fulling mill, 247.
Venable, Abraham, 29–31.
Samuel W., 29–31.
Vessels, 52, 108, 140, 150, 160, 167, 170, 191, 208, 246, 247, 249, 256, 264, 267, 274, 290, 298, 300, 306, 313, 354, 369, 391, 399, 401, 408, 431, 445, 446, 448, 449, 453, 454, 464.
Von Beverhoudt, Lucas, 25.
Voorhees, John, 432.
Minne, 216, 244.

W.

Wade, Humphrey, 191, 194.
Waiding river, 143, 177.
Walker, Dr., 135.
Wallace, Joshua, 436.
Walling, Ladis member of Assembly, 63, 88.
Wallpack township, 461.
Walton, Elisha, horse stolen, 327.
Thomas, 323.
William, land for sale, 357.
Wantage township, 360.
Ward, Capt. Israel, 127, 144, 148, 303.
Capt. Thomas, 40, 50, 126, 141.
Wardell, Elizabeth, 167.
Solomon, 167.
Warford, Rev. John, 460.
Warne, George, 147, 241.
Warren, John, of Maryland, 115.
Warwasing, 299.
Warwick, N. Y., 294.

Washington, Gen. George, 6, 46, 53, 213, 291, 401; celebration for, 337; letter from, 456; letter of, 437; proclamation, 392.
Waterford township, 281, 347.
Watsesson, 152.
Watson, Mr., 1.
Andrew, guilty of manslaughter, 134.
Isaac, 310.
John, 406; land for sale, 361.
Robert, 333.
Samuel, 310.
Thomas, 187.
Wayne, General, 178.
Weazle, 155.
Webb, John, 281.
Welding, Benjamin, refugee in gaol, 19.
Wells, Captain, 290.
William, convicted of treason, 102.
West, Widow, 402.
Asher, innkeeper, 381, 433.
Obria, 167.
Walter, 191.
Westervelt, Abraham, clerk of Bergen county, 306.
West Jersey Proprietors, petition for partition line, 440.
West Point, 6, 79.
Wetherill, Col. John, 369.
Whigs, meetings of, 176, 188, 207, 214, 216, 249, 253, 291, 318.
Whilden, James, death of, 128.
Matthew, member of Assembly, 79.
White, Aaron, 425.
Anthony, 386.
Col. A. Walton, 351, 352.
Philip, 424.
Capt. Robert, 435.
White Hall, 156.
White Horse, 235.
White House, 205, 213.
Whitlock, E., adjutant, 340.
James, 287.
Wiggins, Thomas, 423; slave for sale, 168.
Wignall, Captain, 123.
Wikoff, Isaac, land for sale, 375.
Peter, land for sale, 375.
Wilcot, Jacob, 140.
Wilkinson, J., 244.
Will, William, sheriff, 132.
Willcocks, William, 197, 291, 303.
Willets, Capt. Hope, 445, 448, 453.
James, innkeeper, 448.
Williams, Mr., 38.
Benjamin, innkeeper, 90.
George, 167.
Joseph, 461.
Nathan, 323.
Obadiah, 461.
Renssalaer, 168, 190, 406.
Richard, deserter, 294.
Samuel, 423.
Williamsburg, Va., 135.
Williamson, Jacob, slave ran away, 361.
William, 92.
Willis, James, innkeeper, 348, 354.
William, 293.
Willonborough township, 52.
Wilmut, John, 201.
Wilson, Mrs., 243.
Jesse, refugee in gaol, 19.
John, innkeeper, 288.
Joseph, broke gaol, 129.
Peter, member of Assembly, 53, 79, 322.
Winans, Dr., innkeeper, 244, 246.
Mrs., boarding house, 154.
Elias, 253.
Winchester, Va., 364.
Winds, William, member of Assembly, 53, 63.
Windsor, 341.
Windsor township, 14, 192, 196, 205, 207, 287, 439.
Wiskall, Capt. John R., 313.
Wistar, Richard, glass manufactory for sale, 20.
Witherspoon, Dr. John, 130, 167, 305; delegate to Congress, 128; member of Council, 49, 88.
Witt, Francis, 364; innkeeper, 460.
Wittmore, John, 406.
Woldron, Samuel, 433.
Wood, Isaac, innkeeper, 38, 122, 292, 371.
John, gaolkeeper, 468.
Joseph, 24.
Richard, Jr., 145.
Wood's Island, 361.
Woodbridge, 188, 208, 253, 288, 366, 402, 459.
Woodbridge township, 293.
Woodhull, Rev. Mr., 314.
John, 434.
Wooding, Joshua, 170; sloop master, 140.
Woodruff, Mr., 25.
Woodward, Mr., refugee officer, 129.
Apollo, 246.
Robert, escaped gaol, 129.
Susannah, land for sale, 390.
Thomas, 390.
Woolley, Silas, 167.
Workman, John, 203, 208.
Worstill, William, 253.
Worth's Mills, 187.
Wright, John, 179, 286.
Joseph, 340.
Robert, land for sale, 357.
Wrightstown, 403.
Wynans, Mr., 25.

Y.

Yamans, Mr., 423.
Moses, 448.
Yard, Archibald, 353.
Benjamin, 287.
John, 196.
Capt. John, innkeeper, 406.
Yardley, Samuel, slave ran away, 255.
Yardley's Ferry, 403.
Yherts, John, deserter, 154, 177.
Young, Edward, stage route, 252.

Z.

Zabriskie, Jacob C., 327.
John I., inquisition against, 124.

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